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MICHAEL DAVITT IS HERE.

HE SAYS HE WILL SPEAK AT OGDEN'S GROVE THIS AFTERNOON.

The Attempt to Get Him to Address the Assemblage at the West Side Driving Park a Failure—He Talks Over the Home Rule Situation—Interviews with President Egan and Father O'Reilly on the Dissensions Here in Chicago.

Michael Davitt, the father of the Land League, the precursor of the Irish National League, arrived in this city at 8 o'clock last evening and is stopping at the Grand Pacific. He looks a little wearied from his ocean and railroad trips, but the fire in his heart still flashes from his clear eyes as of old when speaking upon his favorite topic. He is, however, in manner and expression much toned down from the days when he hurled "No Rent" manifestoes at the brutal landlords in Ireland.

When called upon last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter, President Egan, Alexander Sullivan, and one or two others were in his room. To a question as to whether he had any special mission in this country during his present visit he said: "No, I come here independently, and with no other special purpose than to deliver a series of lectures, most of which will be, of course, indirectly relating to Ireland and her political interests."

"How long do you intend to remain here?"

"The length of time I have not fixed upon, nor could I now well do so. My intention is to make a hurried tour of the country, going as far west as California, but I may be called back to Ireland at any time. If the Tories commence to play tricks, or the landlords become devilish in their evictions, I may go back directly."

"You speak at Ogden Grove tomorrow; will you speak at the Driving-Park picnic?"

"Six weeks ago I received an invitation from the Ogden Grove Committee to come here and speak, and I promised them to do so. I have received no invitation from any others, and have not promised to speak at any other demonstration here."

"Then you do not intend to speak at the Driving Park?"

"The Driving Park? Where is that? What is to be there?"

After a brief explanation of the West Side demonstration, the reporter asked:

"If the Palmer House Committee should send a committee to invite you to go there and speak, what would be your answer?"

After a brief hesitation he replied, "I know nothing about that demonstration; I have received no invitation to address it, and I think I can speak nowhere else tomorrow than at Ogden's Grove."

President Egan here interjected a specific explanation of the Driving-Park picnic, and turning to Mr. Davitt, said: "As a matter of fact that affair was gotten up in opposition to the Ogden's Grove meeting."

Said Mr. Davitt: "Then of course I could not speak there. It would be a discourtesy to those who weeks ago invited me."

"How do you regard the Earl of Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet?"

"I infer from it that he will try and suppress the National League. The policy of his Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland will be, most likely, next winter to urge the landlords to collect all rents and arrears, and in case they are not paid, as it will be impossible for the impoverished farmers to do, then will commence evictions and turmoil, and in February next the Government will bring in a bill for the suppression of the National League as the cause of the oppressed people's dissatisfaction."

"Should this attempt at collecting rents and arrears be made, what then?"

"Then there would be a repetition of the 'No Rent' cry and the warfare of 1881-'82, or some other move equally effective."

"And what do you think the Government would then do?"

"It would probably employ both the military and constabulary to crush and evict the people. The poor farmers could not be expected to retaliate with arms, for they have none, but they would give every opposition possible. And, besides, I question if the people of England would cruelly stand by and see that policy enforced. And as to suppressing the league by law, the Parnellites would resist it in the House of Commons by every means, and if Gladstone and his followers aided them it would be very difficult to pass such a measure. But assuming the measure to be passed, another movement would at once be organized. The people in Ireland are now so well disciplined and self-reliant that it would not take more than twenty-four hours to put another organization in the field."

"Do you expect any measure of relief from the Tory Government?"

"Possibly they may introduce something emasculated, or Churchill may take up Bright's idea of forming a committee of the whole Irish representatives in Parliament to sit upon and consider measures relating to Ireland. Of course that scheme would not be accepted by Parnell and the Irish people. Nothing short of a National Parliament in Dublin will be satisfactory to them."

"What effect are the Orange riots in Belfast going to have?"

"These Belfast troubles will advance the cause of home rule very much. The English people will become horrified at the kind of loyalty the Orangemen possess, and which most truly manifests itself in shooting down Catholics, policemen, and soldiers."

At this point it was announced that a committee of ladies was waiting to see Mr. Davitt, and he courteously went out to see them. They were a committee to request him to speak at the Driving Park. On returning he said that he regretted to have to tell the ladies that he could not speak today elsewhere than at Ogden's Grove, but promised to deliver a lecture for the sisters on his return if they desired it.

The interview with the reporter being resumed, Mr. Davitt said that if the Irish people kept their heads cool and the issue at all times before them he was certain that success would follow, and that an Irish Parliament for Irish purposes would be sitting in College Green before five years. He said further that it was his opinion that Parnell would press the Government this fall for an exposition of its Irish policy. If the Government refused, Parnell and his followers could make it difficult for Parliament to get its estimates through, and as for amending the rules so as to shut up and out the Parnell leaders, that would be impossible if Gladstone and his following would stand by Parnell.

"Do you believe in a policy of retaliation?"

"We are opposed to violence because it would be worse than useless at present. We do not fear any such move from the Irish people, for they know the tactics of the enemy. I know nothing of O'Donovan-Rossa's plans, nor of any following he has in Ireland."

"Then you think the National League should pursue a peaceable and simply agitating policy in this county, without any hints towards sterner methods?"

"O, I am not going to dictate as to what the league in this county should do. They have always assisted us at home, and we expect they will follow out the views of the men in Ireland."

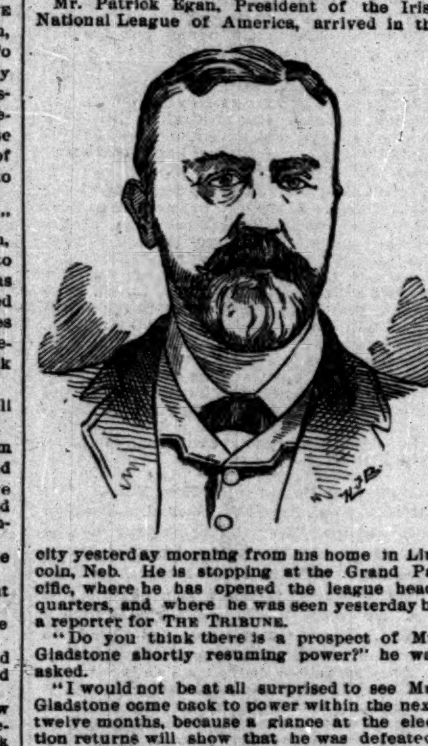
Meeting of the Palmer House Committee.

The Palmer House Delegate Reception Committee was in session at the Palmer House last night. J. T. Golden presided. The Chairman of the Committee on Headquarters W. J. Hynes, reported that the club-room and Parlors C and D in the Palmer were to be fitted up for the reception of the delegates, and that the hotel management had tendered the use of the rooms free of charge. A committee consisting of Richard Powers, J. J. Higgins, Thomas Mulviel, and Dr. Cronin was appointed to select a second committee, whose duty it would be to remain at headquarters during the convention and receive the delegates. Mr. Mulviel thought it would be policy to appoint a committee to be at the railroad depots and receive the delegates as they arrived, basing his argument in favor thereof on the supposition that "the other side" would have men out to capture the delegations as they came in. Dr. Cronin stated that there would be a general conference the 17th inst., at which both sides would be represented, and thought it better not to take the aggressive until then. He said he was in favor of cutting loose from the disreputable gang which now controlled the National League, but believed it better to remain quiet until the conference was held. Mr. Hynes talked at some length about the duty those present owed themselves and the Irish cause to do nothing hastily, and advised the conservative course. He said it would make little difference about the outcome of the convention and the men it happened to select for officers, as the money being raised for the Irish cause would be raised just the same. The one point in the whole thing was that if the convention elected the proper sort of men the money hereafter collected would be sent to Ireland through the league; otherwise it would be sent independently. He said that of the $60,000 recently sent to Parnell only $10 was subscribed through the Chicago connections of the league, while the people of Chicago, independent of the league, had sent $10,000 to Parnell. He wanted to see men elected officers of the league who would not drag it into the mire of politics, and thought it ought to be rescued from them. J. J. Curran expressed the belief that Mrs. Parnell would be here Wednesday and would demand in the convention the election of a set of fair-minded, straightforward officials, and men who would think rather of the cause in which they were engaged than their own political advancement.

After the Treasurer announced that $247 had been collected, an adjournment was taken until Monday night at 8 o'clock at the Palmer House.

A Talk with President Patrick Egan.

Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League of America, arrived in the



city yesterday morning from his home in Lincoln, Neb. He is stopping at the Grand Pacific, where he has opened the league headquarters, and where he was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

"Do you think there is a prospect of Mr. Gladstone shortly resuming power?" he was asked.

"I would not be at all surprised to see Mr. Gladstone come back to power within the next twelve months, because a glance at the election returns will show that he was defeated, not as a result of the increased Tory vote, but rather from the abstention of his own friends from voting. It is not improbable, also, that the Tories will make a bid for Irish support by introducing a very broad measure of home rule for Ireland, called perhaps by some other name."

"With reference to the league meeting next week, what do you think of the Chicago parties who are seemingly working for a disruption of the league?"

"The Irish National League convention has been called for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the parties in Chicago who have been making so much noise are not members of the league at all, and their behavior is looked upon by members of the league as in the nature of personal malice and hatred for Alexander Sullivan. As non-members of the league they have no right to interfere with our proceedings, and their pretensions of acting as a Reception Committee to receive our league delegates is simply outrageous. By creating the appearance of dissension where no serious dissension really exists they are doing all in their power to injure the National movement and to embarrass Mr. Parnell."

"What will be done by the convention in treating with them, or will they be recognized at all?"

"These men, Messrs. Hynes and others, will simply be ignored by the delegates, and it is impossible for them to accomplish anything."

"I look for the convention," he continued, "to be one of the largest ever held in this country in connection with Irish affairs, and believe the proceedings will be practically harmonious and its results highly satisfactory for the advancement of the Irish cause."

Mr. Egan said that in spite of reports to the contrary Father Comity, Father Cronin, James Mooney of Buffalo, and Mr. Collins of Boston were all friendly to the league and he had personal letters to that effect from each of them. This "secession talk" he held was all nonsense. To show the unanimity of action and tendencies of the leaders in the league Mr. Egan said that at the session of the National Executive Committee held in New York last January twenty-three States were represented, and that during the entire session no formal vote was taken, but everything was done by unanimous assent. He predicted a small discordant element in the convention, as is always the case in such large bodies, but he said that no such discordant symptoms appeared as did at the opening of the convention at Philadelphia in 1883. He said there would be no extreme or dynamite element represented and rather laughed at the idea of his following representing that extreme element, as had been claimed by some.

Mr. Sullivan, he said, took no part in the administrative policy, except in the Chicago branch as Chairman of the Reception Committee. In reference to the report that Mr. Sullivan just about "run" Mr. Egan, the latter replied: "I never let any one run me in my life and Mr. Sullivan cannot nor has not done it."

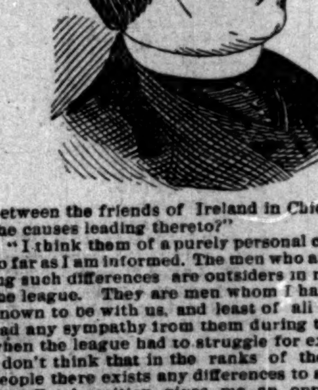
Being asked if he would again accept the position of President, if tendered to him, he replied emphatically: "No, sir. I tendered my resignation at the committee meeting last January, but to retain it till the convention. I find it absolutely necessary to resign the Presidency in order to pay more attention to personal matters. Secretary I. P. Sutton of Quebec will also resign. He was elected last January."

He did not know whether Father O'Reilly would retain the Treasurership or not, but they wanted him to. Mr. Egan had no idea whatever as to who would be chosen for the Presidency.

Father O'Reilly on the General Situation.

Father Charles O'Reilly, Treasurer of the league, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, having arrived from his home in Detroit.

"What is your opinion of the differences



between the friends of Ireland in Chicago and the causes leading thereto?"

"I think them of a purely personal character so far as I am informed. The men who are parading such differences are outsiders in regard to the league. They are men whom I have never known to be with us, and least of all have we had any sympathy from them during the times when the league had to struggle for existence. I don't think that in the ranks of the league people there exists any differences to speak of. My official position gives me an opportunity to try the pulses of the organization upon the basis of a healthful heartbeat, namely: from the financial. And my experience, day after day, only goes to assure me more and more of the entire harmony existing throughout the organization in America."

"Do you anticipate a parade of differences in the convention?"

"The convention, of course, will be the place to settle any honest differences that may arise, but I know of no disposition among the members of the league save the truly democratic one of accepting the will of the majority. Of course, the league is to be controlled by a majority of its own members, and will in no wise be influenced by outside filibustering."

SICKLES' REPLY TO MEADE.

THE COMMANDER AT GETTYSBURG SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN.

Official Reports of the Battle Contradicted by the Man Who Wrote Them—Corps Commanders Shabbily Treated by Their Chief—The Attack Upon the Union Left by Longstreet a Surprise—The General's Attention Fixed Exclusively Upon His Right Flank.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Gen. Sickles has replied to the letter recently published in the Philadelphia *Weekly Press* from Gen. Meade, dated in 1870, to Col. Benedict of Burlington, Vt. Gen. Sickles says:

Gen. Meade's letter must have been written without deliberation, without revision, and without comparison with the official records. It contradicts his own official report of the battle made in October, 1863, and his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in March, 1864. Gen. Meade is altogether mistaken in speaking of charges, insinuations, and attacks upon him by me. I have never spoken of his conduct at Gettysburg, except in my testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in February, 1864. Gen. Meade's testimony was given in the following month and with full knowledge of all my statements, none of which were contradicted by him when he testified. The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War justified me and censured Gen. Meade.

It must not be supposed that Gen. Meade had a controversy with Gen. Sickles only. Other corps commanders made protests when I was silent. I will only speak now of one or two as examples. Immediately after Gen. Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburg Maj.-Gen. Slocum, commanding the right wing of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, in an official communication to Gen. Meade, arraigns him for a series of inaccuracies, to use the mildest phrase, in Gen. Meade's report of Gettysburg, by which great injustice was done to Gen. Slocum and the corps at his command.

After reciting so much of Gen. Meade's report as related to the operation of his (Slocum's) command, Gen. Slocum said:

Yet the facts in the case are very nearly the reverse of the above in every particular, and directly in contradiction to the facts as set forth in the reports of Gens. Geary and Williams.

Brig.-Gen. Williams, commanding the Twelfth Corps, in an official communication to Maj.-Gen. Slocum, dated Dec. 26, 1863, points out four serious misstatements in Gen. Meade's official report relating to the operations of the Twelfth Corps on the 2d of July. I could amplify similar proofs showing the characteristic inaccuracy of Gen. Meade in his official reports of his military operations. Gen. Meade knew nothing of Gettysburg, and he so stated to the Committee upon the Conduct of the War. I assisted in this by moving my corps twelve miles from Emmitsburg to Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 1 to help Howard after Reynolds fell; also by my letter to Gen. Meade, written at Gettysburg at 9 o'clock on the night of July 1, asking his approval of my march made without orders, and urging him to come to Gettysburg with his army, describing it as a "good place to fight a battle," and pointing out to him that its weak place would be on his left, as it proved to be the next day, when I was left unsupported for two hours to resist Longstreet's assault.

After Gen. Meade had brought his forces up to Gettysburg and had reconnoitered the position, he was dissatisfied and frequently spoke of it on the 2d of July as "no place to fight a battle." He so expressed himself in the council of war held on the night of the 2d. After this council had decided to stay and fight it out, Gen. Slocum thus describes what took place. "Gen. Meade said: 'Well, gentlemen, the question is settled. We will remain here; but I wish to say that I consider this no place to fight a battle.'" This was after the combats of the 1st and 2d of July and after 20,000 Union soldiers had fallen on that field. Gen. Meade seemed to manifest resentment against every corps commander who had been instrumental in the choice of Gettysburg as our battlefield. He owed his splendid position then to Buford, Reynolds, and Howard and the divisions of Wadsworth, Doubleday, and Robinson, yet all of these officers except Reynolds, who was killed, suffered marks of his displeasure, or were dismissed with the scantiest recognition of their heroic conduct. In Howard's case Congress interposed to do him justice when he received their formal vote of thanks for his choice of our position on Cemetery Ridge, the Gibraltar of Gettysburg. Nevertheless, neither Howard nor Slocum were welcome in Meade's army and sought service in the West under Sherman, where both gained so much distinction. Gen. Meade was surprised by the attack of Longstreet on the Union left the afternoon of July 2. No preparations whatever were made by the commanding General to meet Longstreet's assault. There was no order of battle. Gen. Meade had not personally reconnoitered the position, though frequently solicited by Gen. Sickles, Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, and Gen. Tremain, his Chief of Engineers, to do so. This appears in the testimony of Gen. Hunt and in the report of Gen. Tremain. Not only was no preparation made by Gen. Meade to meet the attack upon his left, the position held, but he deprived me and himself of the only effective support he had upon his left flank by his unaccountable withdrawal of Buford's division of cavalry which held the Emmitsburg road and covered our left flank, including Round Top, until a late hour the morning of the 2d. Gen. Geary's division of infantry had been withdrawn from the left very early in the morning of the 2d. These dispositions imposed upon me, thus weakened by the withdrawal of two divisions, the whole responsibility of resisting the formidable attack of Gen. Lee upon our left flank. The first support that reached me was Bard's division of the Fifth Army Corps, that got into position at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, two hours after the battle opened.

Gen. Sickles then quotes from Count de Paris' book to sustain himself, and adds:

Gen. Meade's whole attention was tactically fixed upon his right flank. He did not believe that the enemy would attack his left, although Hancock and myself had each pointed out that his left was the vulnerable point of attack. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 2, a few moments before Longstreet opened his assault, Meade said to Halleck: "I am satisfied that the enemy is endeavoring to move to my rear. I shall fall back to my supplies at Westminster." He had already sent Buford there two hours before.

Gen. Sickles, in a long statement, refutes Gen. Meade's statements seriatim, and says:

In conclusion, allow me to repeat that Gen. Meade's recently-published letter, so far as it relates to the orders and instructions therein alleged to have been given to me, is flatly contradicted by his own official report of the truth and by his own testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. In his official report Gen. Meade says "that the Second and Third Corps were directed to occupy the Cemetery Ridge on the left of the Eleventh Corps." That is the only statement in Gen. Meade's official report to indicate the position of the Third Corps. Now we will see how guardedly he speaks of it in his testimony:

About 3 or 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon I proceeded from my headquarters to the extreme left in order to see as to the posting of the Fifth Corps and also to inspect the position of the Third Corps, about which I was in doubt. Gen. Sickles had sent to me earlier in the day that there was in the neighborhood of where his corps was some very good ground for artillery, and that he should like to have some staff officer of mine go out there and see as to the posting of the artillery. He also asked me whether he was not authorized to post his corps in such manner as in his judgment he should deem the most suitable. I answered Gen. Sickles: "Certainly, within the limits of the general instructions I have given to you. Any ground within those limits you choose to occupy I leave to you." And I directed Brig.-Gen. Hunt, my chief of artillery, to accompany Gen. Sickles and examine and inspect such positions as Gen. Sickles thought good for artillery, and to give Gen. Sickles the benefit of his judgment.

Gen. Meade's "general instructions" to me were all verbal, and extremely vague and indefinit. I am persuaded that Gens. Slocum, Howard, Pleasonton, Doubleday, Robinson, Howe, Williams, and other corps and division commanders in the Army of the Potomac would agree with me in the observation that Gen. Meade was very imperfectly informed as to the movements and operations of his corps, divisions, and brigades during the first and second days of July, '63. I leave the issue where Gen. Meade puts it. Military critics more competent will decide whether or not Gen. Meade's judgment or my judgment was correct.

Treating with the Indians.

DETROIT, Minn., Aug. 13.—The Indian Commission started from Red Lake this morning. The White Earth Indians have signed the treaty, which will be binding only when signed by those on the other reservations. It provides for the removal of Red Lake, Leech Lake, White Oak Point, Bois Ford, Winnebagosh, Rat Portage, Mille Lacs, and Gall Lake tribes to the White Earth Reservation. The heads of families are to have 160 acres; minors aged 18 years, eighty acres; and children, forty acres, with buildings, oxen, and rations for two years; at the end of fifty years the land to be deeded in fee simple; other reservations to be surveyed and sold by sealed proposals in forty-acre lots; the money to be held by the United States at 5 per cent as a fund for the benefit of all. Only the Red Lake and Leech Lake Indians are expected to demur to this, their reservations being more valuable than the rest.

Agliardi and the French Cabinet.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Cabinet will tomorrow discuss the question of the appointment of Mgr. Agliardi to be Papal Nuncio at Pekin.

DOWN ON STEEPLECHASING.

Humane Society Officials Have Secretary Brewster of the Washington Park Club, a Jockey, and a Horse-Owner Arrested on the Charge of Cruelty to Animals.

Constable Menard appeared about the office of the Washington Park Club early last evening and informed Secretary John E. Brewster that he had a warrant for his arrest charging him with cruelty to animals in the steeplechasing at the park. An officer of the Humane Society has been watching the races for some time, and President Shortall yesterday swore out three warrants, one for Secretary Brewster, another for a man to be pointed out, which was to cover the jockey of Hop Sing, and another for a second man to be pointed out, supposed to be John Barclay, the owner of the horse. The society's detective pointed out the colored rider, Henry Walker, as one of these men and Mr. John Greer of New Orleans, not Barclay, as the other. These men were found at the track and were already in custody when the call was made at the offices in the Palmer House. The party of four took a hack and drove to the residence of Justice C. J. White, where the secretary was released upon his own recognizance, and in turn gave bail in the sum of $200 for the appearance of his two fellow-prisoners in the Justice's private office, corner of Madison and Union streets, for trial at 3 o'clock next Monday afternoon. Hop Sing has been entered under the name of J. Barclay, but Greer has managed the horse and is understood to be his owner.

Mr. John G. Shortall, President of the Humane Society, has for some time expressed opposition to steeplechasing and hurdle-racing, and has been outspoken in his intention to stop races of those descriptions at Washington Park. He did not, however, interfere with the program of the meeting, and the last jumping race on the cards was run last Saturday. Officers of the Humane Society witnessed the race, and it was upon their reports that the warrants were swore out. Mr. Shortall was seen last night by a TRIBUNE reporter. He said:

"I swore out those warrants for the purpose of testing the right of the Washington Park Club to conduct races in which horses are brutally forced with whip and spur over jumps which endanger the lives and limbs of both horses and riders. The warrants are based on the running of Hop Sing last Saturday in particular, and in previous races generally, and the charge is overdriving and cruelty under Sec. 50 of the State statutes. We think we have a certain case and that is why the arrests were made. I had my men watching those jumping races. They reported to me that Hop Sing was physically unfitted for racing and that his rider forced him over jumps when he was not able to take them, and, after he had shown this fact to his rider and all observers, he was forced over other jumps, at one of which he partially fell but recovered himself and went on to other jumps, over which he was forced. The horse's condition when he came in will also be a matter of evidence. I had men right there to look him over when the jockey dismounted and the saddle was being taken off. I hold that those jumping races are violations of the laws of the State of Illinois, and if they are not I want to know it, because I have other business to attend to. If they are violations of the laws of the State, I want to know whether or not the Washington Park Club has any more right to engage in them than other people. I have heard many complaints about those jumping races from members of the club, and do not think any more races of the kind will be run over their course. Many of my friends are members of the club and I know pretty well what the sentiment of the club is on the subject. Public sentiment is assuredly with the Humane Society; there is no doubt of that. But I do not propose to wait for the club to act or public sentiment to compel it to act, and therefore have brought this case for the purpose of testing the matter, expecting a decision that will prevent jumping races in the future. Personally, I believe that all racing, both flat and jumping, is a relic of barbarism if the horses have to be whipped and spurred to make them beat each other. I am very positive that if one-half of the brutality that is practiced in almost every one of the flat races at Washington Park were practiced in the city every man who was responsible for the brutality the horses were subjected to would be arrested by city officials. Still, I will not for the present take any action against flat racing. Hurdle racing and steeplechasing are opposed to the spirit of decency of the age, which will not tolerate the indecent treatment of a horse. As for racing in general, I do not see that it is useful or beneficial. Society derives no benefits from the beating of one horse by another, or from knowledge of the fact that a horse can run a certain distance in a certain time. All that I can see that racing does is to cultivate a desire for gambling, from the betting of gloves by enthusiastic young ladies to the reckless wagers of young men of means and old gamblers."

"Why did you have Secretary Brewster arrested?"

"He is the club in the case. He is the managing officer, and through him we reach the club. We could not go to work and swear out warrants for every member of the club."

COL. KELLY'S DEFALCATION.

Figures Showing the Exact Amount of Money Which Was Missing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The facts about Col. R. M. Kelly's defalcation in the Kentucky Pension-Office were not known here until today when they were printed by a newspaper which obtained them from the bureau in Washington after much trouble. Col. Kelly had charge of the pension-office for thirteen years and two months and his total defalcation during that time was as follows: On his first bond, $181; on the second bond, $665; on the third bond, $1,982; on the fourth bond, $676; on the fifth bond, $7,783; on the sixth bond, $25,464; on the seventh bond, $20,345; total defalcation, $58,836. He left Louisville about June 10 and, it is said, went to Canada, whence he wrote to his bondsmen about his shortage. They agreed to pay him out and he came home. Only a part of those who were liable contributed anything. Some of the others may not have known of the defalcation and some knew the probably declined to give anything. Here is a list of the contributions and the sources from which received: B. Dupont, $5,000; F. P. Schmidt, $15,000; R. K. Brown, $7,000; T. J. Griffiths' estate, $5,000; Miss Mary Anderson, $5,500; Byron O. Carr, $3,000; Mrs. Woodward, $2,000; four subscribers ($1,000 each), $4,000; Silas F. Miller, $500; J. K. Goodloe, $500; Douglas Sherley, $100. Total, $58,100. The remainder necessary to make up the deficit, amounting to $736, was contributed by Col. Kelly from the proceeds of a farm in Florida, which he sold. Miss Mary Anderson, who came to his relief with a donation of $5,500, is the actress, but she was in no way liable for his deficit. She has always been a great friend of the Kellys and their youngest child is named for her. The Dupont who gave $15,000 is the owner of the *Commercial*. F. P. Schmidt, who also contributed $15,000, is a Chicago banker and millionaire. R. J. Brown, who gave $7,000, is a Washington County lawyer now living in Louisville. It is said that Col. Kelly managed his shortage by keeping it under the head of "an unexpended balance in the New York Sub-Treasury." It is charged that the officials in the Treasury Department at Washington knew of Kelly's defalcation and assisted him in keeping it quiet. Col. Kelly was a gallant soldier in the Federal army, and has been for fifteen years the most popular Republican in Kentucky. He is at present chief editor of the Louisville *Commercial*, but will soon retire from that position. Among those bondsmen who contributed nothing are John W. Connel, late Collector of Internal Revenue in Covington; Gen. Walter Whitaker, the well known Louisville lawyer; Judge J. M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court; John Augustus Williams, President of Daughters' Female College, Harrodsburg.

Col. Kelly said tonight:

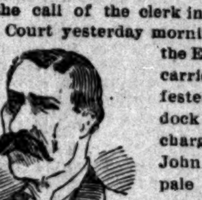
The publication in this city and elsewhere in reference to my accounts as United States Pension Agent make it proper for me to state that I have paid over all Government funds for which I was responsible, have discharged fully all liabilities on my official bonds, and owe the Government nothing. As to any money loaned me by personal friends, that is a matter between me and them, with the details of which the public has no legitimate concern.

MAMER'S MAYHEM CASE.

HE IS CHARGED WITH MANGLING FRED SHERMAN'S THUMB.

The Defendant and Complainant Tell Their Stories in Justice Scully's Court as to How the Whole Thing Came About—Assessor Bell's Sanguinary Desire to See the Fight Out Between the Two Men—A Relic of the Fray.

At the call of the clerk in Justice Scully's Police Court yesterday morning Chris Mamer,

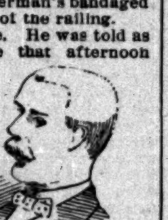


CHRIS MAMER.

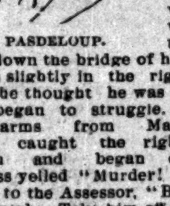
the Eighth Ward boss, carried his black and festering eye into the dock to answer to the charge of mayhem. John A. Bell, a trifle pale about the lips and somewhat excited, took a place beside him as an accessory to the alleged crime, and Frank Pasdeloup, another employé of the Assessor's office, came forward. This young man has been dragged into the case through the part he took in the row later on.

E. F. Runyan's gaunt form and Donegal whiskers loomed over the defendants as he pounced down upon Payne Fitz and Sherman's bandaged thumb upon the opposit side of the railing.

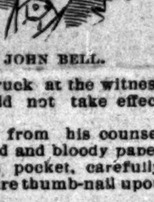
Sherman gave his evidence. He was told as he was hitching up his horse that afternoon that he could get his pay, and drove down to the office with a Mr. La Parle. He saw Mamer and Bell standing upon the corner. He had heard of the former's making threats against him, and after the distinguished counsel had fooled away some time wrangling about the point, stated that a Mr. W. H. Stewart had told him that Chris was going to kill him. The Assessor and his chief deputy followed him into the little office where the cashier's desk is and the door was closed. Mamer asked him what he put those statements in the papers against him for, and after finding out what was meant Sherman replied that they were all true. Mamer called him a name and clinched with him. Bell and Pasdeloup rushed up, so that he was crowded into the corner. Bell called out, "Give it to him, Mamer," but for a second or two neither of them could do anything, they were so badly tangled up. Mamer kept rubbing his face up against the witness', but he could not tell what his assailant was trying to do until he felt his teeth rake down the bridge of his nose and set themselves slightly in the right corner of his lip. Then he thought he was likely to be bitten, and began to struggle. In trying to free his arms from Mamer's clasp the latter caught the right thumb in his mouth and began chewing it. The witness yelled "Murder! Police! Help!" and called to the Assessor, "Bell, this man's biting my thumb. Take him off." The only answer was, "It's good for you. It's what you deserve." He then managed to get one of the fingers of his left hand in Mamer's eye, and gouged him until he let up on the thumb. Then he struck him and knocked him down, and kicked him once when he was down. Pasdeloup came up and struck at the witness several times. His blows did not take effect except upon his arm.



THE COMPLAINANT.



PASDELOUP.



JOHN BELL.

In response to a question from his counsel Sherman produced a soiled and bloody paper from the depths of his vest pocket, carefully unrolled it, and laid the entire thumb-nail upon the desk.

He was cross-examined and stuck to his story fairly well.

Mr. William R. Walleck, the Town Clerk, was forced to watch a portion of the fight because he couldn't leave the office without getting too close to the combatants. Mamer followed Sherman into the office and asked if he had put that stuff in the papers about the former's having put up jobs in the office. The answer was that Sherman's newspaper statements were true, and then Mamer slapped the former deputy. They clinched, and as they struggled about the desk the witness put in his time, aided by a man named Scully, in keeping them from falling into a glass partition. He heard Sherman call out "Murder!" and "Police!" and "My God, he's biting my thumb!" but didn't hear Mamer say anything. Bell stood in the doorway, but the speaker didn't think the door was shut. The sanguinary Assessor simply said: "Let 'em alone. Let 'em fight it out." After Mamer went down Pasdeloup struck at Sherman several times. The witness didn't think that Bell showed up until Sherman began howling.

The prosecution declared itself satisfied after examining a few more witnesses, and Counselor Runyan gently patted Mamer upon the back and guided him up to a point where the court could get a front view of the black



"IS THIS THE SAME EYE YOU REFER TO?"

and watering eye while he took the oath. He declared that he naturally followed Sherman into the office when he returned with Bell from dinner at Hoffman's restaurant. He stood for a moment at the desk, trying to annihilate the whilom deputy with his eagle eye, and then asked about the newspaper statements. In regard to the talk he virtually went over the same ground that the prosecution did, with the exception of the vile talk. The slapping was also admitted, but then came the statement that Sherman grabbed at him and tore out the corner of his lower eyelid with his finger, his thumb being well settled under the acute angle of the witness' jaw. Somebody pulled them apart slightly, and Sherman again tried to get the same hold, but the thumb instead of going under his jaw went into his mouth, and he "settled down on it and held on." After the bowling Sherman managed to rescue his hand from the mill of Chris' front teeth, and the biter stumbled on the carpet and fell; then Sherman rushed up to him and kicked him. He denied having tried at any time to bite his opponent before his eye was gouged.

At this point the court said he had other important cases to hear, and postponed the examination until Wednesday morning.

Preparing to Join the Knights of Labor.

A number of laborers and other employés of builders who do not belong to the trades unions or assemblies met at No. 213 West Madison street last night and were addressed by Robert Nelson and John Foley upon the benefits and advantages of joining the Knights of Labor. A uniform rate of pay for the different avocations and the eight-hour system formed the principal theme, the motto being education, agitation, and organized force. Especial stress was laid upon the fact that since the eight-hour arrangement went into effect there was not a single idle cigarmaker or bricklayer in Chicago, and $4 is said to be the least that bricklayers make for their day of eight hours. When the roll is sufficiently large the organization will enter into the Knights of Labor.

TAPPING THE DESPLAINES RIVER.

The Scheme Evidently Feasible—The Endeavor to Prevent the Choking Up of the Chicago River—Ascertaining the Currents of the Lake.

Francis Murphy of the Engineering Department returned yesterday from his surveying trip north of Chicago. Mr. Murphy has gone over the ground of the proposed canal for tapping the Desplaines River during high water, and by running the water of that river into the lake north of the city preventing the annual choking up of the river and the stoppage of the Bridgeport pumping-works, which usually results in choking up the Chicago River with reeking sewage matter, and which with its foul odors usually continues for several weeks. The plan of a canal has been entertained favorably by Mr. Haering, the engineer of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission, and the survey of the ground was ordered. The proposed line of the canal is to tap the Desplaines in the vicinity of Norwood Park, thence to the North Branch of the river, which is followed to Bowmanville and then eastward to a point on the lake, in Lake View, north of Ravenswood. It is proposed to construct gates at the western terminus of the canal, should it be decided best to adopt this scheme, so that the water may be diverted whenever the necessity arises. Mr. Murphy's surveys are quite complete, but have not been digested by the engineers, and the true merits of the proposition have not yet been considered, but they will be thoroughly gone over during the week, and some definit suggestion in regard to the canal project will be determined upon. Monday surveyors will be dispatched to the Town of Thornton, south of the city, to survey the land in that vicinity with regard to the adoption of the proposed scheme of sewage irrigation.

Monday Capt. Napier will leave Chicago for the purpose of placing floats and bottles for determining the currents of the lake in the following steamship courses: Chicago to St. Joe, Chicago to Milwaukee, Milwaukee and Grand Haven, and Grand Haven and St. Joe. Some twenty-five sets of six floats each will be distributed, each set containing two surface floats, two double floats submerged about four or five fathoms, and two other double sets with the lower one at a greater depth. The surface float is simply a plain bottle to which, for the double floats, a tin cylinder of the same size is attached by a cord. In the bottle-float will be placed a red card, which offers a reward of $1 for the return of the postal-card, also inclosed, to the commission at Chicago. The postal-card will state the number of the bottle picked up, when and where found, and the name and address of the finder. It is expected that these floats will be picked up at various points on the lake and along the shore, thus showing in a general way the currents prevailed at the time.

The commission request the hearty coöperation of all persons along the lake and on vessels in order that the important question of the operation of the lake currents upon the sewage of the city, and its consequent pollution of the water supply of the city, may be definitly settled if possible.

IOWA'S PROHIBITORY LAW.

Its Constitutionality to Be Tested—A Writ of Habeas Corpus to Be Applied For in Behalf of Kinsey Jordan.

Mr. John Gibbons left for Keokuk, Ia., last night to apply to Judge Love of the United States Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Kinsey, alias "Stormy" Jordan, who was imprisoned for contempt. The substance of the petition to be filed is that Jordan and his wife built a house at Ottumwa, Ia., specially adapted to the sale of wine, beer, and other malt liquors, which it was lawful then to sell and keep for sale under the laws of Iowa; that the cost of building, furnishing, and fitting up the house was $8,000; that July, 1884, and before the taking effect of Chap. 8 and Chap. 143 of the laws of the General Assembly of Iowa, the building, furniture, and fixtures were worth $10,000, but were not and are not worth to exceed $6,000 for any other purpose. The Iowa Legislature passed an act, approved March 4, 1884, in which it was provided that wherever the words "intoxicating liquors" occur (in the chapter to which this was an amendment) the same should be construed to mean alcohol, ale, wine, beer, spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors; that thereafter the Legislature of the State of Iowa passed an act, approved April 3, 1884, which, in addition to the forfeitures and penalties prescribed therein, further provides that "any citizen of the county where such nuisance exists, or is kept or maintained, may maintain an action in equity to abate and perpetually enjoin the same, and any person violating the terms of any injunction granted in such proceedings shall be punished as for contempt by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000 or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

Jordan was proceeded against and was fined $500 and committed by order of the court until the fine was paid. The Supreme Court of Iowa sustained the proceedings, on appeal, and Mr. Gibbons is now employed by him to test the constitutionality of the law in the United States courts. Mr. Gibbons claims that the law is in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

First—In that it declares a thing which in itself may be innocent to be a nuisance, and deprives petitioner of the right of trial by jury on the question as to whether it is or is not a nuisance.

Second—That it deprives petitioner of his property without due process of law.

Third—That it vests in courts of chancery the power to restrain and punish the commission of alleged crimes without giving the accused the right of trial by jury.

Fourth—That it authorizes proceedings to be instituted by any citizen of the county in which the alleged nuisance exists to restrain this class of alleged nuisance without giving bond or other security to indemnify or protect the person injured by the granting of such injunction.

Fifth—It deprives petitioner of his liberty and property without due process of law and denies to petitioner and to those engaged in the class of business in which petitioner was engaged at the date of the adoption of said provision equal protection of the law.

If necessary the matter will be taken to the United States Supreme Court for settlement.

BUTCHERED HER SISTER.

A Religious Fanatic Sacrifices a Member of Her Family.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—[New York Mail and Express Special Cable.]—An extremely painful illustration of the length to which religious madness may go has just been reported from a hamlet near Briancon, in the Department of Hautes Alpes, France. Among the inhabitants of the place were two maiden sisters, Marie and Catherine Olagner, aged respectively 47 and 45 years. They lived somewhat more pretentiously than their neighbors, being possessed of independent means, and were noted for their extreme piety and an unshaken belief in miracles. They were regarded as eccentric but entirely harmless to themselves and others. A few days ago Catherine, the younger, told her sister that God had appeared to her in a vision and had asked, as a proof of her obedience to His will, the sacrifice of Marie. The latter, imbued with an absolute faith in the miracle, acquiesced in the proposition. Both sisters then attended mass, and on their return home Marie prepared for the sacrifice without faltering. When all was ready Catherine took a keen-edged razor and deliberately cut the arteries in the arms and ankles of her sister, allowing her to bleed slowly to death. As the victim's life blood ebbed away the female butcher collected it as a relic, repeating meanwhile, "Jesus, Marie, my hope and my Savior." When Marie was dead Catherine dressed the corpse in white, laid it out, and then, taking her sister's will to a notary, told what she had done, adding that she had buried the body. She was at once arrested and will be subjected to an official examination as to her sanity.

Suicide.

BEDFORD, Ia., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—August Markes, a shoemaker of Essex, blew out his brains yesterday morning. His place of business had been twice robbed. The idea of a conspiracy to ruin him so preyed on his mind that he sought death to relieve him of his troubles.

Cadet Schley of Indiana Killed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 13.—The schoolship Constitution, with the Annapolis cadets on board, arrived today. Cadet Schley of Indiana fell from aloft, Aug. 3, and was killed.

INGHAM FOR THE STATE.

A SPLENDID EFFORT IN BEHALF OF THE PROSECUTION.

Zeisler Finishes His Argument by a Fierce Attack on the Witnesses for the Prosecution and the Policemen—Mr. Ingham Makes a Forcible Presentation of the Law and the Facts as They Are Regarded by the State—The Great Conspiracy.

"As the turkey-buzzard spews her vomit upon fair fields so Europe spewed John Most upon America!"

In vigorous language such as this did Mr. Ingham pay his respects to the cowardly Anarchist whose disciples are now on trial—John Most, the teacher of revolutionary heroism, who at sight of a constable's star crawled in terror under a wanton's bed. Most, the intimate friend and counselor of his "Dear Spies," was, as Mr. Ingham showed, outlawed by the Socialists of Europe and "spewed upon American soil."

Mr. Ingham's speech for the State delivered yesterday afternoon was a masterpiece of oratory. Point by point he set forth the damning evidence against the prisoners, raising up the facts and acts of criminality out of the fog of sophistry in which Mr. Zeisler had striven to envelop them, and exhibiting them in their black and rugged nakedness outlined against the light of truth, and reason, and order, and civilization, and common sense as the peaks of a mighty mountain are outlined against a clear sky. Dwelling first on the evidence as a whole, he showed that each proven fact was not as a link in a chain of guilt but as the strand of a cable which spanned the whole tide of criminality. The theory of the State was that for two or more years there had existed an organized conspiracy to overthrow the law and that every man in that conspiracy threw the bomb that killed Officer Degan. He quoted a theoretically parallel case, where certain men conspired to commit an unlawful act and in furtherance of the common design a man was killed, although no murder had been intended. "And those men were hanged!" he concluded in trumpet tones and with a glance that made the white-faced prisoners shiver. Dwelling on the doctrine preached in the *Alarm* relative to the rights of property, he said this was the doctrine put into practice by every pirate who sailed under the black flag, the doctrine of the highway robber, the doctrine of the brigands of Italy and Sicily. He proved that the haymarket bomb killed the eight-hour movement and was intended to kill it. He compared Spies' writings during the first days of May with those of the Commune that flooded Paris with gore and substituted for the Virgin Mother a brazen prostitute who personated the Goddess of Liberty. Then he dwelt on the acknowledged fact of the specific conspiracy which culminated in the haymarket bomb, emphasizing the guilt of the ringleaders of that conspiracy, Engel, Lingg, Fischer, and Spies. Holding one of Lingg's bombs aloft before the jury—a bomb similar to that given by Spies to the reporter Wilkinson—he said there was no lawful use known to civilized man to which that instrument might be put.

Mr. Ingham did not begin his speech until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and will probably not finish before 1 o'clock today. He will then be followed by Mr. Foster for the defense. Mr. Ingham is a partner of Luther Laflin Mills, and by his work in this trial, if not by his previous record, is entitled to a place in the very foremost rank of the Chicago bar. He is about 33 years old, rather small in stature, but of compact build, with sandy mustache and thin hair, rather inclined to baldness. As a speaker he is fluent, graceful, and forcible, and wastes no emphasis or passion on the portions of his argument where none is required, therein differing from the orators who preceded him. His gestures are natural and pleasing and his style and manner earnest and convincing.

All the forenoon session was occupied by Mr. Zeisler, who vigorously assailed the police, the State witnesses, and everybody and everything on the other side, but did not seem to add much to his arguments of the previous afternoon.

The crush in court yesterday afternoon seemed greater than ever. Hundreds of people who were fairly entitled to admission if such were possible had to be turned away from the door. It is an unfortunate circumstance that a complete staff of courteous doorkeepers are not kept on duty. There is one individual who wears a star and club and who mounts guard on the outer door when there is a particularly heavy crush, as there was yesterday afternoon, who deserves a severe reprimand from the chief bailiff or whoever may be his superior officer. This officer, whose name is "Pete" and who doesn't seem to have ever had any other name, thinks it his duty to drive respectable men and women off the steps with his club. It would be well if Chief Bailiff Severin saw to it that this person was replaced at the door by some one who had at some time learned the first principles of good manners.

Not only was the ladies' section of the court crowded to its utmost limits yesterday afternoon, but the forum, reporters' section, and Judge's bench were invaded at every possible point by a crush of well-dressed women. Mrs. Gary and Miss Gary sat beside the Judge, the centre of a cluster of about a dozen ladies. All through Mr. Ingham's three-hours' address the whole audience kept steadily in its seats, held there by the power of his oratory.

The prisoners made but a poor pretense of bearing up under his denunciations. Fielden, for the first time since the trial began, betrayed indications of terror and despair. He seemed like a man that had been for days without sleep and had spent the time in weeping. Spies was ghastly white and his face had the frightened look of a hunted animal. Parsons looked even worse. Fischer was pale as death while Ingham referred to him, and tried to hide his countenance behind a newspaper which he pretended to be reading. It was the worst afternoon the prisoners have had yet, and they showed it. Mrs. Spies, a plain, respectable-looking old lady, sat beside her son, the prisoner, all the afternoon, and on the other side sat her daughter. During Mr. Ingham's special references to Spies both women betrayed much emotion, though probably the elder woman failed to understand the thread of the discourse. In front of these two sat Mrs. Black with her fantastic blue bonnet and spectacle-adorned nose, hard at work making notes of Mr. Ingham's speech.

Lingg's trunk, three or four heavy revolvers, a few shell bombs, three benzine or fire bombs, a box of fulminating caps, Lingg's smelting ladle, and a lot of similar articles were arranged on or under the table for handy reference during Mr. Ingham's oration, and were used by the speaker to good effect. Capt. Black was one of the many who crowded around Mr. Ingham when court adjourned to offer their congratulations.

ZEISLER CONCLUDES.

An Indiscriminate Denunciation of the Prosecution and Police.

Mr. Zeisler resumed his argument at 10:15 yesterday morning. After summing up his argument of the day before he said the testimony of the informers was not trustworthy, not only because it was paid for and given under the influence of fear, but on account of its intrinsic absurdity. Coming to the haymarket meeting, Mr. Zeisler said the meeting was called by a hand-bill printed at the instance of Fischer. About 2,500 or 3,000 were printed, but the State's own witnesses testified that the line, "Workingmen, come armed, and appear in full force," was struck out, and the circulars containing that line were kept in at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office. "Spies had the line struck out; he said it was foolishness; it would cause the police to interfere and scare the workingmen away. Spies was tired out by overwork, he was not in a mood to start the revolution, and when he said the meeting was not called to raise a disturbance he meant it. Then they claim that pursuant to Herr Most's advice Spies did not allow the meeting to take place on the haymarket, but took them to the narrow street where they could form in a 'V' and receive the police with a shower of bombs? We have shown from the acts of these men that they did not follow that advice. Most says the revolutionist should not communicate his design to anybody or not more than one man. Waller testifies that eighty men were present at the alleged conspiracy meeting. Do you see the utter incon-

sistency? Most's book says the leader should keep himself in a safe position. Is that consistent with the theory that Spies struck the match and lit the fuse? Spies took the people to Desplaines street because there were not enough to make the haymarket necessary. Besides there are street-car tracks and they would have interfered with them. Did the meeting carry out Herr Most's instructions with regard to street warfare? Did they separate in a triangle? Did they throw a shower of bombs into the ranks of the police from all sides, from the housetops, etc.?

"It is agreed by all honest witnesses in this case, both on the side of the State and the defense, that the meeting was a quiet, peaceable, and orderly meeting. Now the State has claimed that after Mr. Harrison left the meeting the utterances became more incendiary, the crowd became wilder, and more excited. Is there evidence to sustain that? There is some detective evidence about it, but the evidence of honest witnesses is that there was no difference during Mr. Fielden's speech from the temper of the crowd during Parson or Spies' speech. And to break up a quiet meeting of 200 to 300 people 180 policemen, well armed with clubs and revolvers, were brought down. Is that cowardly or is it not? It is an assault in the meaning of the law, an assault which is made criminal by our statute. Mayor Harrison was there in the crowd while it numbered 1,000 or 2,000. He said he was determined to break up the meeting and he would have gone there himself unarmed, a citizen like the rest of them, and would have said to them: 'Please, gentlemen, talk no further; go home.' He himself, a single person, because he knew he was clad with authority, was willing to assume this task and disperse the meeting. And after it had dwindled down to 300 the hero Bonfield, the savior of the country, the Jesus Christ of America, went down with 180 men to break them up. Was that courageous or was it cowardly? The bomb was not thrown in pursuance of any advice given that night. They spoke milder than on former occasions."

Mr. Zeisler declared it to be the hight of absurdity to imagine that Fielden knew the import of the word "Ruhe," because he did not know a word of German and never looked at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. His alleged signal, "We are peaceable," therefore, was an invention. It was impossible for the officers to hear the remarks, "Here come the bloodhounds," and "You do your duty," when they were on the street-car tracks on Randolph street. The story was an invention of the detectives. Mr. Zeisler then proceeded to show that the testimony of Lieut. Quinn and Officers Krueger and Wessler was not trustworthy because self-contradictory. Mr. Zeisler took great pains to discredit Gilmer's testimony, and claimed that the story of the defense was the only correct one, and was confirmed by some witnesses for the State, that the bomb came from about twenty or thirty feet south of the alley. Mr. Zeisler concluded as follows:

"That is the case, gentlemen of the jury, against these men. Such is the character of the testimony upon which they ask you to send these men to the penitentiary or to the gallows. I do not want to tire you any longer. I will yield this place to Mr. Ingham, who will again try to capture you by declamation, by telling you of gigantic conspiracies and all that sort of stuff. Do not allow yourselves to be deceived by declamation. Analyze the facts as I have tried to do with you. They say they want your reason, not your passions. Remember that when they now come to arouse your passions and want to lull into sleep your reasoning powers. The case of the State, as I said to you, can only have one theory. They want to make you believe that Schnaubelt threw the bomb and that Spies and Fischer assisted him and that the others were in the conspiracy with them. If you do not believe that theory you are not at liberty to speculate upon some other theory which makes these defendants guilty. Either you believe the testimony of Gilmer or you do not believe it, and accordingly, either you have to convict these men or to acquit them. You cannot speculate that there is another principal who consummated the crime and that all of these defendants are accessories. That is not the theory which the State has based its case upon. Unless Schnaubelt is the principal and the others are his accessories you must acquit these men. Do not, if you retire into the jury-room after all the arguments have been made and the court has charged you, if any of you has a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendants, allow yourselves to be starved into an agreement. Do not compromise, but let the man who has courage to acquit these men under the circumstances stay there until doomsday so that these defendants are acquitted. I thank you, gentlemen."

At this time court adjourned till 2 o'clock.

MR. INGHAM FOR THE STATE.

A Forcible Presentation of What the Prosecution Has Proven.

At 2 o'clock, when the court reconvened, Mr. Ingham began his argument as follows:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: There are verdicts of juries which make history. Your verdict in this case will make history. It is of great importance, greater than any of us can begin to appreciate. Let your verdict be right. We live in Chicago, the metropolis of the great Northwest, the very centre of the highest and best civilization of the earth. This is the 13th day of August, in the year of Grace 1886, the afternoon of the nineteenth century, an age above every other noted for its humanity and for its peace. And yet here now we are investigating an offense as atrocious and as uncalled for as any which ever disgraced the annals of our race. Eight men stand here charged with murder. That alone makes of this a great cause. Seven men were killed; sixty were wounded. That alone makes of this a great cause. But, great as is the interest of these defendants in the result, great as have been the sufferings of their victims, even these pale into insignificance in view of the real issue upon which you, gentlemen, are to pass. Matthew J. Degan at 10 o'clock on the night of May 4 marched out of the Desplaines Street Police Station full of life and filled with hope. Today he is in his grave. Why? He never harmed even so much as a hair of the head of any one of these eight men, or any one of their associates. They did not know him. Between him and them there could not possibly have been any ill will. Matthew J. Degan lies in his grave today because that night, big with fate, he stood for law. The bomb which struck him to his death was aimed at the law of the State of Illinois. And so it happens that in attempting to punish these men for their offense the law of this State attempts to vindicate itself. And so it is that the great question which you gentlemen are to answer by your verdict is whether the law of the State of Illinois is strong enough to protect itself or whether it must be trampled to the ground at the dictates of half a dozen men, but one of whom was born to our soil, and so far as we know not one of the others is a citizen here.

"Gentlemen of the jury, I think I exaggerate nothing when I say to you that never since the jury system was instituted, hundreds and hundreds of years ago—never has there been placed upon the shoulders of any twelve men the responsibility which rests upon you today; for, if I appreciate this case correctly, if I am not mistaken in the issues which are involved here, of necessity the very question itself is whether organized government among men shall perish from the face of the earth; whether the day of civilization shall go down into the night of barbarism; whether the wheels of history shall be rolled back and all that has been gained by thousands of years of progress shall be lost."

Mr. Ingham called attention to a Supreme Court decision which holds: "Jurors are not at liberty to doubt as jurors when they are convinced as men"; which meant that if a man in the ordinary vocations of life should believe that a man was guilty, they should when acting as jurors apply the same rule and find accordingly. Juries were called because twelve men could better try a case than could one or three or even five Judges; the jurors were taken from all walks of life, and, being men who were acquainted with the practical affairs of life, they were able to come to a definit conclusion upon principles of common sense. "If," said Mr. Ingham, "in your judgment the evidence in this case taken altogether satisfies you that these men are guilty, that ends the question of a reasonable doubt. Mr. Zeisler said to you as I understood him that if in the evidence in this case there was any one link about which you had a reasonable doubt, it was your duty to acquit."

Mr. Zeisler—I never said it.

Mr. Ingham—Mr. Zeisler says he never said it. I understood him to say that. I know it is common for lawyers and others to talk about the links in a chain of evidence. It is always dangerous to compare a mental operation with a physical fact. A chain does not represent a chain of evidence. If a chain breaks in any one of its links, the whole chain goes. The strength of the proof in a case is better represented by a cable than a chain. Some of you gentlemen have seen suspension bridges—all of you have. How are they built? First the engineers throw from one tower to the other a single wire, so small that when you look at it in the air it seems to be but the web of a spider. Then they draw across another, another, and another, until finally when they are through with that they bind them up into mighty cables, and, when they have accomplished that, these single wires bound together in that great cable hold high between the heavens and the earth the throbbing traffic of a great metropolis. That illustrates proof in any case before a jury; first one strand and then another, and then another, and then another, until finally they are bound together, and, if the truth of the whole is sufficient to sustain the theory of one side of the case, that side of it is established. Now, it would be just as reasonable and sensible for some engineer to go to a suspension bridge and say: "That bridge cannot uphold its weight. I can prove it to you by taking out one wire and breaking it, and then another, and another until the whole cable is destroyed." Would there be any sense or reason in it? It is just as sensible for any man in any case, the proof of which depends upon circumstances innumerable, upon the testimony of witnesses innumerable, to say: 'If you can make an attack upon this witness, or that witness, or this fact, and that fact, the whole case is swept away." The case is to be decided upon everything in it taken together; and the question is: What does the whole of it prove? And not: What does any one fact of it prove? It seems to me that is the common sense of it; it is the law of it.

Mr. Ingham quoted from the case of Davis vs. The People, 114 Illinois, to show that the Supreme Court held that in order to acquit, the jury must have a reasonable doubt on the whole evidence, and not as to any particular fact. The case of Brennan vs. The People, in which a decision was rendered in 1853, laid down the law in regard to conspiracy. That case could have no possible bearing upon the one at bar because it was adjudicated years before there was an Anarchist in the United States. In that case three men were sentenced to death for murder as the result of a conspiracy, and the Supreme Court affirmed the sentence.

The theory of the prosecution was that for two or more years there had existed in Cook County an organized conspiracy to break down the laws of the State of Illinois, and to bring about by force what the defendants called a social revolution. The night of May 4 men connected with that conspiracy threw a bomb which killed Mathias J. Degan, and for that reason every man in the conspiracy under the law of Illinois was guilty of murder. The grand jury, instead of indicting 300 or 400 men, as they might have done under the laws of Illinois, saw fit to pick out those who, in their judgment, were the leaders of the conspiracy, and to place them on trial.

Capt. Black—Is there any evidence in this case to show what the motive or design was? And if not, is that a proper remark?

Mr. Ingham—There is evidence in this case to show that these men are leaders, and they are indicted.

Capt. Black—I am speaking of the motive of the grand jury.

Mr. Grinnell—Mr. Zeisler wanted to know why they didn't indict three thousand, and Mr. Ingham is showing why.

Mr. Ingham—The evidence shows that these men on trial here are the leaders of this revolution, the men who expected to profit by it, and they are on trial for murder. Suppose three men tonight conspire to attack and rob a house, and they find on going into the house that it would be dangerous to commit a burglary because a large number of persons are present. Those three men are all guilty of conspiracy. If a case can be proven against them they can be convicted of conspiracy and punished for conspiracy. Suppose these three men meet tomorrow night again and conspire to rob the same house, and one of them goes and robs it in pursuance of that conspiracy; all three of those men are guilty of conspiracy; all three of those men are guilty of burglary, and they are all guilty of that although two of them may have been miles from that house at the time the burglary was committed. Now let us go one step farther. The day after tomorrow the same men meet again and enter into a conspiracy for the third time to commit a burglary upon that house. One of them commits the burglary, and meeting the owner he shoots him dead. Those three men are guilty of conspiracy; they are guilty of burglary; and they are guilty of murder. They can be indicted for murder and be hung for murder. They could be indicted for burglary and sent to the penitentiary; or they could be indicted for conspiracy and sent to the penitentiary for conspiracy. That is the law. Whenever men agree or undertake to do an illegal act involving force and the result of that illegal act is murder all are guilty of murder.

The Brennan case, to which reference was made, was one in which several parties conspired to commit a burglary and during the commission of the burglary they killed the owner of the house. All sorts of instructions were presented to the court, tending to give a wrong construction to the law, but the court which tried the case held that the murder was committed in the attempt to execute the common purpose, which was burglary, and that all the parties concerned were guilty of murder. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court, and held that: "The act of one, done in furtherance of the original design, is in consideration of law the act of all, and he who advises or encourages another to do an illegal act is responsible for all the natural and probable consequences that may arise from its perpetration." In that case the sentence of death was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and the men were all hanged. "If," said Mr. Ingham, "somebody should attempt to outline a law which would make these defendants here guilty of murder, it could not be done in more apt terms than was done by the Supreme Court of this State in 1853."

Mr. Ingham passed from the law of the case to the facts and said: "What are the facts in this case? Was there a conspiracy, to which these defendants were parties, looking to the overthrow of the laws of this State by violence? The night of May 4 was the bomb thrown as the result of that conspiracy? If those two facts are established these men under the law are guilty of murder. The law of the State of Illinois is strong enough to sustain itself, and the only other question is whether juries will hesitate to enforce that law. A great deal has been said about socialism and anarchism, and Mr. Zeisler undertook to show you Webster's definition of Socialism. As I understand the doctrine of the genuine Socialist, it is that men are not governed enough; that government is not strong enough; that it should undertake to interfere with the minute relations of life; that it should go so far as to say what men shall eat and drink and wherewithal they shall be clothed. Socialists differ widely in their ideas. I know that any Socialistic theory of government makes a stronger government—a government which interferes more with the rights of citizens than any government which now exists upon earth. As the extremes often meet, out of the ranks of Socialists have grown the Anarchists, or men who believe that there should be no government at all, but that every man should be privileged to do as he pleases. I know from the evidence in this case that the leader of the Anarchists in America is John Most of New York, and these defendants are his disciples. I know as a fact of history that in the year 1880, at the Socialistic convention held in Switzerland, the congress of the Socialists of the world, John Most was expelled for teaching the doctrine which these defendants advocate, and in that congress but two men out of the whole number voted against expelling him. I know, too, that if the leaders of Socialism should see these defendants they would spit on them if they dared claim that they were Socialists. They are not. They are Anarchists. Just as the turkey buzzard spews his vomit upon fair fields, so Europe spewed John Most upon America; and just as that vomit festers in the sun, so John Most, the moment he landed on our shores, began to propagate his doctrines. He came to Chicago, and it is in evidence here from the testimony of Mr. Heinemann, and I have no doubt it is true of thousands of others, that from that time on Mr. Heinemann left the Socialistic organization of this city."

Mr. Ingham read extracts from copies of the *Alarm*, the first one from the issue of the paper of Nov. 22, 1884, wherein it appears officially stated that the paper was owned and controlled by the International Working People's Association and the declarations of the paper were the official declarations of the International. From a copy of the *Alarm* of Oct. 25, 1884, Mr. Ingham read the following:

The Socialists are accused of being bloodthirsty. They know that the revolution must come. When anything is moving against the rights of the majority it will sooner or later be stopped. Whether the stopping and uprooting of a bad principle will require bloodshed depends first upon how old it is, and upon how much the people are receiving, and how much its supporters are interested in keeping it going.

The article goes on advocating the manufacture and use of explosives in order to produce a strong force which would secure its objects through fear of its strength. Mr. Ingham said: "That article means: 'We are in favor of a change in the existing order of society. We are in favor of that change here in America. That change is bound to come. The majority is against us; they are full of prejudices. The majority don't want a change. We can only bring it about by making ourselves so strong that they won't dare to oppose us.' This Government has been in existence a hundred years or more, and it is the crowning glory of all Governments. Its crowning glory is that the majority rules. Two years ago there was an election in this country. A great party had been in power twenty-four years. It had behind it all the memories and associations of the War. It had under its control the army of the United States and a vast army of office-holders. When that election was held, in the State of New York Mr. Cleveland received a majority of 900 votes. Did any man in these United States even so much as dream of attempting to prevent a change of the Government from one great party to the other? The dictates of every man's heart was: 'A majority of one is as good as a million;' and the change was made. Now, here is this man Parsons publicly proclaiming to the people of Chicago: 'We believe in a system of government and society in which you do not believe. We know you are against us. We know a majority is against us. We know the majority cannot be overcome; therefore we will arm ourselves and terrify the majority.' This is not a report of some speech of his; it is his doctrine, published in his paper, published in the organ of the International. It shows for what they were striving; and Spies on the stand said: 'Yes, I have advised the working people to arm themselves to resist unconstitutional and unlawful attacks upon them'; and here is the declaration of their own organ, made in cold blood, in which they say boldly and defiantly: 'We propose to bring about this revolution by force. If you don't like it we will blow your brains out.'"

Among other things which Parsons recommended in the *Alarm* was the following cool proposition: "When we take possession of a store it will be declared a public storehouse, and every man can take what he needs; but, in case of an overpowering attack by the police or militia, it is better to set fire to all that you cannot carry off." Mr. Ingham said: "This is no new doctrine. It is the doctrine which Capt. Kidd put into practice when he sailed under the black flag, which these defendants have carried through the streets of Chicago. It is the doctrine of the highway robber, of the pirate upon the high seas, of the bandits of Sicily and Italy, preached openly and defiantly here in this city, forced down your throats, if you do not like it, by dynamite; and if the police, who represent you, attempt to interfere, they are to be blown to atoms. Yet these men come into court as defendants and say, 'O, it is all braggadocio.'"

Mr. Ingham read a number of articles from the *Alarm* and translations from the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, particularly Spies' own account of the McCormick affair. The American group—the only one that contained Americans—had a membership of about 120. The remaining 3,000 conspirators were German-speaking foreigners, most of them but a few years in this country. Most of the American Anarchists, except those now on trial, were cranks—half-witted people. The Germans were misled by these men, who speak their language and flattered them, and led them into this business that they might lead them and profit by it. "You have heard Spies' account of the McCormick meeting. He says the crowd was composed of good, orderly, church-going people. The organization that met there had no interest in the McCormick trouble. They were dickering with their employers for the eight-hour day. When August Spies began to speak a great roar arose because he was a Socialist. These men, he says, were quiet and orderly. He had not spoken fifteen minutes when that orderly crowd was converted into a howling mob. He and the other leaders gained their power by fattening on the woes of the poor, just as all demagogs have done from the time of early Greece down to the present. When could they convert the Americans to their views? The only way to convert them was by force and dynamite. And these men thought that when the time came and the first bomb was thrown the militia would run like sheep and the police would retire."

Mr. Ingham read Spies' description of the fight at McCormick's and said: "Does this sound familiar? It is the style of the men who led the Commune in Paris, who deluged the city in blood and substituted for the virgin of the church a prostitute—their goddess of liberty. These men have even the style of the leaders of the Commune who disgraced Paris for all time."

Arriving at the "Revenge" circular Mr. Ingham showed the shallowness of Spies' claim that he did not write the heading "Revenge." That heading was over the German part and inserted in the copy printed in his own paper the day after the circular was printed. On the very day when Spies published the editorial saying that something must be done by Monday or Tuesday, the meeting on Emma street was held at which Fischer, Spies' lieutenant, and Engel were present. At that meeting it was decided that the time had come in which the revolution should be inaugurated, and it was decided to attack and annihilate the police force. "See how these things come in concert. The next step was Monday. Spies incites the riot at McCormick's. From there he goes to the centre of the city and writes the 'Revenge' circular, in which in the most inflammatory language he calls upon the workingmen to arm; to arm now. That was Monday. You have heard of the time these circulars were distributed. Not one man distributing it, but scores, some riding on horseback, through the revolutionists' dens on West Lake street. What did they expect to accomplish by that? They wanted to influence the masses against the authorities so that at the decisive moment they could have thousands at their back. Then came the meeting of all the armed groups at No. 154 West Lake street, called by the letter Y in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. Fischer was there, Spies' messenger. Engel was there and Lingg was near. Here the plan was unfolded that the groups should be prepared in the outskirts to attack the police stations and destroy them, and then at a signal march down to the centre of the city with their explosive cans and convert the torch of the *Fackel* into the fire of the incendiary. The meeting on the haymarket was provided for. There were expected to be 25,000 men at the meeting. A few of the conspirators would mix with them, not enough to give a coloring to the meeting, but enough to do the work. Somebody had proposed that there should be a signal. 'Ruhe' was selected, and it was inserted in Spies' paper. This word exists and it was printed. There has been no denial of this. The manuscript is Spies' own handwriting. And following the publication of that word came the bomb and came the death."

Mr. Ingham spoke at length upon the story of Spies and the man who brought him the bombs and then went to New Zealand. He brought the bombs to Spies to see if they were good. Spies knew the quality of bombs. This man has outstripped Most himself, spewed as he was out of the slums of Europe. Then followed Herr Most's letter to Spies, showing the intimate relation between them and showing that they were engaged in a common purpose, and that when Most advised making poisoned daggers he found in Spies a tool ready for the emergency, showing also the absurdity of the claim that the dynamite in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* building was taken there by the police to make evidence. Lingg then came in for a scoring. "He came to this country nine months ago and he wants the men who have worked forty years to accumulate a competence to divide their earnings with him, and if they do not they should be blown to smithereens by dynamite. Lingg manufactured the bombs. He had dynamite in his house. He manufactured enough to distribute fifty or sixty bombs through the city ready for use May 4. The American group met at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office May 4, where it had never met before. All the leaders were there except Spies, who was at the haymarket. Dr. Taylor was a member of the American group. He arrived at the haymarket at 7 o'clock and planted himself right near the wagon for the purpose of hearing the speeches. He must have known that the meeting was to take place on Desplaines street. There must have been a previous plan."

Mr. Ingham had not finished his address when court adjourned.

LOOKING FOR SCHNAUBELT.

A North Side Coal-Dealer Whom He Owes for Rent and Coal.

Not the police and the State's-Attorney alone are anxious to locate Rudolph Schnaubelt, the alleged bomb-thrower. An anxious inquirer of another sort arrived at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday afternoon in the shape of John Krauss, a coal-dealer, who does business at No. 825 North Halsted street. His particular desire to renew his acquaintance with the Anarchist is based upon an unpaid bill of $40 for rooms and coal contracted by the Schnaubelt family. Mr. Krauss learned from his friends thus late in the day that Schnaubelt had a kit of tools and some money lying to his credit with his last employer, and thinking this might recoup him for his loss resolved to make a dash for it. THE TRIBUNE supplied the information that Mr. Roesbeck, No. 224 Washington street, was the man who held the stakes, and Mr. Krauss set out to try if he could not attach the personal property of the fugitive Anarchist. From Krauss it was learned that Schnaubelt with his brother and sister engaged rooms at his house on Halsted street in the spring of 1884, just after their arrival from the old country. It was here, to quote Krauss, that "Schwab did his sparking with Miss Schnaubelt." The Schnaubelts kept a good deal of company, and he knew that Rudolph was a Socialist and attended the picnics and meetings of that organization. Rudolph owned several old guns, which he brought from the old country, and often went with his brother on chicken-shooting excursions. The brother left for California about a year ago, and Rudolph declined to pay $30 which he owed for rent and $10 for coal. He brought suit in Justice Kistler's court and received judgment for the full amount, but had not as yet been able to collect a single cent of it.

A DISAPPOINTING DAY.

RATHER AN UNINTERESTING ROUND OF TURF EVENTS.

Delays and Easy Victories at Saratoga, and Rain at the Rochester Driving Park—A Better Outlook for Today, However—The Base-Ball Record—St. Louis Bats a Game from Chicago—Other League Games Yesterday—Miscellaneous Sporting News.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Today's racing was devoid of special interest, there being nothing but purse races, and some of them with entries of the most ordinary kind. Tomorrow the reverse will be the case. The horses were kept at the post an hour and fifteen minutes in the opening dash. After driving to a finish Petticoat won by nearly a length. The start was a pretty good one. In the scramble Tom O'Hara, rider of Lucas, was thrown violently with his horse, but was not seriously injured. The mile and a furlong went to the credit of Red Girl, after a close finish with Tomasia. Bass, the favorit, quit on the stretch. Panama had a comparatively easy victory in the mile and a half. Macola got off badly, otherwise she probably would have won. As it was she made up a lot of ground, coming in a fair second, the others being strung out to the eighth pole. Amy Hyde very easily won the mile dash for maiden 3-year-olds, and the closing event was the easiest sort of a victory for Orlando, who made a show of his company.

Tomorrow's races will be peculiarly interesting. Nearly all of the all-aged cracks are in the opening dash, with Burch a slight favorit. In the Kentucky stakes Baldwin's pair, Laredo and Grisette, and Haggin's pair, King Fox and Alcade, will be the only contestants. Volante is the favorit in the Grand Prize, with Royal Arch for second choice. Brait and Disturbance are favorits in the other races. Murphy rides Burch, Volante, and Laredo. Spellman rides Gleaner and King Fox. McCarthy has a mount on Royal Arch and Thayer pilots Barnum.

A dispatch from Monmouth Park Tuesday stated that King Fox and Alcade had worked that morning in faster time than was ever made by 2-year-olds on that track. They left next morning for here, and their very fast trial partly accounts for their being such favorits now. Still they will have to be something wonderful if either defeats Laredo.

Jim Douglas' race today shows that the big horse is somewhat fagged out. Probably the most disagreeable feature of racing here is the long delays at the post and an occasional bad start, which sometimes sets the crowd howling.

Following is a summary of today's events:

First race, purse $300, three-quarters of a mile—Petticoat first, Jim Douglas second, Cuban Queen third. Time, 1:16½. Mutuals paid $39.50.

Second race, purse $350, for mares, all ages, one mile and an eighth—Red Girl won, Tomasia second, Ultimatum third. Time, 1:58. Mutuals paid $21.50.

Third race, purse $450, one mile and a half—Panama won, Macola second, Middlesex third. Time, 2:38½. Mutuals paid $17.60.

Fourth race, purse $300, for maiden 3-year-olds, one mile—Amy Hyde first, Carissima second, Brunova third. Time, 1:45¾. Mutuals paid $24.60.

Fifth race, purse $300, selling, one mile and seventy yards—Orlando won, Montezuma second, Eager third. Time, 1:50½. Mutuals paid $12.20.

A Disappointing Day at the Rochester Driving Park.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—It was a disgusted crowd at Rochester Driving Park today. A heavy rain set in about the time the horses were to be called and continued about half an hour. At 3 o'clock the horses were called. There were three races on today's program, only one of which was called, the remainder of the time being taken up with a double-team trotting race between teams owned by George W. Archer, James W. Whitney, and A. J. Johnson, all of this city. The track was somewhat heavy, so that no fast time was made.

Majolica and Harry Wilkes trotted another heat this afternoon, the latter winning in 2:18. It was then announced that the 2:17 class and free-for-all pacing would be postponed until tomorrow afternoon. Pools were sold on these two races during the afternoon. In the former Arab sold at $200, Oliver K. at $190, Belle Hamlin at $175, and the field at $20. In the latter Gossip brought $25 against the field at $15.

There were twelve entries in the 2:29 class, five of which started, drawing positions in the following order: Rifleman, White Socks, Shooting Star, Rex, and Fancy. In the pools White Socks sold at $100 and the field at $25.

In the first heat Rifleman led to the first quarter, but in the backstretch Rex and Fancy closed upon his wheels in the order named. Down the homestretch Rifleman led, but before reaching the distance pole lost his feet, and Rex and Fancy passed him. It was declared a dead heat. White Socks now sold even up against the field. At the first quarter in the second heat he held fourth position, led by Fancy, Rifleman, and Rex in the order named. Down the backstretch he trotted fast, taking second position, led by Fancy. Down the homestretch White Socks crowded Fancy and led by a neck under the wire. White Socks sold at $25 against the field, and won the third heat easily. In the fourth heat the favorit lost his feet twice between the wire and the first turn, but settled down to business, winning the heat and race. The money was divided as follows: White Socks first, Fancy second, Rex third, and Shooting Star fourth. Following is the summary:

Rochester Driving Park, Rochester, grand circuit trotting meeting, Aug. 13, 1886. Contest No. 9 for 2:29 class, purse $1,250, of which $625 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third, $150 to fourth.

White Socks s. g. (J. J. Bowen, Boston, Mass.)	3	1	1	1
Fancy ch. m. (John Splan, Cleveland, O.)	dh	2	2	2
Rex br. g. (N. J. Stone, New Bedford, Mass.)	dh	4	3	3
Shooting Star ch. m. (V. O. Hunt, Watertown, N. Y.)	5	3	4	4
Rifleman b. g. (Frank Martin, Toronto)	4	5	5	5
Lady Jerauld b. m. (H. W. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.)	dr.			
Little Dick ch. g. (N. J. Stone, New Bedford, Mass.)	dr.			
A. G. b. g. (C. B. Bowers, Watertown, N. Y.)	dr.			
Lady Haven blk. m. (J. E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa.)	dr.			
Brighton s. g. (William R. Stockley, Philadelphia.)	dr.			
Billy Wilkes br. s. (C. E. Johnston, Alta, Ill.)	dr.			
Anniversary br. m. (W. H. McCarthy, Cleveland, O.)	dr.			

Time—2:27¼; 2:27; 2:26¾; 2:27½.

Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Following is a summary of today's racing:

First race, purse, one mile—Leonora won by five lengths; Fawn second, Restless third. Time, 1:43½.

Second race, selling purse, three-fourths of a mile—Lady Loud won by one and one-half lengths; Musk second, Brunswick third. Time, 1:17¼.

Third race, selling purse, three-fourths of a mile—Redbuck won by three lengths; Chickadee second, Gilt third. Time, 1:17¼.

Fourth race, selling purse, seven-eighths of a mile—Aleck Ament won by a head; Bill Sterrett second, Berlin third. Time, 1:30½.

Fifth race, purse, one and one-fourth miles—Ten Strike won by a length; Adonis second, Bahama third. Time, 2:11¾.

Sixth race, purse, one and one-sixteenth miles—Olivette won by six lengths; Elizabeth second, Basero third. Time, 1:51¾.

At Saratoga and Monmouth Today.

The following are the weights and entries for Saratoga and Monmouth today, together with the pools as sold last night by Riley & Co.:

At Saratoga:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Biggonette (106 pounds), $10; Brambleton (104), $7; Estrella (106), $17; Harefoot (118), $17; Barnum (115), $21; Boomerang (97), $6; Mona (113), $30; Bessie (99), $6; Gleaner (115), $35; Burch (115), $31.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, Kentucky Stakes—Alcalda (103 pounds) $40; King Fox (103), $90; Laredo (110), $67; Grisette (107), $40.

Third race, one and three-quarters miles, Grand Prize—Royal Arch (108 pounds), $20; Fulconer (108), $15; Aretino (114), $6; Lucky B. (120), 7; Volante (125), $60.

Fourth race, one mile—John Davis (94 pounds), $15; Vinton (102), $12; Brait (103), $25; Chickahominy (92), $13; Phil Lewis (101), $10; Una B. (113), $19; the field, composed of Belle Pate (93), Coöperation (93), and Mr. Isaacs (86), $9.

Fifth race, steeplechase, full course—Disturbance (154 pounds), $35; Abraham (148), $27; Harry Mann (134), $18; Oneida Chief (136), $26; Bucephalus (139), $23; Joe Shelby (130), $13; Hinda (127), $13; the field, composed of Chanticleer (128), Beechmore (130), Wild Rose (130), $7.

At Monmouth:

First race, one and one-eighth miles, Delaware handicap—Himalaya (107 pounds), $20; Buckstone (107), $13; Charity (107), $20; Rupert (107), $19; Golden Ban (107), $14; Toranado (103), $13; Blue Wing (109), $30; Bonanza (108), $10; Elgin (108), $21; Louisette (106), $16; Banner-Bearer (95), $10; Lansdowne (94), $18; Saluda (87), $11.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, Criterion Stakes—Stockton (108 pounds), $7; Cambyses (108), $8; Kismet (108), $5; Oneka (108), $9; Milton (108), $20; Strideaway (108), $10; Racquet (108), $5; Julietta colt (108), $7; Straitlace (105), $6; Louise (105), $15; Flageoletta (105), $5; Pomona (105), $5; Ferenzi (112), $10.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—Dry Monopole (114 pounds), $30; Quito (112), $20; Saxony (110), $10; Mute (110), $20; Lancaster (110), $7; Boaz (109), $7; Eolian (108), $8; Peekskill (107), $10; Anarchy (100), $8.

Fourth race, one and three-eighths miles—Hidalgo (115 pounds), $25; Springfield (106), $13; Heel and Toe (105), $15; East Lynne (100), $7; Heartsease (93), $7.

Fifth race, seven-eighths of a mile, Welter Handicap, Beacon Stakes—Stonebuck (130 pounds), $25; Mollie Walton (133), $5; Nimrod (128), $10; Lookout (127), $8; Ballot (120), $4; Leatherstocking (116), $4; Oriflamme (115), $11; Sutler (135), 11.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Miss Daly (102 pounds), $10; King Arthur (102), $13; Holmdel (83), $5; Weaver (97), $6; Ben Thompson (112), $9; Marsh Redon (112), $25; Biscuit (111), $14; Bill Owens (113), $7; Fellowplay (92), $14; Pope Leo (90), $8.

Close of the Illinois Valley Circuit Races at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—This was the last day of the Illinois Valley Circuit races in this city, with 3,000 people in attendance and the races of a very exciting character. There has never been in the history of the Joliet driving park such a season of racing as has just closed. The sentiment of the entire public is that the races in this city this year were on the "dead square," with no "jockeying" by the drivers, and that the various decisions of the judges during the meeting were in accord with honest trotting. The unfinished 2:40 class trotting of yesterday resulted as per summaries:

The 2:40 trot, purse $400:

Pearl, b. m.	7	1	7	4	6	1	2	1
Eli, b. g.	3	8	1	2	2	3	1	2
Pedro, m. g.	6	4	4	1	1	2	4	4
Fanny Cope, b. m.	1	2	5	5	5	4	3	2
Ike Shepard, b. g.	5	6	3	6	3	r.o.		
Jerry L., g. g.	8	7	6	7	4	r.o.		
Mambrino Dick, br. s.	4	dr.						

Time—2:28½; 2:30; 2:31½; 2:34; 2:37; 2:28; 2:27; 2:26½.

Free for all trot, purse $400:

Moody, g. s., by Swigert	1	1	1
D. C. S., b. g.	2	3	2
Villette, b. m.	3	2	3

Time—2:28; 2:28; 2:26½.

The 2:29 trot, purse $400:

Libbie S., r. m.	1	1	1
Lady M., b. m.	4	2	2
James G., ch. s.	2	3	3
Amy King, ch. m.	3	4	4

Time—2:29¾; 2:27; 2:25¼.

2:35 pace, purse $300:

Minnie K., b. m., by Billy Cove	1	6	1	1
Virginia, ch. m.	3	1	2	4
Jennie Lind, br. m.	2	5	5	2
Belva Lockwood, b. m.	0	2	3	5
Fannie C., br. m.	6	3	6	3
Charm, ch. s.	0	4	4	6

Time—2:20¾; 2:27¾; 2:28½; 2:28.

Belva Lockwood and Charm trotted a dead heat for fourth place in the first heat. In the second Minnie K. met with an accident, running into the fence and throwing her jockey.

Racing at Shelbyville, Ill.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Two thousand people were in attendance here today at the races. The summary of races is as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile dash, purse $100—Won by Hard Time; Blue-eyed Belle second, Alice third, Lady Socum fourth. Time, 1:24.

Second race, free-for-all trot, purse $150:

Lady Preston	1	1	1
Ida A.	2	2	3
Black Bassett	3	3	2

Time—2:46, 2:44, 2:41.

Third race, running mile and repeat: purse $300—Won by Joe Rail; Ida H. second. Time, 1:55, 1:52.

The Program for the Last Day at Washington Park.

Following are the entries, weights, and pooling prices for today's races as sold at the Palmer House last evening:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Top Sawyer (108), $15; Monarch (98), $7; Violin (108), $6; Nora M. (96) and Probus (91), $5; the field, consisting of Archbishop (98), Athlete (98), Rebound (101), Brilliant (111), Lea (96), and Hattie Bennett (89), $8.

Second race, an extra race of three-quarters of a mile—Bob Fisher (116), $25; Finality (118), $21; Mountain Range (106), $19; Vie (89) and Mamie Hunt (106), $7; Luna Brown (106) and Princess (106), $6; Fred Wooley (98) and Grismer (98), $5.

Third race, one mile—Jim Gray (112), Rico (110), and Warrenton (110) entered, but no pools sold.

Fourth race, Palmer House Handicap, one and one-quarter miles—Punka (113), $60; Irish Pat (112), $55; Beaconsfield (113), $36; Modesty (113), $18; King of Norfolk (98), $16; Binnette (113) and Waukesha (105), $11.

Fifth race, mile heats—Bootblack (113), $86; Little Joe (112), $25; Rio Grande (113), $12; Lepanto (113), $7; Heretogist (108), $6; Bob Swim (112), $12.

Sixth race, Consolation Stakes; one and one-eighth miles—Gov. Bate (88), $38; Kalata (97), $32; Handy Andy (99), $28; Uncle Dan (92), Maj. Barkley (109), and Midnight (104), $29; Sour Mash (96), $12; the field, consisting of Idle Pat (101) and Tam O'Shanter (99), $6.

Seventh race, one and one-eighth miles—Surprise (86), $26; Dawn of Day (99), $25; War Sign (104), $22; Warrington (101), $18; Jim Nave (99), $15; Top Sawyer (101), $7; Violator (104) and R. Monee (105), $5.

The first race will be called promptly at 2 o'clock today.

Turf Notes.

The sweepstakes between Jim Gray, Sir Joseph, and Bob Fisher is off.

There are now nearly 100 trotters at the West Side Park. Many more are expected to arrive today.

There will be a trotting matinée at the Central Park track this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock.

This is the last day of the Washington Park meeting. The record of the meeting will cover thirty-two days—twenty-three regular and nine extra.

Brown, the 2-year-old trotter that developed as a phenomenon at Joliet last Wednesday, is owned by George Brown, who has refused an offer of $3,000 for the colt. He will appear at the Breeders' meeting at the West Side Driving Park next week. He is an Illinois-bred colt and it is predicted that he will beat all the Kentucky 2-year-olds.

BASE-BALL.

Chicago Badly Beaten by the Players from St. Louis.

Six hundred people were present at the slugging match at the West Side ball park yesterday. McCormick was in the box for Chicago, and every one but Cahill of the visitors basted him for a base hit or more, Denny making two home runs and Glasscock one. They piled up a total of twenty-four on Mac, and he looked disgusted. In addition to pounding him all over the field there were some miserable muffs by the home fielders, all of which were costly. Then, besides weak pitching and poor fielding, Mr. Ellick, the umpire, seemed a trifle off in his decisions, forcing Chicago to put out five men in the eighth inning. Kirby was a little wild in his delivery, but, backed up by almost faultless fielding, he was effective enough. Sunday's muff of Quinn's fly in the second inning let in two runs, Gore's muff and wild throw in the fourth gave the visitors another run, and McCormick's error in the same inning gave them the fourth unearned run. The other five were earned. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	*St. Louis.*	R	B	P	A	E
Dalrymple, l f	0	1	2	2	0	Cahill, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Gore, c. f.	3	1	3	0	2	Glassco'k, ss	2	2	2	4	1
Kelly, c.	0	2	4	3	0	M'Kinnon, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Anson, 1b.	1	2	8	1	0	Denny, 3b.	2	3	1	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	2	6	0	Myers, c.	0	2	4	0	0
W'ms'n, s. s.	0	1	3	2	0	M'G'chy, c. f.	0	1	5	1	0
Burns, 3b.	0	0	2	2	2	Seery, l. f.	2	1	0	1	0
McCormi'k, p	0	1	1	7	1	Quinn, 2b.	2	2	4	4	0
Sunday, r. f.	0	1	2	1	1	Kirby, p.	0	2	0	4	6
Totals	4	9	27	24	6	Totals	9	14	27	15	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
St. Louis	0	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	—9

Runs earned—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 5. Home runs—Anson, Glasscock, Denny (2). Three-base hit—Williamson. Two-base hits—McCormick, Kirby. Total bases off hits—Chicago, 15; St. Louis, 24. Bases stolen—Gore (2), Burns. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. On called balls—Dalrymple, Gore (3), Anson. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 5. Passed balls—Myers, 1. Struck out—By McCormick, 3; by Kirby, 3. Double plays—Anson-McCormick, McGeachy-Quinn, Glasscock. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Ellick.

Notes.

Kelly was feeling pretty gay all day yesterday, but he couldn't win the game.

That was a pretty bit of fielding from Seery, to Glasscock, to Denny, cutting Dalrymple off at third, in the fifth inning.

Denny seemed to have on his ball-clothes too. He made two home runs, a single, an assist, and a put-out. Denny is no slouch.

Joe Quinn has played every position except pitcher and catcher this year, and has acquitted himself creditably in all. Manager Schmelz says Joe plays first base as well as anybody.

Manager Schmelz says there is no truth in the report that negotiations are pending for the transfer of Glasscock to the Chicago Club. An offer has been made for him, but it has not been entertained.

Nick Young has Phil Powers, Joe Ellick, and Charley Fulmer on the league umpire staff, and it is proposed to supplant Gaffney by Joe Start. If the trick is done what a quartet of chestnuts it will be.

Glasscock, Walter Spalding, and Morton and Anson were in consultation yesterday in reference, it is said, to the release of the former from St. Louis. If Mr. Lucas has any voice in the matter, and means what he said in his letter to Manager Schmelz, Glasscock will not be released to anyone before the close of the season.

Yesterday's defeat of the champions, and New York's victory over Boston, give the Giants second place in the race, Chicago taking third. Chicago has played one game less than New York, and the percentage of games won by Chicago is .400 while New York's percentage is .410. Chicago is now three games behind Detroit, New York two.

Two comedians from the Evangeline company, a lot of stage carpenters, scene-shifters, and mechanics from Hooley's, a Board of Trade man, and two professional ball-players made up a nine yesterday and went against as many sturdy young men who hustle for news on the morning papers. The newspaper-men polished the other fellows off in good style, the score standing 15 to 4 at the end of the seventh inning.

Umpire Ellick stated Tuesday that he recognized the fact that he would not do as a league umpire, and that he would resign after he got back to the West. He is undoubtedly conscientious, but is entirely too lax in his work and in observation of points of play—*Boston Herald*. Judging by Mr. Ellick's work in yesterday's game his estimate of himself is entirely correct. There was a clean put-out at second from Gore to Pfeffer that he did not see and did not allow. He was picking up a bat at the home-plate when the play was made.

Glasscock of St. Louis was caught by one of Kelly's tricks yesterday. Williamson was on third and Kelly was coaching near the bag as usual. Burns drove a little grounder to Glasscock and Kelly started down the coaching line on a keen run. Glasscock thought it was Williamson trying to run in and put the ball home. Burns got to first all right, and as soon as Kelly saw the ball leave Glasscock's hands he stopped running, smiled, went back to his coaching-point, and the game went on. Glasscock said last night that if Gaffney had been the umpire he would have fined Kelly $25 for running inside the coaching lines, and would have declared Burns out at first.

There was lots of fun in the first half of the fourth inning. Kirby had got around to third on errors and on Cahill's grounder to Pfeffer tried to come in. Pfeffer got the ball home in time to catch him between third and the plate. The entire nine strung out along the base-line, and after Kelly, McCormick, Burns, Pfeffer, and Williamson played catch for awhile Kelly finally succeeded in running him down. In the meantime Cahill had got around past second and was caught between second and third. Kelly, Pfeffer, Williamson, Gore, McCormick, and Sunday chased him back and forth, Gore eventually putting him out. There were four assists in the first put-out and five in the second, and nearly every man handled the ball twice.

Boston Defeated by New York.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The New Yorks won the game today principally by the costly errors made by Sutton at critical times. His miserable fielding allowed the New York batters to score at least four of their nine runs. He was presented by his friends with a bouquet. The presentation caused a groan to issue from half of the spectators. The New York batters solved Radbourn's delivery early in the game. After the third inning the Bostons settled down to work, but in the last inning the New Yorks had a lucky streak of batting, and, assisted by poor fielding, they scored three runs. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	*Boston.*	R	B	P	A	E
O'Rourke, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Hornung, l f	0	3	2	0	0
Connor, 1b.	2	3	7	1	0	Sutton, 2b.	0	0	4	3	3
Ewing, c.	3	2	8	3	1	Poorman, r f	0	2	3	1	0
Ward, s. s.	2	3	2	1	0	Wise, 1b.	0	0	5	0	1
Gillespie, l. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Nash, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Dorgan, r. f.	0	2	2	0	0	Radb'rn, p.	2	2	1	6	1
Esterbr'k, 3b	1	1	2	2	0	Morrill, ss.	2	2	1	1	0
Welch, p.	0	1	2	10	6	Daily, c.	1	1	7	1	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0	Johnston, c f	0	0	2	0	1
Totals	9	16	27	18	7	Totals	5	10	27	14	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	—9
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	—5

Runs earned—Boston, 5; New York, 2. Home run—Morrill. Two-base hits—Connor, Radbourn, Morrill. First base on errors—Boston, 3; New York, 1. On called balls—Ewing, Wise, Nash, Morrill, Daily. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 7. Passed balls—Daily 2, Ewing 2. Wild pitch—Welch. Struck out—Radbourne (2), Sutton, O'Rourke, Hornung, Poorman, Morrill, Johnston, Welch (2), Esterbrook (2), Dorgan. Double play—Poorman-Sutton. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Fulmer.

Kansas City Beaten by Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Detroits took their second game from the Kansas Citys today. Baldwin proved an enigma for the visitors, while the Detroits hit Whitney as freely as they did Weidman yesterday. Lillie played a brilliant game for the visitors. The Detroits made five runs in the fourth inning on Conway's error and singles by Richardson, Brouthers, Thompson, Dunlap, and White. In the sixth they made another on Dunlap's single and White's triple. Hanlon's single and Ganzel's home run brought in two more in the ninth. The visitors made one in the third on a base on fielder's choice and Brouthers' error. Another in the sixth was scored on Bassett's triple and a wild pitch. Another long drive by Bassett in the eighth, a base on balls, and a wild pitch let in two more runs. Score.

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	*Kansas City.*	R	B	P	A	E
Rich'n, l. f.	1	3	0	0	0	Radford, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	1	2	7	0	1	Myers, 2b.	2	0	1	6	0
Rowe, s s.	1	0	0	3	1	Bassett, s s.	2	3	2	4	0
Thm'son, r f.	1	1	1	1	0	Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1
Dunlap, 2b.	2	3	6	3	0	Conway, c. f.	0	0	2	0	2
White, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0	Whitney, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Hanlon, c f.	1	1	0	0	0	Hackett, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Ganzell, c.	1	1	10	2	1	McQuery, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Baldwin, p.	0	0	1	10	2	Lillie, l f.	0	1	7	1	0
Totals	8	13	27	21	5	Totals	4	6	27	14	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	—8
Kansas City	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4

Runs earned—Detroit, 1. Home run—Ganzel. Three-base hits—Bassett (2), Hackett, White. Bases stolen—Detroit, 1. First base on balls—Myers (2), Donnelly. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Kansas City, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Kansas City, 5. Passed ball—Ganzel, 1. Wild pitches—Baldwin, 2. Struck out—Detroit, 1; Kansas City, 9. Double plays—Bassett-McQuery, Bassett-Myers-McQuery, Lillie-Myers-McQuery. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Powers.

Washington Outplayed by Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Over a thousand people saw the Phillies and Washingtons play a close and interesting game today. It was anybody's contest all through the game. Both Shaw and Ferguson were in fine form, and had the opposing batsmen at their mercy. Ferguson got a little the best of the fielding part of the game, having sixteen chances offered him, every one of which he accepted, and in the ninth inning, when called on to end the suspense, he planted the ball into left centre for two bases and scored on Irwin's hit into left. The outfielders on both sides had much to do, especially Oldfield, Wood, and Daily, the three players making some wonderfully fine catches. Hines' home-run hit in the third inning was one of the longest ever made on the local grounds. Score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	*Washington.*	R	B	P	A	E
Daily, c. f.	0	2	2	0	0	Hines, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1
Andrews, 2b.	0	0	3	3	1	Carroll, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Ferguson, p.	1	1	1	15	0	Oldfield, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Irwin, s. s.	1	2	1	1	0	Knowles, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1
Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Houck, s. s.	0	1	0	3	2
Farrar, 1b.	0	0	7	0	1	Gilligan, c.	0	1	6	4	0
Clements, c.	0	1	9	1	0	Baker, 1b.	0	2	6	0	0
Cusick, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Crane, r. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Wood, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Shaw, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	2	6	27	20	2	Totals	1	6	24	14	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Washington, 1. Home run—Hines. Two-base hits—Ferguson, Clements, Baker. Base stolen—Daily. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 4. Struck out—Irwin, Mulvey (2), Wood (3), Oldfield, Knowles (2), Gilligan, Crane (3), Shaw. Wild throw—Houck. Fumbles and missed grounders—Andrews, Hines, Knowles, Houck. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Gaffney.

American Association Games.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 12; Athletics, 11.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 14; Baltimore, 2.

Other Games.

PARIS, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The female battery played with the Paris Reds in a game with the Paris Blues at the base-ball park in this city this afternoon. The game was uninteresting and was drawn in the seventh inning, the score standing 15 to 15. A large crowd had assembled, but went away disgusted.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.—The Eau Claire league nine beat the Decatur amateurs this afternoon 10 to 5.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The third game between the Western League teams of Leadville and St. Joseph was played here today and was a victory for St. Joseph by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Joseph	2	0	0	3	1	3	0	2	0	—11
Leadville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Jap" Encounters a Tartar in a Wisconsin Novice.

LANCASTER, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The catch-as-catch-can match between the Jap and Dan Hewitt at the fair grounds in this city today was decided a draw after a contest of nearly two hours. Only two falls were wrestled. In the first round the Jap threw Hewitt in 3 minutes and 40 seconds by grabbing his legs and throwing him on his back. The second round lasted an hour and a half, neither showing the ability to better his antagonist. Each wrestler was able at times to throw the other to the ground, but in every case failed to touch both shoulders and a hip, as required by the rule. Both men were much wearied by their exertions. Hewitt is a tough-looking farm hand, and this was his first match.

Two Switchmen Settle a Right-of-Way Question with Their Fists.

James Duffubaugh and John Collins, two switchmen working in Packingtown, got into a row near Swift's packing-house yesterday over the question of the right-of-way. They adjourned to a box-car and fought the matter out. The fight lasted about twenty minutes, and was bloody. Duffubaugh was finally declared the winner.

The Irish Lacrosse Team Beaten at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 13.—The Canadian lacrosse team won three straight games in fifteen minutes in the match with the Irish team today.

CONDEMNED BY THE CHURCH.

Canadian Knights of Labor Under the Ban—Of No Effect in the United States.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Knights of Labor society has been unequivocally condemned by the Holy See, and the Bishops of the Catholic Church are enjoined to proceed against it as against all the secret societies under the Papal ban. Cardinal Taschereau has just communicated this decision to the public here in the shape of a letter addressed to the Bishop as follows:

Your Lordship: The 13th of May last I represented to His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda the divergencies of opinion expressed by the newspapers of Canada and the United States on the subject of the society of the Knights of Labor, condemned in September, 1884. As it was pretended that the effect of this sentence stood suspended by an appeal affirmed to have been carried before the Holy See after modifications made in the constitution of this society, I begged his Eminence to make known with certainty the position of the church in regard to it. A letter from his Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, dated the 12th of July, informs me that the 27th of June last the sacred office, after a reëxamination of the question, has maintained its judgment of 1884, and absolutely in the same terms, which are reproduced in his letter as follows:

Considering the principles, organization, and rules of the society of the Knights of Labor as they are set forth, the society must be classed among those which have been condemned, according to the instructions of this supreme congregation the 10th of May, 1884.

And that the Bishops be enjoined to proceed as well against this society as against others of the same kind, and to employ the remedies ordered or advised in the same terms, which are reproduced in his letter as follows:

The pretended appeal to the Holy See has been long invoked to create the belief that pending a final decision persons could continue to enroll themselves or to remain in the society, provided always that they were sincerely disposed to obey the final sentence upon the appeal; but I cannot see that there can any longer be any doubt as to the rule to be followed by the Catholics of the whole world, over whom the jurisdiction of that sacred congregation extends.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 13.—Archbishop Heiss says the edict issued by Cardinal Taschereau must be a special one for Canada. In case a similar edict should be issued for the United States it will be made public by Cardinal Gibbons, at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13—[Special.]—Cardinal Gibbons is now at Cape May. Father Lee, of the Cardinal's household, said tonight that he did not think the letter of Cardinal Taschereau was intended as a ban upon the Knights of Labor as the order exists here. Cardinal Gibbons has on several occasions said that the Knights of Labor, as he understood the order after careful study of its aims, was not antagonistic to the church. He looked upon it as an organization intended to elevate the condition of the laboring man, and to advance his interests by arbitration and other peaceful methods. Cardinal Gibbons has also said that as long as the order of the Knights of Labor maintained its present position it would have the encouragement of the Catholic church, and his best wishes for its success. On several different occasions he has spoken in this strain.

THE PRINCE'S CHUM.

The Octogenarian of Whom Albert Edward Is Fond.

London Letter in San Francisco *Argonaut*.

Of all the people with whom the Prince of Wales delights in surrounding his little rotund person, and thus winning for them the proud title of the "Prince's Set," there is none more prominent or treated with more affectionate regard by "Tummy" than is Sir Harry Keppel.

Sir Harry is a little sandy-gray, freckle-faced old man of near 80 summers, but notwithstanding his great age—or what would be considered a great age in any one else—he is as lively as a cricket and as jolly as a sand-boy, when away from his wife. Two greater contrasts never were seen in any one man than Sir Harry with or without his "missus," as, like the old jack tar that he is, he terms Lady Keppel. With her he is silent, glum, and unhappy. Without her he is full of fun, and ready and willing to take the most active part in any barum-scarum, devil-may-care lark that the fertile brain (at such pranks) of Lord Charles Beresford, another "Prince's pet," can concoct for "Tummy's" gratification. He is the son of the last Earl of Albemarle, and brother of the present Peer, who, as one of the few surviving veterans of Waterloo, was, Friday last, the seventy-first anniversary of that famous battle, showered with congratulations and flowers from all the great people in the land, from "Tummy" and the Princess down to Lady Brassey. As the son of the Earl he is an "Honorable"; the title of "Hon." is generally dropped by him in favor of the inferior one of "Sir," which he gets from being a Knight of the Order of the Bath. He is also an Admiral in the royal navy, his grade being that of Admiral of the Fleet, a rank of which there are but six in the whole service.

It is pretty well known to the social world, as it is found within the limits of the "swim," in which the members of the "Prince's set" move, and as I have already hinted that Sir Harry is one of the most henpecked husbands in the United Kingdom. His wife is a veritable shrew in the strongest sense of the word. It happens—unfortunately for the little Admiral—that Lady Keppel has the money. I dare say the full meaning, and its painful results to a husband, of this condition of things in married life will be understood in America. It certainly is in England.

The other day the Prince of Wales, on his way down to Portsmouth to open some public park or something or other, had to pass the station near which Sir Harry lives; so he took it into his head he'd get out of the train there and go and surprise the little Admiral by an informal call. Of course Sir Harry was delighted to see the Prince, but Lady Keppel went up-stairs and shut herself up in her room, and, when "Tummy" graciously signified his desire for luncheon, sent word down that there wasn't anything to eat in the house. The Prince laughed and took it goodnaturedly, as his and Sir Harry's eyes met after the servant had delivered the inhospitable, not to say undutiful, message.

THE HUMAN FAMILY.

From the Topmost Round of Civilization Down to Naked Savagery.

Buffalo *Commercial:* It is said that the human family living today on earth consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals: not less, probably more. These are distributed over the earth's surface, so that now there is no considerable part where man is not found. In Asia, where he was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000,000, densely crowded; on an average 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile, not so crowded, but everywhere dense, and at points overpopulated. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tawny. Of the race, 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race 500,000,000 live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 700,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishing; 250,000,000 have nothing that can be called a house, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the topmost round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known—down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human condition is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000.

At the Party.

She—"Hark! Such exquisite music! Did you ever hear a more accomplished singer?"

He—"I never did. But I've heard 'em that could make a plaguey sight more music."

EDITOR CUTTING'S WOES.

SECRETARY BAYARD STILL IN AN UNCOMMUNICATIVE MOOD.

An Eastern Fable Contradicted—An Interview with the Prisoner in Which He Declines to Express an Opinion About His Case—Gov. Ireland's Idea of It All—The Chief Points of Judge Zubia's Decision—Sketch of Consul Brigham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—There is no change in the status of the Cutting case. It is in precisely the same condition as when Congress adjourned. A New York paper made the statement this morning that Minister Jackson had proposed that the United States should send to the City of Mexico an able lawyer to confer with the Mexican Attorney-General on the proper interpretation of the law under which Cutting is held. It was asserted that the Cabinet had agreed to the proposition, and that a special envoy selected from private life would be sent to Mexico as soon as possible. Secretary Bayard was shown the article and emphatically denied that any such arrangement had been perfected. He said there was nothing new in the case. Assistant Secretary Porter also stated that there was no truth in the story. Although it is believed in the State Department that Minister Jackson intends to resign, both Secretary Bayard and Mr. Porter think he will not do so until after the existing complications have been settled. They have the greatest confidence in him, and for that reason would not think of sending any one else to Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 13.—Congressman Lanham is in El Paso on private business, but has taken the opportunity to inform himself thoroughly of all particulars connected with the now celebrated Cutting case. He called on Consul Brigham, and also upon the prisoner at the jail, and had a lengthy conversation with them. Cutting declined to express an opinion about his case. Mr. Lanham deplores the fact that the Cutting resolutions were introduced in Congress such a short time before the adjournment of Congress, as there was absolutely no time before adjournment to do anything with them. He thinks that the Government at Washington will remain firm in its demand for the surrender of Cutting and subsequent indemnification to a heavy amount, and that Secretary Bayard will insist at all hazards that American citizens shall not be imprisoned any more for what they have done on American soil.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Gov. Oglesby is receiving a number of letters from different portions of the State from men who are anxious to rush to the front in case the difficulties with Mexico terminate in war. It is a noticeable fact that most of these gentlemen aspire to raise regiments and wear a Colonel's straps, while the more modest are content to command a company. These communications are being filed in the archives of the State War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—It is asserted at the State Department that there are no fresh developments in the Cutting case and that the attitude of this Government has not changed in any respect. The position taken by the United States is based upon the assumption that all the material facts and the legal features of the case are as they have been set forth in the correspondence and reports already made public, but in a matter involving possible warfare it is held to be incumbent upon us to make sure that there is nothing of importance beyond the official information already in hand, and to this end the best efforts of the department are turned.

Secretary Bayard received a dispatch from Minister Jackson tonight stating that Rasures, who was sent across the border by the Texan authorities, was killed by the Mexicans while trying to escape at night. Consul Linn, stationed at Piedras Negras, informs the State Department that when, at his mother's request, Rasures' body was exhumed it was found that he had been shot while blindfolded with a towel and with his hands pinioned at his side. This is cited here as a specimen of Mexican justice and of the way our citizens may expect to be treated in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The *Herald* has the following dispatch from Gov. Ireland of Texas:

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 12.—[To the Editor of the Herald.]—You ask my views of the Cutting case. Cutting has never applied to me. It may be conceded, if necessary, that Cutting has been legally convicted under Mexican law, but the people and Government of the United States can never submit to such a rule of law. Every editor, and every other person who writes or prints matter in the United States obnoxious to the views of Mexican courts, can at any time, when found in Mexico, be arrested and punished as Cutting has been. The person of Cutting is not involved. Surely our Government has not made an idle demand. No one wants war; and I trust no one wants peace at the expense of National honor and the rights of American citizens. The only way to avoid war is to be ready for it and show a willingness to accept it if it must be. Outrages have gone far enough and have been numerous enough. JOHN IRELAND, Governor of Texas.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 13.—The *Diario Oficial*, the Government organ, today contains important documents regarding the Cutting case, including the full text of the decision of Judge Zubia at Paso del Norte, which show clearly that the court held Cutting for a crime begun on Mexican soil and continued simultaneously in Texas and Mexico. This puts a new phase on the case, as it shows that Judge Zubia regarded the misdemeanor as one continuous act. In passing sentence on Cutting the Judge said the basis of criminal proceeding against the defendant was the first proof before him that he committed an offense classed as crime by law, evidence of which was afforded beyond dispute by a publication which appeared in *El Centinela* June 6 last, a paper published on Mexican soil; second, that, although it was true there was to be an act of conciliation which would have satisfied the offended party had it been complied with, it was also true that this act of conciliation was not fulfilled, and therefore the crime still stands; third, proof of lack of compliance with the act of conciliation is found in a communication printed by Cutting in the El Paso *Sunday Herald*, in which he renews his defamatory charges against Medina, and at the same time publishes an article in *El Centinela*, on Mexican soil, in which he suppresses the capital letters and puts the name of Medina in microscopic type, in order to make its reading difficult; fourth, renewal of the charges does not constitute a new offense, but is a confirmation of the previous charges; fifth, that this being so criminal, the responsibility of Cutting arose from the publication in *El Centinela*, which was renewed in the Texas paper, his renewal or ratification not constituting a new crime which should be punished with a different penalty than that which corresponds to the first publication. The Judge further says that even supposing, without conceding it, that the crime of defamation had been committed in Texas, the fact that Cutting had circulated in Paso del Norte copies of the El Paso *Sunday Herald* of which Medina complained, and which were by order of the court seized on the premises of Cutting on Mexican soil, constituted properly a consummation of the crime according to the penal code. Judge Zubia lays special emphasis on the fact that Cutting actually circulated on Mexican soil his renewal of the libel published in Texas. This renewal of the libel published in Texas is the offense, and were the case reversed, would be punishable under the present code in Texas.

A. P. Cushing, an American lawyer, sums up Judge Zubias' decision thus: Cutting was convicted of a repetition of the libel first published in Mexico, and reprints it more virulently in the Texas papers, which he then brought over and distributed in Mexico, and it was this distribution in Mexico of the second libel, and not the printing of the same in Texas, for which he was convicted, the libel having been read by three or more persons, as required by the statute of the State of Chihuahua. Cutting pleaded to the jurisdiction of the Mexican court that the paper had been printed in Texas. He did not, however, deny that the paper had been circulated on the Mexican soil, which was a fact, numerous copies having been seized there by order of the court.

LAREDO, Tex., Aug. 15.—Several prominent residents of New Laredo, on the opposit side of the Rio Grande, in conversation today gave it as their opinion that war will come between Mexico and the United States, as they look for no peaceful adjustment of the Cutting case. They are looking forward confidently to the upholding of the Governor of Chihuahua by the General Government, and claim that if war does come they will not be alone in their struggle against the United States, but that aid will be tendered them indirectly by England and Spain. Upon being asked their authority for stating that England would help them they gave a knowing wink and shrugged their shoulders.

The American population of this city is becoming aroused to a realization of its utter helplessness in case trouble ensues. No town on the border is so completely at the mercy of Mexico as Laredo. There is comparatively only a handful of Americans here and 500 men could sack and burn the town without the least trouble. There is no organization among the Americans, and their residences are scattered all over the city, making them an easy prey to an invader. The news of the Hon. Ed Linn's resignation as Consul at Piedras Negras is taken as another evidence that war must ensue.

A. D. Brigham.



The above is a very fair likeness of Mr. A. D. Brigham, United States Consul at Paso del Norte, who has achieved considerable notoriety in connection with the Cutting case. Consul Brigham notified Secretary Bayard July 1 of Cutting's arrest, and since that time has made himself quite conspicuous in connection with the matter. The Mexicans are said to be deeply incensed at certain expressions of opinion he is accredited with have given expression to, and there is talk of requesting the American Government to recall him.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Favorable Features Noted in Trade—The Movement in Merchandise.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* this week record a continuance of the favorable features in trade circles heretofore noted. The moderate increase in east-bound trunk-line tonnage, backed by heavy lake shipments and rail around Chicago, is significant. West-bound shipments are also increasing, particularly of dry goods from New York and Boston. The movement of general merchandise at over twenty leading distributing centres is reported to be above the August average in late years, with a steady improvement noted in many instances. Stocks of merchandise at interior points are reported moderate. The total of bank clearings at twenty-nine cities for the current week is $868,004,556 against $849,199,465 a week ago. The large decrease in the New York bank surplus, caused by the demand for funds at the West, put the rate of interest for loans to 5@6 per cent. This acted as a discouragement to bull speculation in the stock market, which is feverish and weak. Bonds are steady and firm, with transactions amounting to $19,000,000, against $15,000,000 last week. Foreign exchange is weak, quotations being on the verge of the gold-importing point. Commercial paper is scarce, but rates are quoted higher. Share transactions aggregated 300,000, against 1,290,000 shares a week ago. The stronger money market at New York is reflected at almost all centres, discount rates being higher and firmer in response to the decline in the supply and increase in the demand for funds. Staple dry goods in Eastern markets are firm and in good demand. Some cotton brands are ⅛@¼ cent higher per yard. Raw wool shows signs of weakening after a steady advance during two months past. Some few concessions have been made, and makers' takings are light. There are no changes in iron or steel. Anthracite coal is 15@20 cents higher, only a portion of which has been realized. Petroleum is depressed under the influence of increased new well output, and certificates are lower. Fears of serious effects from the drouth are stiffening corn prices. The actual yield of spring wheat appears to be in excess of the quantity anticipated. Cotton is doing well in Arkansas, Tennessee, and the eastern cotton belt, except Alabama, where worms have done some damage. In Texas the hot weather continues and has caused shedding. Rain is still needed in some sections of the Western tobacco region. Special hop crop reports point to a probable total crop of 65,000 bales in the United States—20,000 bales in New York State, and the remainder on the Pacific coast. Old hops on hand aggregate 120,000 bales, and the probable consumption the coming year is placed at 140,000 bales. The old hops are of very poor quality. Sugar is again lower in price owing to heavy supplies in sight. Higher prices for coffee in Europe strengthened spot, but *Bradstreet's* Rio correspondent reports a larger crop there than last year.

The week's failures number 132, against 124 last week. Canada had twenty this week, and twelve last. The total number in the United States this year to date is 6,389, against 7,367 last year.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The Alarming Record of the "Reform" Administration.

Washington (Aug. 10) Special to New York *Tribune:* The *Congressional Record* of today contains some official statements of estimates and appropriations from Acting-Secretary Fairchild which will be likely to attract a good deal of attention. In his letter transmitting the statements Mr. Fairchild says that "the permanent indefinit appropriations will no doubt exceed the estimates—$118,900,000—owing to the claims arising under a decision of the United States Circuit Court for refund of duties on cartons covering at least $5,000,000." According to this total, estimates for the current fiscal year amount to the enormous sum of $411,583,477 and the appropriations are $389,715,676. Commenting on the statements furnished by the Acting Secretary, Mr. Cannon of Illinois said:

"So it appears that the new Administration in the first year of its power asks appropriations for the service of the Government to the amount of over $406,500,000 for 1887; which is in round numbers over $44,000,000 in excess of the estimated revenues for the same year; in round numbers $75,000,000 more than the total expenditures for the fiscal year 1886. It further appears that the appropriations for the year 1887 are, in round numbers, $54,000,000 more than the expenditures for 1886, and the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that they will not cover the expenditures for 1887 by at least $5,000,000 for refund of duties payable from the permanent appropriations. . . . The expenditures for 1886 were made under appropriations granted by the second session of the Forty-eighth Congress while Chester A. Arthur was President. I ask this Democratic House and the country if, in the first grant of appropriations made under this Democratic Administration, with the elections next fall staring you in the face, you give in round numbers $54,000,000 for 1887 more than was expended in 1886, what will the appropriations and expenditures be next year in the event the people give you a further lease of power and you can feel that you are firmly seated in the saddle? Mr. Speaker, when the country comes to realize the extraordinary record of this Administration it will be justly alarmed. Especially will this be the case when the country realizes that this enormous increase of expenditures has been provided for while the President and his admirers have been claiming the attention of the country by his 102 vetoes of private pension bills, which, if they gave $20 per month to each claimant, would only save $24,480 per annum to the Treasury. No wonder, Mr. Speaker, that Tuesday last, when the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was being considered, the watchdog of the Treasury, Mr. Holman—who, by the by, has not been quite as vigilant as usual this session—in anguish and with indignation exclaimed, 'I greatly regret the unexampled increase of offices in this bill; but at this late hour I will not on that account retard the adoption of the report.' Sir, the Democratic party came into power on the distinct allegation that the whole public service was honeycombed with extravagance and with the distinct pledge that they would reduce expenditures. The truth is, that there was not the extravagance they claimed, but instead of correcting abuses that did exist they have left them untouched—not only left them untouched but have multiplied them."

Skinning Sinners.

The Rev. Sam Jones: "I despise a preacher who goes through the world on half-fare tickets and half-price everywhere. I have had many preachers say to me that as pastors they would not preach as I do. Well, I was a preacher for eight years, and I tell you I skinned sinners like I do a rabbit, cut a hole in their back and pulled them through. The skin wasn't worth much when you are through, but you get it off."

ELIJAH LEAVES THE HALL.

HAINES BOLTS THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS IN WAUKEGAN.

He Averred that the Meeting Did Not Partake of Bourbon Characteristics and Called Upon His Friends to Follow Him—Schemes of Republicans to Overcome Their Opponents' Majority in the Second Iowa Congressional District—A Long Drawn Out Meeting in Missouri.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Democratic caucuses for Lake County towns were held today. In the Waukegan caucus it soon became evident that the meeting was thoroughly anti-Haines. Elijah Haines made his customary caucus speech, closing by saying: "This is not a Democratic caucus. Democrats, follow me," and then he left the hall, followed by a few others. A delegation was then chosen, all of whom are positively against Haines. The delegation was instructed to vote as a unit. Haines and his followers held a caucus, putting in the field a delegation to contest honors at the county convention to be held in Libertyville tomorrow. News from outside towns indicates that anti-Haines delegates were chosen at Deerfield, and that Haines delegations were selected in Shields and Warren. The fight at the convention will probably be a hot one.

The Second Iowa District.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—If the Republican convention for the Second Iowa Congressional District had been held two weeks ago the action would, in all probability, have resulted in the indorsement of Thomas J. O'Meara, the candidate placed in the field by the Knights of Labor. If the convention had been held one week ago it would have nominated Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa City, Iowa's War Governor and Garfield's Secretary of the Interior. But as the convention will not be held until Aug. 19 it may be seriously doubted if a candidate will be named without several ballots. Many Republicans believe that fusion on O'Meara will result in his election, and they claim that with three candidates in the field Judge Hayes, the Democratic leader, would be elected in spite of all the opposition that could be called upon to vote against him. A summary of the outlook today may be given as follows: Iowa and Johnson Counties will send solid delegations for Kirkwood; Clinton will certainly favor O'Meara and receive strong support from Muscatine; Scott will send a Kirkwood delegation; and Jackson may be counted on O'Meara's side. The district has a Democratic majority of more than 6,000, but fully half of these were alienated from the Republican ranks by the prohibitory legislation of that party, and they would generally be glad of an excuse to return. The nomination of Gov. Kirkwood, who has refused to indorse sumptuary laws, would give them the excuse and make his chance of winning more than an even one.

The Congressional Campaigns.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this (the Thirteenth) Congressional district have decided to hold their convention in Goshen Sept. 7. The only names prominently mentioned are those of J. S. Dodge, an attorney of this city, and Dr. Butterworth of Mishawaka.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Democrats in this Congressional have two factions. The Millerites at a meeting or caucus adopted resolutions asserting that Hall had forfeited all claims on the Democracy and that his ingratitude had forced all his warm supporters from him. The caucus resolved to take no part in his renomination and to absent themselves from all conventions. The opponents of Hall in the last campaign also met and resolved to support him.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 13.—The Sixth Congressional (Heard's) District Democratic Convention adjourned tonight after taking 942 ballots without making a nomination, and referred the matter back to the people to be settled by primary elections.

The Illinois Legislature.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The three-cornered fight in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District is getting hot. Senator Whiting finished his stumping tour last night, but will continue an active canvass until the adjournment of the Republican District Convention, which meets in Princeton Sept. 7. E. A. Washburn of Bureau, his most formidable opponent, is also a stalwart anti-monopolist. The third candidate is James H. Miller of Stark, member of the last Legislature. One township in Bureau elected delegates last evening, giving Whiting and Washburn one each. Putnam County elected the seven her four townships are entitled to, resulting in four for Whiting, two for Miller, and one for Washburn. A dozen towns in Bureau elect delegates tomorrow.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Democratic town caucus to select delegates to the county and Senatorial conventions was held here today. A heated and noisy contest developed between the friends and opponents of Thomas O'Donnell, present Representative. The result was that two caucuses were held, the first and regular caucus selecting anti-O'Donnell delegates. After this caucus had adjourned a second caucus was held by the O'Donnell men.

B. F. Marsh on the Situation in the Eleventh Congressional District.

Ex-Congressman B. F. Marsh of Warsaw, Ill., talked in the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE about political affairs in the Eleventh Congressional District. The Republicans had not held their convention, but Mr. Marsh understood it had been called for Sept. 7. They were united, at peace within themselves, and would stick to the ticket when it was made. Among the Republican candidates for Congress Rock Island had mentioned Guest, Mercer County had offered Petrie and Connell, Dryden and Turnbull were spoken of in Warren County, Robert Moyer of Henderson County, Dr. Blaisdell of Macomb in McDonough County, and Craske and Griffith in Schuyler County. Hancock County, the one in which Mr. Marsh resides, would bring forward as its candidate E. E. Lane, a well-known attorney, who was Consul at Tunstall, England, for the six or seven years previous to last spring, when he was removed by the "reform" Democratic Administration. Guest of Rock Island had been strongly pressed at three former conventions, but he had never succeeded in getting the nomination. Petrie was a Republican candidate two years ago, but was defeated. The Democrats had not held their convention, but it was likely that when they did they would renominate "Bill" Neece, the present Representative. There were some Greenbackers in the district, as was shown by a vote of over 1,600 for Ben Butler two years ago.

Want Him to Make the Race.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The friends of Warren G. Sayer of this city are endeavoring to persuade him to make the race for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Sayer is now the candidate for the Legislature from this county.

Pleased with a Rattle.

Baltimore *American:* There is a club in New York City which is enjoying itself remarkably just now. It is known as the Peanut Club, and the badge of membership—a peanut—must be worn on every occasion as an ornament or amulet, in metal, jewelry, or carved wood. Any member accosting another who cannot display the badge can call on him for a dinner for as many of the club as he likes. It may be the call may be made in the middle of the night and the challenged party aroused from his slumbers; or it may be that the demand may be made in the breakers off Coney Island or Long Branch—no matter when or where, if the counterfeit peanut is not produced the penalty is established. The result is that many of the members carry their emblem of membership attached to a string around the neck and wear it night and day.

The Hon. Jacob Hess of the Subway Commission was accosted the other day by a fellow-member in the surf at Long Branch, but he was prepared, having the golden peanut, that generally dangles from his watch-chain, in his mouth. If the challenging party cannot produce the emblem if required by one who has, he is called on to pay the penalty, and in this case it took the form of a very elaborate dinner at the West End Hotel.

Great Britain's Debt.

Strenuous efforts have been made of late years to reduce the national debt of Great Britain, but last year there was not only no decrease but an actual addition of about $10,000,000 to it.

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

Elected as Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Lucius Fairchild, chosen in San Francisco to succeed Gen. S. S. Burdett as Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Franklin Mills, Portage County, O., Dec. 27, 1831. At an early age he went to Cleveland and lived there until 1846, when he went to Wisconsin, settling in Madison. In 1849 he

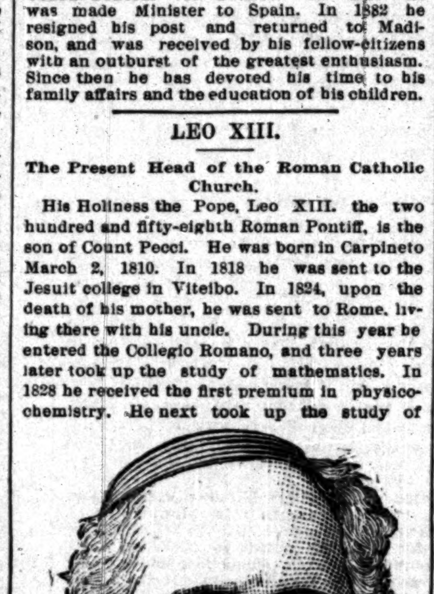


went by the overland route to California, staying there until 1855, when he returned to Madison. In 1858 he was elected, as a Democrat, Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Governor's Guard of Madison and went out with the three months' men. He was made Captain of his company and soon after refused the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, offered him by Gov. Randall, feeling himself incompetent to fill it. In August, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln as Captain of the Sixteenth regulars and at about the same time Major in the Second Wisconsin Infantry by Gov. Randall. He accepted both positions and obtained leave of absence to serve in the volunteer regiment. Shortly afterwards he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and as his superior officer was in ill-health he really commanded the regiment most of the time. His regiment formed part of the "Iron Brigade." May 3, 1863, he was made staff officer under Gen. Wadsworth. At Gettysburg, during the first day's fighting, Col. Fairchild had his left arm so badly shattered that amputation near the shoulder became necessary. After his recovery he was nominated for Secretary of State by the Union Convention of Wisconsin, and resigned his position as Brigadier-General, to which he had in the meantime been appointed, to make the canvass. He was elected. In 1865 he was nominated for and elected Governor. In 1867 and 1869 he was reëlected. In 1872 he was made Consul at Liverpool, serving until 1878, when he was made Consul-General for France. In 1880 he was made Minister to Spain. In 1882 he resigned his post and returned to Madison, and was received by his fellow-citizens with an outburst of the greatest enthusiasm. Since then he has devoted his time to his family affairs and the education of his children.

LEO XIII.

The Present Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

His Holiness the Pope, Leo XIII. the two hundred and fifty-eighth Roman Pontiff, is the son of Count Pecci. He was born in Carpineto March 2, 1810. In 1818 he was sent to the Jesuit college in Viteibo. In 1824, upon the death of his mother, he was sent to Rome, living there with his uncle. During this year he entered the Collegio Romano, and three years later took up the study of mathematics. In 1828 he received the first premium in physicochemistry. He next took up the study of



philosophy, and during his term at this was intrusted to teach the pupils not so far advanced as he was. At the age of 21 he gained a prize for a philosophical essay. He entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics and was made a doctor in laws by Pope Gregory XVI. He received his holy orders from Cardinal Odescalchi in 1837. In 1843 he was sent, by Gregory, as Nuncio to Belgium, and in January of that year was made an Archbishop. In 1846 he was made Bishop of Perugia. He was created a Cardinal by Pius IX. in the consistory of Dec. 19, 1853. In September, 1877, he was selected by Pius to fill the important office of Cardinal Camerlengo of the Roman Church. In that capacity he attended to temporal matters upon the death of Pius and made preparations for the reception of the conclave which met Feb. 18, 1878. There were sixty-six Cardinals present. On the first scrutiny Pecci had nineteen votes, on the second thirty-four, and on the third forty-four. He was accordingly made Pope. He assumed the name of Leo XIII. March 3 he was crowned in the Sistine Chapel. One of the first acts of his Pontificate was the restoration of the hierarchy of Scotland. His sway has been marked by great mildness and justice. A recent dispatch from Rome says the Pope is considerably indisposed. He is much exhausted, but continues to perform his usual duties. His physicians have no fear of a fatal result and have every hope of his speedy recovery.

A Vermont Farmer's Exact Justice.

New York *Sun:* An old, well-to-do farmer up here in Vermont recently furnished an instance of exactness of dealing which establishes his claim to ingenuity if not generosity. He furnishes butter and eggs the year round to regular customers, who rate his commodities as A1, which have never been known to fall short one grain in the quantity paid for. Neither does the close-dealing marketman consent to any variation to the advantage of the customer. With him business is business. Counting out the weekly supply of several dozen eggs to one of his long-time patrons he found himself with one egg too many. He recounted the entire basketful carefully, but still the superfluous egg perplexed him. He held it up against the light, passed it restlessly from one hand to the other, reiterating solemnly and sadly. "There's one too many." The imperturbable housewife, who either did not or would not appreciate his dilemma, said coolly. "Well, what will you do with it?" He hesitated a moment as if pressed almost to liberality, then suddenly mastering the situation, cracked the egg and—sucked it.

An Embarrassing Situation.

Toledo *Blade:* "If ever I get married in a church again you may call me a goat," said a bashful man the other day.

"What's the matter now?"

"Matter enough," he retorted, and he seemed to get mad as he thought of it. "I was married not long ago, and, as my wife's parents were pillars of the church, it had to come off there, so they thought. Well, some repairs were being made in the church, so the marriage took place in the Sunday-school room. There's where the whole trouble came in. We stood on the platform where the Superintendent's desk stood, and before the minister got started I noticed a great many people smiling in the audience. I didn't know what to make of it. They all seemed to be looking over my head. I never said anything till the thing was done; then I turned around and looked up. What do you think I saw? One of these confounded mottoes hanging right over our heads, and it said: 'Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me.' Isn't that enough to make a man mad?"

SORCERY AT WAUPECONG.

HORRIBLE SUPERSTITION THAT HAS TAKEN ROOT IN INDIANA.

A Treasure-Hunter Who Claims to Be Inspired by the Almighty—Ground That Must Be Sanctified by Sacrifice of Maidenly Virtue—Weird Incantations and Unholy Orgies—Miserable Infatuation of an Ignorant and Deluded Community.

Kokomo (Ind.) *Dispatch:* Traveling at this season of the year through fields of garnered grain, fields of dun-tasseled corn, and tunneling under interlacing boughs of forest verdure, receiving its first relieving tints of yellow-brown from the August sun, a road running north by east from this city brings one, at the end of a two hours' drive, to the sleeping hamlet of Waupecong. Just across the Miami County line, north of Jackson Township, Waupecong has slumbered in peace while new communes were born to the State and have overtaken and outstripped her in the general race. No railroad shrieks, and rattles, and thunders by her; no factories shroud her from the generous sun with clouds of smoke or disturb her by the ceaseless clank and clang of wheels; no hurrying throngs crowd and jostle in her grass-grown streets. Just as the brawny-armed smith sleeps by his fireless forge, so Waupecong slept, sleeps, and will sleep till judgment day.

Eight weeks ago the somnific spell of Waupecong was rudely broken by the advent of a mysterious stranger. John Myers, a German, speaking English but indifferently, stopped at the village hostelry and inquired for Jacob Myers. He was a man past middle age, slight of build, about five feet seven inches in hight, with brown hair and chin beard tinged with gray. He claimed to hail from Berks County, Pennsylvania, but as to his business in that vicinity he was stubbornly reticent. He was directed to the residence of Jacob Myers, as he requested, and until his somewhat precipitate departure some weeks later was a member of the Myers household. The Myers family then abiding at home consisted of Jacob Myers, his wife, and grown son, William, commonly known as "Judy," because of the great delight the antics of that marionet in a Punch and Judy show in the village once afforded him. Isaac and Samuel Myers, brothers to "Judy," are employed on farms in the neighborhood. Jacob and "Judy"—père et fils—are farmers and carpenters. They are considered somewhat visionary—particularly the latter—and much given to irrationalism in religion. John Myers, the mysterious stranger, appears to have asserted claims of consanguinity to gain the hospitality of the Myers home. They were dimly traced and based on the most vague possibilities, but by ambiguous givings-out the Myerses were led to understand that his stay would not be to their disadvantage and he was made welcome. Once established he was not slow to unfold his purpose. He was a treasure-hunter, inspired of the Almighty God with power more infinit and spells more potent than the astrologers and necromancers of old. An irresistible power had drawn him hither from the Pennsylvania hills. The earth around them, trod by farmers from sun to sun in hard and unrequiting toil, contained treasure more vast than the fabled cave of Aladdin. He could lead to its discovery and the immense wealth would belong jointly to them. He produced a strange old German book, which he represented to be a sort of Koran of the mysterious faith, and explained the working of many signs, omens, spells, and charms in the new science of magic.

Little by little Jacob and "Judy" fell into the scheme of the stranger, who spoke their tongue fluently and tempted them with no less a prize than Satan showed to Jesus from the mount. And eventually not only did they abandon themselves to his purposes, but prevailed upon certain of their neighbors to join them. Principal among the new converts to the faith of Hecate were Jacob C. Schmucker, owner of a planing-mill, a member of the Omish Church, and a man of fair standing in the community; and William Burton, farmer, of the Methodist persuasion, and also of good social standing. They were not admitted to the full confidence enjoyed by Jacob and "Judy"—the latter of whom seems to have been made a sort of high priest—but were as confident and eager in the search as any.

The night preceding the first search a weird séance was held, the Koran was opened, oracles were consulted, and wild incantations performed at the house of Myers. The next night the first excavation was begun, with like witching ceremonies, at a point indicated by the new prophet, joined in by the parties above named and witnessed by dozens of villagers. A round hole was sunk to the depth of ten feet, and, finding no treasure, it was abandoned. The prophet was ready with sufficient reasons for the failure and the faith of the diggers remained unshaken. Again the hocus-pocus was resorted to with certain variations; again the treasure-hunters went to dig, and again they were defeated.

And now the fanatical fools listened to, even entertained, a proposition from Myers the inspired that no degree of mystification or ignorance can justify or excuse. The Pennsylvania seer stated that his patron-spirit was angry with him; that the Almighty was displeased and had locked His secret in a seal of stone; that as patriarchs of old had offered sacrifice to appease Divine wrath, so must they. He told them that if a virgin could be procured and the ground sanctified by the sacrifice of her chastity the seal would be broken and the rocks would open and reveal the sought-for treasure. It is vouched for on the authority of reputable men of the community that an attempt to comply with this outrageous demand was made. Of course it failed. Not that there is a scarcity of virtue about Waupecong, but no vestals that served in the consecrated temples of the gods were purer in heart and more firm in rectitude than the poke-bonneted and home-spun-gowned maids who have been reared in a homely religion of undeviating truth and unassailable virtue. But the seer was not without his resources. He had a daughter in Warrensville, Pa., who would answer the purpose, and he proffered to bring her to the spot on condition money was raised to defray her expenses. This was unhesitatingly done. In due time the woman came and with her a 2-year-old child. As to her chastity, of course none could answer, but it is emphatically stated that had she lived in the days of Raphael his pictures of the Madonna would bear no impress of her features. She was quartered in the Myers household, where she received all homage due her exalted position. Then began a series of disgusting orgies, polluting sweet Nature by scenes of shameless lust and turning her fair temple into a bawdy-house. The ground about the village became porous from frequent explorations, and the treasure-hunting fanatics became at once the wonder and the scoff of the village. About this time Isaac and Samuel Myers arrived upon the scene. Learning the true state of affairs they drove Myers, the prophet, his concubine, and her child from their father's house and from the village with little ceremony and less gentleness.

But the poisonous weed of superstition had taken root. Before leaving Myers the inspired had conferred upon "Judy" his prophetic powers and confided to him the book of oracles, together with all the occult mechanism of his magic. Thus promoted, "Judy" redoubled his energies in the search, in which he was seconded by father, and mother, and Schmucker, and Burton. He stated that Myers had found, to his knowledge, $3,000 in the search, and that he had seen a check on a Peru bank for $7,000 more. He continued to dig, and by feeble efforts at mystification attempted to proselyte to the new faith. There was one element of success wanting to insure the realization of his fondest hopes—the subject for sacrifice. Andrew Schrock and Meyers C. Smith, farmers and trustworthy men, are authority for the statement that he approached Miss Eva Andres and Miss Kate Lininger, ladies of unimpeachable character, and was indignantly repelled. How many others have been made to suffer the indignity of his shameful proposition it is impossible to say. He was one time heard endeavoring to influence a girl of 16 years by bribes and reading signs favoring his scheme from cards. The girl had partially consented, but a well-directed blow from the eavesdropper on "Judy's" ear ended the parley and probably saved the girl's honor. "Judy" then turned his attention to Phebe Burton, a daughter of the William Burton mentioned above. It is said that the father knew of these advances and acquiesced in them. But Phebe, with greater wisdom, held aloof. She was induced one night to accompany him to a hole where he was at work. Spies followed and saw "Judy" hand the girl several coins, which he pretended to find in the hole. This was doubtless a bait, but is believed to have fallen short of its purpose.

About a week ago some of the boys went at night to an excavation then being made on the Schmucker place and began throwing back some of the dirt. They were confronted by Susan Myers, "Judy's" mother, and driven from the place. The indignation of Schmucker when he learned of the desecration of the sacred orifice knew no bounds, and he at once went to Peru, where he lodged a complaint for malicious trespass against the vandals. A number of seemingly intelligent and well-to-do farmers have interested themselves in the treasure-hunting and lent moral and material aid to the outrageous and sacrilegious superstition. Many who do not join in the weird ceremonies of the charmed circle contribute money and lend countenance to this the most disgusting and debasing procedure that has shocked a Christian community in this country since the burning of witches at Salem. Up to Saturday night of last week the digging was in full blast and is doubtless still continued. Society in and about Waupecong is shaken to the very centre, and houses are divided and arrayed against themselves in ceaseless turmoil.

GIANTS OF THE FOREST.

The Famous Mammoth Trees of Mariposa, California.

Erastus Brooks in New York *Mail and Express:* There are several hundred of these monarchs, and cutting or maiming them in any way is forbidden by law. But the law has not been respected, and where the curious thousands and more come each year the law is not likely to be obeyed. We visited the largest of the number, first "the Grizzly Giant," at Mariposa Grove, half burnt up in years gone by by the fire fiends who, as herders of sheep, campers, or trappers, set fire to the woods. Three-fourths of all the big trees have been thus scorched or burned. Many of them, which seem wholly dead in their lower trunks, flourish at their majestic tops. The Grizzly Giant is thirty-three feet in diameter, and the next in size is the "Wamona," measuring twenty-eight feet in diameter. The circumference of the first was, by our hasty measurement, ninety-five feet, and the Wamona, under the limbs of which we rode with our six-horse team and twelve people, the tree covering the four-seated stage and more than the hight and length of two of the horses and the long and high stage. This passageway had been cut from the body of the tree.

Many of these mammoths of the forest have honored names. One is called the Washington, and one, the Lincoln, is close at hand; Longfellow, Whittier, Tennyson, Bryant, Brewster, Bowles, Gray, Harvard, and I know not how many others have a tree set apart by their friends in memory of their moral worth or bodily presence. We followed the example—the common example, perhaps—and named some of the unnamed Government trees for friends at home and friends in the public service. We did not take anything with us, even though the Governor of the State, in his cordial welcome at Berkeley, had bid us to "take home all we could lay hands upon"; but big trees unfortunately bar those who covet too much, and things as large as the big trees are not movable property, and so we simply named half a dozen of them in honor of New York and personal friends there and elsewhere. The burning of these trees, as far as the fire fiend has consumed them, is not all a work or record of modern times. The fires of some of the number were too long ago, and the untutored Indian is charged with being their first and greatest destroyer.

The trunk of the big tree we visited at Puebla, on our way to the Pacific, had before being cut down the modest age of 380 years and a circumference of only twenty-eight feet, but it cost $250 to cut it down in June, 1883. It was and is the oldest landmark of the country, and to add to its elevation we are assured that fourteen men hung upon one limb and thirty-six persons were massacred while camping near it. Buffalo Bill, Kit Carson, Wild Bill, and other Indian scouts are among those who were familiar with the past history of this monarch of the forest at Puebla; but the Puebla tree was as a pigmy compared with the great giants in the United States Park at Mariposa we have just left, and a specimen of which you can see in the Museum of Natural History in the City of New York.

OUR DEFENSELESS COASTS.

This Country a Fit Subject for Membership in a Peace Society.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* The sooner this country joins the peace society the better. What nonsense it is to go round bragging of what we would do in case of hostilities when Chili or Spain could knock our chief cities into ruins in a single day without the possibility of successful resistance on our part. We had better take down the eagle from our coat of arms and substitute the dove, drop all the stirring catchwords of the past, and adopt as our motto the sentence that if any foreigner smites us on one cheek we shall turn the other for a similar chastisement.

The failure of the Fortifications bill was not wholly unexpected. A year ago Congress passed an act creating a board of fortifications to report on the constructions required to put the seacoast in a position of defense. It consisted of the Secretary of War, two officers of engineers, two officers of ordnance, two officers of the navy, and two civil ans. It met, studied the subject and reported that for the current fiscal year a sum of $21,500,000 should be appropriated for fortifications—the cities most in need of defenses being New York first and San Francisco second. When this report went before Mr. Randall's committee, the appropriation was cut down from $21,500,000 to $620,000. Randall was so eager to make a reputation for economy that he was willing to risk the existence of all the seaboard cities in order that the stump-speakers of his party might be able to boast that they had reduced expenses. He held public intelligence so cheap that he believed a party advantage might be gained by showing that the Democrats had saved money by neglecting an obvious duty. This contemptible policy was hotly rebuked when the bill came up in the House. Morrow of California spoke of the danger in which San Francisco stands in terms of scathing indignation—$181,000,000 of property exposed to destruction, and not one gun available that would make an impression on a modern ironclad. But Randall had his men well in hand, and the appropriation passed as he had fixed it. The Senate refused to concur; it appropriated some eight or ten millions. A conference committee was raised, and the Senate offered to be satisfied with $5,000,000. But the conferrees on the part of the House refused to budge from their estimate, and the bill failed altogether.

It is clear that we shall have to be on our best behavior with foreign nations. It won't do for the next year, at all events, to be spunky, as the boys say. Meekness must be our attribute. We cannot afford to quarrel with anybody, and it must be expected that somebody will take advantage of our helpless attitude. When a man proclaims to the world that he is unable to defend himself somebody usually treads on his toes. The world is full of bullies looking round for some one they can maltreat. As with men, so with nations. Whatever little controversies we may have pending had better be put over for a year or two. It might be well, for instance, to give the Canadians all they ask on the fisheries question. They are getting some big guns at Esquimalt, and such a ship as the Triumph, which was here the other day, might knock San Francisco about our ears in the morning watch. Perhaps we can rely on foreign forbearance. But we shall have to be very circumspect in our behavior, and if any cause of trouble should arise we shall need to be very polite and submissive.

The Last Swindle.

Pittsburg *Commercial:* Some time ago a couple of young gentlemen came to this city with a patent last. They took the absolute measurement of the foot and modeled the last after that. So perfect was it to be that any shoemaker could, by using it, make a boot or shoe which would be a perfect fit. They asked $5 a pair for them. One of the victims, talking with a representative of this paper yesterday, said: "I took a pair with the rest, and there was scarcely a business-man in the city who did not give them his order. They arrived in due time, a whole car-load of them, via Adams Express Co[illegible], and C. O. D. I paid for mine and placed them to one side. Some weeks after I thought I needed a pair of shoes and took them down to my shoemaker. He commenced to laugh as soon as he saw me, and, pointing to a large pile of lasts on the floor, said: 'Throw them down there; they are worth 30 cents.' No one ever gave the story away, but there are business-men in this city yet who will blush and use strong language if they are reminded of this little episode."

Detected by a Parrot.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* Charles Craig of Mount Lookout has a parrot that Wednesday night performed some excellent detective work. The parrot had been taught to say, when a person entered the Craig residence, "Come in and shut the door." The night mentioned, at a late hour, burglars by means of a "jimmy" opened the front door of Mr. Craig's house. Just as they entered, the parrot, which was in a cage hung on the wall, shouted, "Come in and shut the door." This unexpected invitation frightened the burglars off. Mr. Craig was up-stairs, and, hearing the words of the parrot, ran down and could just observe the forms of the would-be burglars.

DUELING IN GERMANY.

BLOODY INCIDENTS OF STUDENT LIFE AT LEIPSIC.

Graphic Description of a Barbarous Custom—Sixteen Duels Fought in One Day—Appearance of the Combatants—Their Weapons and Defensive Armor—Maimed and Mangled—Reminiscences of the Aristocratic Field of Honor.

Leipsic Letter in Charleston *News and Courier:* I should probably have written a day or two earlier if I had not deferred my letter till I could give you my impressions of a German duel. I mentioned in my last that I had an invitation to attend the next mensur of one of the fighting corps here. A friend met me at the depot and at 7 o'clock we took the train for Halle, a neighboring city in Prussia, where the police are not so strict as they are here, and where consequently the Leipsic students do most of their dueling.

We reached the student hall on the outskirts of the city, where the fighting was to take place, just as they were about to begin. At 8 o'clock the room was filled with students from the two universities (Halle and Leipsic), wearing the caps and colors of their respective corps, smoking, drinking beer, and eating their breakfast. In a few moments the first pair of victims were brought on, their right arms being bandaged with silk wrappings, pads protecting the neck and chest about the heart, and strong steel goggles over the eyes. The company left their beer and breakfast and gathered cheerfully around the combatants. In the centre of the ring the floor was covered with a large piece of canvas, on which the positions of the fighters were marked in white chalk, and equally distinctly with numerous red stains, which showed that the canvas was not used for the first time.

The seconds took their stand on either side with drawn rapiers and certain insignia of their respective corps. The umpire took out his watch and note-book, in which to record how many "bloody ones" should be received on each side, and then the fun began. "Join weapons!" "Ready!" "Fire away!" The four schläger met in the air, the seconds drew back, and the principals slashed away at each other as if for life or death. The weapons clashed in the air, the sparks flew, and then "Halt!" cried the seconds, knocking up the swords—one of the combatants had received a blow. The umpire stepped up to examine the cut; a thin, red streak was seen on the left cheek of one of the men, and the umpire called out: "One bloody one on the side of the Leipziger Landsmannschaft; the mensur proceeds!" "Join weapons!" "Ready!" "Los!" They were at it again, the blood by this time oozing out plentifully from the gash and staining the white shirt of the wounded man. "Halt," was called again, and another thin stream of blood was seen starting from the roots of his hair. Another "bloody one" was recorded. The fight went on for a few moments, and then a pause was declared, as the young fellow, who had now received three cuts, was bleeding so profusely that he had to be looked after and freshened up a bit. The two took their seats on chairs that were placed for them, the doctors and the seconds busied themselves about them, while the others went back to their beer and their breakfast. In a few minutes the fight was called again, several more cuts were recorded, until one of them severed a small artery, which had to be immediately attended to, so the mensur was declared "ex." The number of cuts on each side was announced, and the bloody victims were led off into another room and turned over to the doctors. In about half an hour they came back with their heads bound up and looking a little pale from loss of blood, but otherwise very unconcerned, and well satisfied, I think, to have gotten off with losing a piece of nose or ear, or having a lip cut through. One man was in the room who had actually had a piece of his nose cut off, and, of course, made for life a disagreeable object to look upon.

I do not know when I have had all my sensibilities so offended as by this barbarous custom which I witnessed that day—the utter uselesness of it all, the risk of personal disfigurement, the idle expenditure of blood, time, and energy, the rough levity disguised under a show of politeness and "chivalry," the beer-drinking and eating going on in the same room with the bleeding and bandaged faces, to me more terrible and disgusting, and it was only with a strong effort that I forced myself to go through with it as one of the things I must see.

One must admire the coolness with which the students go through this part of their education—the fighting—being wounded and being sent up afterwards. But one must at the same time pity them for having so poor a way of showing their manliness. The whole thing is a kind of sport to them. Sometimes a duel is the result of ill-will, sometimes of a challenge for some fancied affront, but usually it is a prearranged trial of skill, just as we have in base-ball, foot-ball, or boxing.

Sixteen of these duels, such as the one I have described, only more or less bloody or serious in their consequences, were fought that day. Two of them lasted the full twenty-five minutes and one of the men could scarcely stand. One poor fellow had a piece of solid flesh, about the size of a small orange plug, so it looked to me, completely severed from his forehead by a curious twist of the rapier, which is three feet long and sharpened like a razor for about a foot from the point. Of course that put an end to that duel and the wounded young man was hurried off to the hospital, where, I suppose, he will spend several weeks, and can scarcely expect to escape without a serious disfigurement. The piece which was cut out of his forehead was immediately seized by one of their doctors and replaced, but the students seemed to think that it was very doubtful if it could be made to grow back. This little incident seemed to sober the party for a moment, but only for a moment. Another mensur came on, and in a few minutes the steel was clashing again, the beer glasses rattling, and nothing more was thought of the unlucky young fellow who had had his forehead cut open.

I did not stay to watch the end of the play, but went out for a stroll through the picturesque streets of Halle. After the fight was over I rejoined the Leipsic party, and we got home about 9 o'clock at night, three of the party with broken heads, and all wearing slouch hats and black pads for fear of detection by the police.

A CURIOUS CLOCK.

A Pittsburg Inventor Constructs One That Runs for One Year.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* In a quiet way there has been in this community for more than fifty years a man of remarkable mechanical ability, whose home is filled with many curious examples of his ingenuity. His name is Oloff Pilquest, and, with long, silvery white hair and flowing beard, he carries his fourscore and more years lightly. Mr. Pilquest, who now resides on Chatham street, came to Pittsburg from Sweden in 1836, and has since been engaged as a watchmaker, pattern and mold maker. His improvements in machinery and in tools are known everywhere among mechanics, and he has almost constantly been engaged in designing new inventions. Today, at his home, he has the parts of a model of a sewing-machine, which made what is known as a saddler's stitch, and which he designed long before Singer brought his invention to light. He also invented a cutting gear, which is a marvel of mechanism, cutting any kind of bevel and graduated to 90 degrees. A turning lathe that possesses many curious features is also the child of his fancy.

One of the greatest curiosities of his collection is a fine clock that he has constructed which needs only to be wound once a year. It is inclosed in a glass case and silver frame, and fitted with eight springs similar to those used in an eight day clock. These are so arranged that when one spring is unwound another, attached to the same axle, winds it up again, and in this way it goes on for 365 days. It is fitted for a chronometer movement and keeps good time. Mr. Pilquest, in speaking of the clock (in which he takes a good deal of pride) to a reporter yesterday, said:

"I commenced its construction in 1874, and my idea was to have it finished in time for the Centennial Exhibition. It took me longer than I expected, however, and I did not finish it until Christmas-Day, 1876. Since then it has been running right along. I do not think that there is another clock like this one in the world today. I have heard of a number of clocks which were said to run for long periods, but I have seen none that are constructed like this one."

Father Gossard's Family.

Washington *Republican:* David Gossard of Washington County, Maryland, has just been celebrating the birth of his twenty-fourth child, a bouncing thirteen pound baby-girl, who has been named Frances Folsom Cleveland Gossard. No. 23, a boy, born the day President Cleveland was inaugurated, was named after the President. There are fifteen boys and nine girls in the family, but they are not the children of one mother. Fourteen were by the first wife and ten by the second.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's—Wm. Foote's Minstrels. Matinee.
Columbia—The Japanese Village.
Hooley's—Rice's "Evangeline." Matinee.
Casino—"The Maid of Belleville." Matinee.
Grand Op.-H.—Laura Dainty—"Mountain Pink." Mat
Madison-st. Theatre—D'Alvini. Matinee.
Chicago Op.-H.—Robt. Downing—"The Gladiator."
Cheltenham Beach—Capt. Paul Boynton at 8 p. m.
Base-Ball Park—"The Siege of Vicksburg."
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Mission Ridge; 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Washington Park—Races at 2:30 p. m.
Base-Ball—Chicago vs. St. Louis at 3:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are notified to meet at the asylum this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock to escort the remains of deceased Sir Knight Joseph Saunders of Clinton Commandery No. 14, Brooklyn, N. Y., from his late residence, No. 262 North Halsted-st., to L. S. & M. S. Depot. Carriages. By order of
L. D. RICHARDSON, E. C.
J. A. WILSON, Recorder.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TRIBUNE forwarded by earliest mail (postage prepaid) to any address at the rate of $2.50 for three months, or 85 cents per month, Sunday edition included. (Exclusive of Sunday the rates are $2 for three months, or $1 for six weeks—all postage prepaid.) The address may be changed as often as desired. In directing a change care should be taken to mention the old as well as the new address.

FORTY lives were lost by a mine explosion in Lancashire, England.

CHRISTINE NILSSON was married yesterday to Count de Casa Miranda of Spain.

AT Barletta yesterday 131 new cases of cholera were reported and sixty-three deaths.

THE order of the Knights of Labor has been unequivocally condemned by the Holy See.

THE Republican Congressional Convention in the First District of this State will be held Aug. 26.

IT is believed that 50,000 workmen will attend the Socialist meeting in Brussels tomorrow.

THE English Cabinet has decided to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the Belfast riots.

HEAVY storms are reported from the Northwest. Lightning played havoc in a number of places.

A DEFICIT of $1,500,000 in the funds in charge of the Public Debt Board of Havana, Cuba, has been unearthed.

CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSIONER OBERLY—the "Bishop"—is talked of to succeed Assistant Secretary of State Porter.

GEN. VILAS left Washington yesterday for a month's absence, during which he will visit his old home at Madison, Wis.

IN Calcutta yesterday was sold at auction the loot secured by the British troops in Burmah, and 100,000 rupees realized.

IT is understood that the President will appoint William B. Webster to be Chief Examiner of the Civil-Service Commission.

THE Rev. Dr. George Charles Holls, one of the most prominent Lutheran clergymen of the country, died at Mount Vernon, N. Y., yesterday.

THE amount of 3 per cent bonds held to secure National bank note circulation included in the call issued Thursday is $7,856,750.

IT is stated that Treasurer Jordan will resign because of disagreements with Secretary Fairchild on financial questions. Jordan opposed the $10,000,000 bond call.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is confident the British Government can maintain order in Ireland without having recourse to special legislation.

THE Danish temporary press law makes the manager of a newspaper responsible for the contents of every issue and inflicts a fine of £250 for wrongfully representing a man as the editor or author of an article.

A YEAR ago John McCarthy of Boston swallowed a set of artificial teeth. He became emaciated and weak, and to save his life his stomach was cut open and the teeth taken out. McCarthy is doing well.

THE members of the Western Export Association succeeded yesterday in perfecting their new pool, although the Nebraska City distillery did not enter it. The price per gallon on spirits was raised from $1.07 to $1.08.

THE Michigan State crop report estimates the yield of wheat at fourteen and a fraction bushels per acre, and of excellent quality. The total yield is considerably over that of last year. Corn promises from 76 to 82 per cent of an average crop.

THE Chicago money market was firm, with no new features. The demand for local securities was a quiet one. Eastern exchange was flat early, but closed firmer. Sterling bills were tame, but steadier. Stocks in Wall street were slow and easier, with some foreign orders to sell.—The Chicago grain markets were active, and wheat was stronger on a continued good export movement, while corn was depressed by rain and liberal receipts. Provisions were dull. As compared with Thursday pork closed 5 cents lower, lard 2½ cents higher, meats unchanged, wheat 1½ cents higher, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats easy, rye and barley steady, and flaxseeds 1 cent lower.

AN effort is to be made to have Kinsey, alias "Stormy," Jordan, a saloonkeeper of Ottumwa, Ia., who was recently fined $500 for violating the Prohibitory law and committed to jail until it is paid, released under habeas corpus proceedings, which are to be instituted before Judge Love of the United States Circuit Court. It is claimed that the Iowa Prohibitory law is in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

THE Democratic caucuses for Lake County towns were held yesterday. At Waukegan it was evident that the meeting was thoroughly against Elijah M. Haines, whereupon he left the hall, followed by a few others. An anti-Haines delegation was then chosen by those who remained, while Haines' friends put up an opposition ticket which will make a contest at the Libertyville Convention today. Anti-Haines delegates were chosen at Deerfield, while those from Shields and Warren are friendly to the ex-Speaker.

INGHAM ON THE ANARCHISTS.

After having devoted considerable time yesterday to denunciation of the police force, and especially of Inspector Bonfield, and abuse and attempted ridicule of the witness Gilmer, Mr. Zeisler, the Anarchists' attorney, wound up his eight hours' speech with a weak appeal to some individual member of the jury who might have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of his clients not to allow himself to be "starved into agreement on a verdict" by the majority, and "to hold out until doomsday rather than convict." The grounds on which Mr. Zeisler thus pleaded for a disagreement—he and his colleagues have evidently given up all hopes of an acquittal—are that Gilmer is not a reliable witness, and that it had not been established that Schnaubelt threw the fatal bomb.

Mr. Ingham, who followed in the afternoon, had not talked two minutes before he had the attention of the jury. Having stated the importance of the issue which the twelve men in the box were called upon to decide, Mr. Grinnell's able associate proceeded with an eloquent exposition of the theory of the prosecution. The defendants had sought the destruction of the law, but that law was strong enough to secure the punishment of those who sought to throttle it. Mr. Ingham then proceeded with an analysis of the general conspiracy, tracing its history, and ingeniously weaving into his narrative every important fact of the testimony.

He dwelt on the fact that in the so-called "American group" there were not more than a score of Americans, and more than half of these were women and cranks, while the only dangerous members were Parsons and Fielden. The bulk of the Anarchists were the offscourings of Continental Europe, who, though not yet citizens of this country—many of them, as in the case of Lingg, not being residents here for more than a twelvemonth—sought to subvert social order and establish the rule of a miserable handful of foreign Anarchists by means of dynamite instead of the rule of the majority.

Mr. Ingham traced the development of the haymarket conspiracy, its careful planning, the utilization of the labor difficulties by Spies, the summoning of the armed sections to prepare for the attack, the careful selection of the place for slaughter, the incitements to violence by Spies and his confederates Parsons and Fielden, and the subordinate but important parts which Engel, Lingg, Fischer, and Schwab played in arranging the plan of attack and in providing the materials therefor. The arrangement and grouping of facts were admirable. The jurors eagerly listened throughout. Mr. Zeisler's feeble argument was torn into shreds before Mr. Ingham had talked an hour. He had not concluded his speech at the rising of the court, but had gone far enough to make it very difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Foster and Capt. Black to upset his powerful argument. Much was expected from Mr. Ingham on account of the skill displayed in the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses. His able and eloquent speech of last evening was a revelation and will give him a place in the front rank of his profession in Chicago.

THE EARLY CONVENTION.

The County Republican Central Committee has done wisely in deciding that the primaries shall be held the 27th inst. and the convention the following day, thus making one job of the selection of delegates to the State Convention and of the nomination of candidates for the county offices. A single set of primaries will avoid great confusion and waste of time, and under the operation of the Crawford law there should be no failure to elect capable delegates or to have a thoroughly representative county convention.

As has already been intimated in THE TRIBUNE, the pendency of an important local issue will tend to invest the State campaign with more importance, and may be expected to induce a larger attendance at the primaries than would be the case had there been a separate set of primaries held to send delegates to Springfield, considering the comparatively small interest which is felt in the State nominations in an off year. It is now safe to anticipate that more capable men will be sent to Springfield to deliberate upon the important questions which will come before the convention than would otherwise have been the case. Again, the early convention will speedily settle all faction fighting and head off all bargaining and combining.

It will give voters time enough to scrutinize the records of candidates and to make their decisions for whom they will vote. If any of the candidates are unworthy there will be ample time to find it out. If, on the other hand, they are the men for their places and their records are straight the long campaign will do no injustice, but on the other hand will increase their chances for success. The forthcoming election is a very important one, growing out of the demoralized condition of county affairs; hence more than usual time is demanded for canvassing the character of the candidates who are presented. No mistakes must be made, and, with the requisit time and opportunity for voters to make a choice, the convention will not be likely to make the mistake of nominating men whose unfitness would be apparent long before the day of election.

The County Committee was equally wise in its decision that the judicial candidates shall be nominated first, as it will reverse the possibility of bringing political influences to bear upon their selection. There will be a strong effort to secure the renomination of the Republican Judges, who have proved themselves to be capable, upright, and nonpartisan in the administration of their important trusts, and have shown themselves capable of performing their duties to the entire satisfation of the community. A Republican successor, however, must be found to fill the place of Judge Gardner as well as that of partisan Prendergast, and the order of nomination fixed by the committee will make it easy for the convention to do this without being influenced by any considerations touching the candidates who are to be subsequently named. From every point of view, the early convention holds out strong hopes that we may have a better convention and stronger candidates than usual. If it should make any mistakes or prove false to its responsibilities there will at least be ample time to find it out. Of one thing the political managers may be assured, the Republicans of Cook County will demand a clean ticket.

NATIONAL BANKERS ON SILVER COINAGE.

At the Boston convention the National bankers renewed their demand for a suspension of the silver coinage, and improved the opportunity to assert that in so doing they were not governed by motives of self-interest. They said:

> We repudiate the idea so often maintained that bankers oppose the continued coinage of silver dollars on account of self-interest; but, on the contrary, we assert that they have no special interest in one kind of coin more than another, as long as each discharges its legitimate purpose as money. We believe all persons having limited means, and particularly earners of wages, will most largely suffer when the threatened evils shall come. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and civil and political associations of every kind to make persistent efforts to secure a repeal of the law or suspension of the coinage of such silver dollars.

Admirable as is this solicitude for "earners of wages," and praiseworthy as the disclaimer of sordid motives must be esteemed, there are still certain strong facts which show that the National bankers might have "a special interest in one kind of coin" and a marked dislike for another, although both were satisfactory in "discharging their functions as money." As the bankers seem to think it unreasonable that they should be suspected of opposing silver coinage through self-interest it may be well to remind them of a few facts not brought out in the proceedings of the Boston convention, but which have nevertheless a strong influence on public opinion.

The National bankers of course are aware that silver is the only kind of money the volume of which is not subject to their manipulation. The gold coinage is controlled by the bullion-holders (in other words, the banks), while the greenback circulation is limited by law to $346,000,000, and the banks of course have absolute authority over their own issues. Then, too, at least one-fourth of the greenback currency is held by the banks and they could arrange at any time for a raid on the Treasury that would compel the suspension of specie payments. Practically, therefore, the National banks control the volume of every kind of money except silver, and with the standard dollars eliminated they would have the sole power to expand or contract the currency and make money cheap or dear, as might serve their own ends. In the exercise of such a vast, uncontrollable power it would not be a difficult matter for the banks to depreciate the greenbacks, retire all their own notes, and substitute a new currency of their own based on stocks that would draw double the interest now paid on National bonds. Possibly self-interest and the prospect of adding many millions to their annual earnings would not induce the banks to retire the National currency and substitute State issues, but with the repeal of the Silver Coinage act and a slight change in one or two other statutes they would have the opportunity and the temptation both before them. Even though their virtue be of the sterling order described in the Boston resolutions and superior to all sordid considerations, the popular disposition is opposed to subjecting it to any unnecessary tests by increasing in any degree the enormous power the banks already exercise over the money of the country.

If the silver problem involved no other issues than those stated by the bankers' convention it would have been met at the last session of Congress by a temporary suspension of the coinage, adopted as a measure of prudence and with a view to the establishment of bimetallism by international agreement. The chief difficulty in the way of such a solution is the fact that the repeal of the Bland act would wipe out the only kind of money not subject to the manipulation of the banks and give the banking combination exclusive control over coin and currency of every description. Such a step the people regard as one to be taken only when unavoidable, and they will hardly regard the bankers' disclaimer of self-interest or sordid motives as entirely reassuring.

LAND FORFEITURE BILLS IN CONGRESS.

The land-grant forfeiture bills adopted at the last session of Congress show some comparatively encouraging results. The previous Congress declared forfeitures against the Oregon Central, the Texas Pacific, and the Iron Mountain Roads covering in all about 19,000,000 acres, but the Forty-ninth Congress has already resumed the title to over 30,000,000 acres, and ten forfeiture bills were favorably reported and on the House calendar at the time of adjournment. Congressman Payson gives the following as a correct statement of the work accomplished in this and the preceding Congress:

	Acres.
Forfeiture bills which have become laws	50,482,240
Forfeiture bills which have passed the House but not the Senate	38,430,941
Forfeiture bills on House calendar favorably reported	13,067,214

The principal forfeiture bill adopted at the last session was that against the Atlantic & Pacific and covered 23,000,000 acres of arid land of little value. The remaining forfeitures were against seven other Southern roads and included in all about 7,000,000 acres. However, as ten other forfeiture bills were perfected and placed on the House calendar, the showing is a good one as compared with that of the preceding Congress.

The above statement brings the House into very favorable contrast with the Senate, and while THE TRIBUNE is disposed to give full credit to the lower branch of Congress, and especially to Judge Payson and a few of his associates on the Public Lands Committee, it will insist on a proper recognition of the land forfeiture work done at the last session by the American House of Lords. Among the measures which passed the Senate but not the House were the Northern Pacific and the Sioux City & St. Paul bills. The first bill as it passed the House would have forfeited over 30,000,000 acres, but the Senate amended it so that it would not cover more than 3,000,000. Instead of allowing the amended or rather crippled bill to die, the House should have agreed to it, and thus reclaimed all the land possible at the last session and left the remainder of the grant for future efforts. The Sioux City & St. Paul bill as it came from the Senate carried the objectionable "Spooner amendment," which confirmed the second location of the railroad company's line, and was in that respect an injustice to the settlers. The House should have stricken out this amendment and then thrown the responsibility for the failure of the bill on the Senate.

It will not be forgotten that the Des Moines River Land bill was passed by the Senate over Cleveland's veto and afterwards killed in the House. This was one of the most meritorious bills considered in either branch of Congress, and its defeat was a partisan outrage. The issue in this matter was between a syndicate of New York land speculators without any equitable claim to the lands and some 2,000 Iowa settlers who had made their preëmptions in perfect good faith, paid the Government large amounts for their holdings, and occupied them as homesteads for periods running from twenty to thirty years. The vetoed bill did not deprive the land speculators of any vested right whatever, but simply gave the farmers a hearing in the courts with an opportunity to have their rights determined. Yet after the bill had passed the Senate over the veto and the vote was being taken in the House Springer and other leading Democrats acted as whips to bring their fellow partisans into line solely on the ground that the Democratic President must be sustained whether right or wrong. The just, righteous action of the Senate in this matter contrasts strongly with the partisan outrage perpetrated by the House.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

In a letter written last December to Mr. Keppler, the cartoonist of *Puck*, the President thus frankly and somewhat racily expressed his opinion of newspapers:

> I don't think there ever was a time when newspaper lying was so general and so mean as at present, and there never was a country under the sun where it flourished as it does in this. The falsehoods daily spread before the people in our newspapers, while they are proofs of the mental ingenuity of those engaged in newspaper work, are insults to the American love for decency and fair play of which we boast.

It will be remembered that the President a few weeks ago again recorded his opinions in a letter to C. H. Jones of Jacksonville, Fla. The Florida gentleman wrote with some show of indignation to the President asking him to explain how it was that an alleged letter from him (Jones), containing an allusion to the post-office at Jacksonville, had found its way into print. In reply the President assured Jones that no one but himself had seen the letter, and then added this crisp little reflection:

> I am surprised that newspaper talk should be so annoying to you, who ought so well to understand the utter and complete recklessness and falsification in which they so generally indulge.

These are very vigorous expressions of opinion, and if they are honest newspapers certainly have the right to expect that the President himself shall be above reproach in the matter of veracity as well as of clearness and candor of speech. But is he always above reproach? The editor of the Washington *Post*, a good Democratic newspaper, claiming to be a Presidential organ, tells a curious story in this connection. Having heard rumors that Collector Hedden of New York was about to be removed, the editor of the *Post* called in person upon the President and asked him if the rumors were true. The President replied: "Mr. Hedden has not resigned; he has not been asked to resign. I do not know the origin of the reports you speak of, but there is not a word of truth in them." Thereupon the editor of the *Post* printed his information in a double-leaded article. Three hours after the *Post* was issued the following official bulletin emanated from the White House: "To be Collector of the Port of New York, Daniel Magone, vice E. L. Hedden, resigned." The *Post* was the laughing-stock of Washington all that day, and not relishing his position the editor in the next issue made an explanation, in which he travels a good ways round the bush to say in a very polite way that the President had made a false statement to him. In the course of his explanation he says:

> We do not like to have our readers draw the hasty inference that the President resorted to disingenuousness in replying personally to our question, and we would like to interpose any plausible excuse. It was not necessary for the President to answer the questions put to him concerning his acts or intentions. The contemplated change was strictly his own business, and it would have been easy to say "I am not ready to speak concerning this matter yet. I cannot say anything, and wish you would not mention this interview."
>
> This request would, of course, have been respected; but to be distinctly told that no resignation had taken place, and to be led to believe that one had never been talked of or thought of, and then as soon as the *Post* was on the street to have the announcement made that Hedden had been already superseded—this is bewildering.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* also intimates that the President is a base prevaricator, and cites two instances to prove it. He told a gentleman emphatically that he should appoint a good business-man Postmaster of Louisville and the next day appointed an incompetent woman. Again, he told two prominent gentlemen Aug. 3, 10 a. m., that he would veto the River and Harbor bill, and Aug. 4, 10 a. m., signed it. The correspondent in question charitably suggests he changed his mind, though we have always been led to believe that when once Mr. Cleveland's mind was made up nothing could change it. This plea, however, will not work in the Hedden case, as the President could not have accomplished the business of getting Hedden out and Magone in in the few short hours between his personal assurance and official announcement. It certainly looks as if the President were guilty of the very offenses which he charges against the newspapers. The latter may make mistakes now and then in running down events in which they are not active participants themselves, and a knowledge of which must come from outside parties, but the President, who is the only one cognizant of his appointments or of his intentions, certainly cannot make mistakes. In point of fact, can he be sincere in his sweeping indictment of newspapers when all over the country he is changing Democratic editors, the most notorious of all prevaricators, into Postmasters as fast as the machine can grind them out?

COST OF STORAGE IN CHICAGO.

The following table shows the cost of storing leading articles of produce in this city for thirty days in the case of grain and per month on provisions:

Quantity.	Value.	Storage.
10,000 bushels wheat	$7,500	$150
10,000 bushels corn	4,300	150
10,000 bushels oats	3,000	150
1,000 barrels pork	10,000	60
500 tierces lard	12,000	40

The monthly charge on lard is only $1 in $300, while on oats it is $1 in $20, of the total value of the property. On wheat it amounts to 2 per cent for thirty days, with an extra count for those months which contain thirty-one days. It is only fair to say that these are summer charges, the winter tariff on grain being less, while that on provisions is the same per month in both hot and cold weather. But such comparisons as the above may well raise the query if it be not advisable to agitate for a further reduction in our charges. The point was emphasized yesterday by a report that the proprietors of the Wabash elevator in Toledo have decided upon reducing the terms for the winter storage of grain in that house to only two and a half cents per bushel. The term referred to extends from the end of November to the 5th of May, which is about one week longer than the time for which the warehousemen of this city charge four cents.

A MAN in Montreal, Can., is the latest who wouldn't trust his money to the banks. He put it in a hotel mattress, a thief found it, took the money, fired the hotel to conceal his crime, and is at large and no doubt enjoying himself. The Montreal man will probably conclude not to care for his money personally next time—if he succeeds in getting any more. The banks are bad—there is no doubt about that—where cashiers are not watched, but they are not so bad as a breast-pocket or a mattress. This is a fact which should sink deeply into the heart of every one of the few who have learned how to save money.

THE organization known as the Knights of Labor has been unequivocally condemned by the Catholic Church. This is the announcement of Cardinal Taschereau of Canada. Yet the head of the Knights of Labor is a Catholic. Things are getting mixed.

SOME of the officials of the police force are objects of bitter attack by the attorneys for the defense in the Anarchists' case. The ease with which police officials can stand this sort of thing is as much a matter of course as it is pleasing.

THE St. Paul *Globe* wants the affidavit editor of the New York *World* to go to sea on that projected editorial excursion. Furthermore, it doesn't say anything about the excursion's return. This is all wrong. If the affidavit editor of the New York *World* is prepared for death, who isn't?



THE flatness of the war outlook has caused poignant grief among St. Louis Colonels. They were ready to descend upon Mexico and flesh their old maiden swords, and they cannot understand why the thing has been postponed. A plan was entertained for organizing a battalion made up of St. Louis Colonels alone, and, had this plan been carried out, a body would have been got together of such grisly front that no Mexican force could or would have stood before it for a moment. The supreme command was to have been intrusted to Col. John Knapp, who "fit" at Camp Jackson in the late War. There would have been four Lieutenant-Colonels—Col. Grif Prather, Col. Peter L. Foy, Col. Tom Walsh, and Col. James McGrath—and four Majors—Col. John G. Priest, Col. William Hyde, Col. Charles Green, and Col. J. C. Normile. There would have been, also, four Adjutants—Col. Freeman Barnum, Col. John I. Martin, Col. Walter Carr, and Col. Henry Shaw—the last-named having been persuaded to go by Col. D. H. MacAdam. The rank and file of the battalion would have included some 475 other Colonels, all equally well versed in the art of ranging up side by side on occasion, and none of all the lot liable to even blanch, though shot squarely in the neck. If there does exist one reason for regret that the war cloud has become smaller than a man's hand it is that this body of firm St. Louisans will have no chance to take the field. Had the organization been completed, it was proposed to call it the "Blood-Drinkers' Legion." The Colonels have never tried blood, but, if they couldn't drink it, it would be because blood is entirely different from anything produced in Kentucky and shipped West.

THE following extract from the Memphis *Appeal* is commended to the attention of those Missouri editors who have recently been promising that in the event of war with Mexico Missouri would furnish all the Colonels needed:

> COLUMBIA, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Col. Hugh M. Neely and Mrs. Mollie B. McCown, both of your city, were married here today at the country residence of Col. W. D. Bethel. Col. J. C. Neely of your city, brother of the groom, and a few friends and relatives were in attendance.

It is no more than fair to assume that the bride was the relict of the late Col. McCown, and that the correspondent inadvertently omitted the statement. The only other person mentioned as being present at the wedding, who was not a colonel, was the officiating clergyman, and he was a Bishop.

WHILE it may be a custom in some parts of Georgia to flavor watermelons by opening them when young and putting some vanilla, lemon, or chocolate extract inside, it is nevertheless true that the flavored Georgia watermelon can never become half so eagerly sought after as what is known as the camp-meeting watermelon. The peculiar feature of the camp-meeting watermelon is its Kentucky flavor and its singular tendency to affect the head and legs.

THE body of the late Abbé Liszt will probably be transferred to his birthplace in Oldenberg, Hungary. What a book the Abbé could have written had he been possessed with such a confessional fancy as actuated a man named Jean Jacques Rousseau!

NILSSON, the songstress, very moderately fair, possessing a temper at least up to the average of her admirable sex, and industrious and thrifty, has married again. The wedding occurred yesterday. As to the bridegroom, he will spend the honeymoon with a not unattractive woman, then he will spend the money which he gets, then he will spend his time wishing his wife were younger and could earn more. Of course this is all to be taken in a Pickwickian sense: it is barely possible that Nilsson has done what great singers so rarely do—that she has married a decent man.

CUTTING, the man who is in a Mexican jail, and who is probably the happiest man on the continent because of his notoriety, admits that he carried one copy of his paper over the river and left it in a saloon. This was the paper containing the alleged libel. For all legal purposes the circulation of the libel is the same as if Cutting had distributed 10,000 papers. He rendered himself amenable to the law—on Mexican soil. There is no doubt about it, in this case over which every Bombastes Furioso in the country has grown short of breath and red in the face, the Mexicans have the best of us. It is well to look at facts as they exist. There are a number of orators and editors who should at once cease making asses of themselves.

THE trial of one Chris Mamer, for mayhem, was begun in this city yesterday. The suit was instituted by an individual and not by the Republican party, as it might have been.

IT is a good thing to record the exploits of the plucky. The telegraph this morning relates that Mr. George I. Seney's gift of $100,000 to the Wesleyan University, the payment of which, through the financial troubles of Mr. Seney, had been delayed, has been made good, Mr. Seney having retrieved his misfortunes. Dr. Beach, the President of the college, has announced the pleasing fact to the trustees. Mr. Seney's failure was complete and his reëstablishment of his fortune seems to have been not less so.

THE case of Col. Bolton of the Chicago Post-Office drags singularly. Yet there is a right and a wrong to that case—as to any other—and, whatever the facts, the public is entitled to them at once.

THE new steel cruiser Atlanta, designed from keel to topmast, externally and internally, at the Navy Department at Washington, is expected to make fourteen knots an hour in smooth water. Being unarmored, and carrying only eight-inch guns, such a "commerce destroyer" could easily be overhauled by a Dutch lugger and sent to the bottom with a single well-directed shot at her hull from a pivot gun. If a cruiser is a vessel built to chase merchantmen and run away from men-of-war the Atlanta ought never to venture out of Long Island Sound.

A CHICAGO druggist has just invented a new and most tenacious sticking plaster. With a keen eye to business, and a soundness of judgment that does him infinit credit, he has named it the "Garland adhesive plaster." He ought to make a fortune out of it.

CURRENT NOTES.

Miss Braddon is writing a tale entitled "Engaged in Haste." It is probably a satire on the messenger boys.—*Life.*

During a visit a gentleman regales a child with caramels. "Pepito," exclaimed the mother, "what does a well-bred boy say when he receives candy?" "More!"—*Mexican Exchange.*

"Really, madame, your daughter is perfectly charming. She must have had many offers of marriage." "You are right; but then, you know, I am much too young to let her marry."—*French Fun.*

Jones—And you say your mother-in-law has recently changed for the better, become quite amiable? Smith—Yes; she reminds me of a ship that has just come into port. "Indeed! how so?" "She has dropped her rancor."—*St. Louis Whip.*

"As between a dog and a dude for a summer resort pet," said a young lady as a young man left her side, "give me the dog." "Why?" asked her companion. "The dog never says anything." "Neither does the dude, does he?" "No; but he makes me tired talking so much."—*Washington Critic.*

De Baggs—I'm a wretched man, Bagley. I am afflicted with insomnia and life is getting to be a burden. Bagley—Nonsense! there are plenty of cures for that. De Baggs (despairingly)—Yes, I know there are, but I've tried them all without effect. I go to church regularly and even there I can't go to sleep.—*Philadelphia Call.*

"It is estimated that Heaven contains 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms sixteen feet square." Thus read a woman from a newspaper. Her husband, a dry-goods man, by the way, happened in just in time to hear the last of it and paralyzed her by saying: "Wha— where's that building goin' up, Mary? Jove, how I'd like the contract for carpeting it."—*Dansville Breeze.*

Mrs. Bullion—I'm afraid, Mary Ann, that you are inclined to be extravagant. Mary Ann—Me is it? Sure, yez are misthaken. Mrs. Bullion—You burn too many candles. Mary Ann—Me burn candles, is it? Divil a wan. Mrs. Bullion—Everybody notices it; even your beau. I passed the kitchen when he was here last night and I'm sure I heard him say something about your taper waste.—*The Rambler.*

Mrs. Scandelle—Isn't it strange! I have often noticed that among all the tales of domestic infelicity reported in the papers there is hardly ever a story of that kind from Philadelphia. Mrs. Candour—That is true. "You have been there; how do you account for it?" "Well, the fact is, one Philadelphian is so much like another that there is no temptation for married persons to fall in love with any one else.—*Omaha World.*

"Yes," said a Kentuckian who had been in the Far West, "Indians are powerful fond of whisky. Let 'em once get the taste of whisky an' they'll give up everything for it. An old chief out in Western Dakota offered me a pony, saddle, bridle, blanket, and I don't know what else for a pint of whisky I had with me." "And you wouldn't give it to him?" "Not much. That was the last pint I had left. But it shows how fond Indians are of whisky."—*New York Sun.*

PERSONALS.

Ben: Perley Poore tips the beam at the round 300 notch. Even at that figure he is not so heavy as his alleged reminiscences.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie, with her daughter, Lady Griselda Ogilvy, is en route from London to Colorado to be present at the marriage next month of Lady Maud Ogilvy.

Editor Miller of the Omaha *Herald* pronounces Mr. Cleveland's "an Administration to swear by." If he had expressed his real sentiments he would doubtless have said "an Administration to swear at."

W. W. Corcoran is the wealthiest citizen of Washington, and it is said that he has given away not less than $13,000,000 in charities. He began life as a clerk in his father's shoe store, and his father was a shoemaker.

Ex-President Arthur is now declared by his friends to be really regaining his health. He weighs 175 pounds and looks like a man who has many years of life before him, despite the persistent efforts of the New York press to kill him off.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri, it is said, charged and collected as a part of his expenses in attending the funeral of Gen. Grant in New York the sum of $79 for railroad and sleeping-car fare from Washington to Warrensburg, Mo., and return. Gen. Grant had many warmer admirers than Mr. Cockrell, but not one, we venture to say, who traveled so far to see him buried.

Henry Ward Beecher is not a success in England. So much was expected of him that the disappointment is general. Of a late sermon the Liverpool *Mercury* says: "His audience was ready, positively ready, to be enthralled, but his manner was disappointing, his matter presented nothing of any particular force or interest; and when the performance was over people wondered why Mr. Henry Ward Beecher should be regarded as the greatest of pulpit orators. His lectures do not draw; his sermons, if they interest, do not electrify. America's greatest preacher has failed to justify his fame in England."

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Mrs. Paran Stevens are out, and New York "society" is sadly torn up. A London special says: "Mrs. Potter, who was staying with Mrs. Stevens at a hotel a fortnight ago, suddenly left her and has since been residing with Mrs. Mackay. Mrs. Stevens, it is said, has expressed herself very vigorously in regard to Mrs. Potter's action, and there seems to be a drawn battle between the two ladies." When Mrs. Paran Stevens expresses herself "very vigorously" there is a smell of brimstone in the air.

It Doesn't Pay.

Boston *Herald:* Bad government, whether of city, State, or Nation, is the result of a neglect of political duty, an abdication of sovereignty, by a portion of that majority which is always in favor of just laws and their honest administration. Even from the lowest standpoint—that of money interest—it doesn't pay to leave politics, and therefore government, to take care of itself.

Rum and Boodle.

Springfield *Republican:* Blanche K. Bruce says it will be Cleveland against Blaine again in 1888, and Blaine will win; Randall Burgess says there is no chance for Cleveland because he can't get the votes of any part of the New York City Democracy. Think of the National Presidency depending on the rum and boodle politicians of New York!

Startling Figures.

Boston *Herald:* Within ten years the appropriations of the long session of Congress have increased from $154,000,000 to $264,000,000, in round numbers—a growth of $110,000,000, or nearly 72 per cent. This is a startling showing—or would be if the taxpayers took time from their private business to look into their public affairs.

The Southern Eagle Soars.

Memphis *Appeal:* The fame and glory which the South won in the late struggle, her vast wealth of historic greatness, and mighty stories of traditionary renown place her like some lofty soaring eagle high above the pellets of mud hurled by such pigmy assailants as Dawes of Massachusetts.

Good Thing for Society.

New York *Mail and Express:* Spies' testimony in the Chicago trial is probably the best thing for society that Spies has ever done in the whole course of his life. It confirms in a minute and particular way his relation with the whole conspiracy—and puts the rope around his neck.

An Unseemly Spectacle.

Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle:* The United States Government will disgrace itself by compelling Mexico to eat the leek for such a mock hero. It is just as well to remind rash men who cry out for war that they are making an unseemly spectacle of themselves.

Not Disappointed.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Democratic papers are all apologizing for the utter worthlessness of the Forty-ninth Congress. Excuses are unnecessary; nobody expected much of a Democratic Congress.

Two Great Men Still with Us.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* With Tilden dead, some Democratic organs assert that there are no more statesmen left in their party. They forget about Garland and Eugene Higgins.

Cutting or Slashing.

St. Louis *Republican:* The long and short of it is that if we cannot have Cutting we will have slashing.

MR. JORDAN GROWS TIRED.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURER ABOUT TO RESIGN.

He Is Not in Accord with the Policy of Acting-Secretary Fairchild—John Oberly May Soon Assist Mr. Bayard to Conduct the Affairs of the State Department—An Indiana Democrat After the Office of Public Printer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—An evening paper says Treasurer Jordan contemplates sending in his resignation. It is also said that he does not quite agree with Secretary Fairchild on financial questions. He was very much opposed to the $10,000,000 bond call which was issued yesterday. His policy, which, it is believed, Secretary Manning would have carried out, was to call in no more bonds than the law required for the sinking fund. Mr. Fairchild is also a radical in his ideas on this subject. It is thought that as long as he remains at the head of the department he will act upon the policy indicated by yesterday's call. In that case, it is asserted that Mr. Jordan will resign as soon as he becomes convinced that Mr. Manning will not resume his place at the head of the department.

"Bishop" Oberly May Help Bayard.

There is some probability that Secretary Bayard will in the future be aided in the management of the foreign affairs of the Government by the advice of a practical man. Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly is talked of to succeed Assistant Secretary of State Porter. It is well known that the President would like to have Oberly in a place where his peculiar abilities would have better play. He was made Civil-Service Commissioner because it was the only place open at the time. If it had not been that Rounds had received a promise that he was to keep the public printing until the adjournment of Congress Oberly would have been made Public Printer. He was too valuable a man to keep in the obscure position of Superintendent of Indian Schools. But when he went into the Civil-Service Commission it was with the understanding that he was to have something better. The retirement of Mr. Porter from the State Department gives the President the very opportunity he has been looking for. Those who have heard of the proposition assert that the Administration would be greatly strengthened by the change. In connection with this talk is heard the rumor that William A. Cox of North Carolina will slip into Oberly's shoes, in recognition of his well-known efforts in the behalf of civil-service reform.

Who Will Succeed Rounds?

Every time ex-Senator McDonald comes here it is announced that he has been summoned to take a place in the Cabinet. His arrival is followed by a denial from the President that he has any idea of making a change in his advisory board. Mr. McDonald is here, and the intermittent rumor has again made its appearance. There is as much truth in it as usual. The politicians, however, thought the whole thing was settled today, for Mr. McDonald and Congressman Matson were closeted with the President all the afternoon. The particular business which brings the Indianians here just at this time is to urge upon the President Mr. Stohl's name for the position of Public Printer. Stohl is President of the Indiana Democratic Press Association, and has considerable influence over the politics of his State. He does not sympathize, however, in the civil-service reform policy of the Administration. This may stand in the way of his appointment. The President has a Buffalo friend who is supposed to have a good chance of getting the place. But it is becoming more evident every day that the President is carefully laying his wires for reëlection. He is generally credited with having made a strong bid for the New York vote by the appointment of the political wire-puller Magone. If McDonald and Matson can convince the President that Stohl's appointment will greatly aid in carrying the doubtful State of Indiana he is very likely to be Rounds' successor.

Mr. Webster to Be Promoted.

Since Charles Lyman was made Commissioner the place of Chief Examiner of the Civil-Service Commission has been vacant. Today all the applications for the position, together with the accompanying papers, were transmitted to the President. The names of several persons not applicants were recommended for appointment. It is understood tonight that the President intends to appoint William B. Webster to the place. Webster has been Chairman of the Departmental Board of Examiners ever since its foundation, and is also Chairman of the Medical Board of Examiners at the Pension Office. The appointment will therefore be in the nature of a promotion. Webster is a graduate of a college and has a thorough law education.

Vilas Leaves—A Lull in Appointments.

Postmaster-General Vilas left Washington this afternoon for New York, where he will remain two or three days. From there he goes to Buffalo, thence by way of Ashland, Wis., to his home in Madison. He is accompanied by his family, and will be absent about a month. There will be no further appointments of Presidential Postmasters until after the return of the President from his summer vacation in the Adirondacks.

George F. Smith of Iowa and W. W. Carver of North Carolina have been appointed post-office inspectors. These appointments fill the list of vacancies.

Exports of Provisions and Mineral Oils.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics makes the following comparative statement of exports of provisions:

The beef and pork products for the month of July, 1886, $6,145,099; July, 1885, $6,184,557; seven months ended July 31, 1886, $56,985,537; do 1885, $67,584,289; dairy products for month of July, 1886, $1,561,939; do 1885, $2,280,845; three months ended July 31, 1886, $3,261,860; do 1885, $3,689,380; beef, pork, and dairy products seven months ended July 31, 1886, $48,081,529; do 1885, $56,802,082.

The total values of the exports of mineral oils from the United States during the month of July, 1886, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows: July, 1886, $4,702,823; July, 1885, $4,658,960.

The Bond Call.

The amount of 3 per cent bonds held to secure National bank-note circulation included in the fourteenth call, issued yesterday, is $7,856,750.

OBITUARY.

Timothy Brosnan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Timothy Brosnan, President of the United States Life-Insurance Company, died of apoplexy at his residence in Brooklyn today. Mr. Brosnan had been President of the company since 1881. Before that for six years he was superintendent of agencies for the same organization. He had formerly filled a similar position for the Phœnix Mutual Life Company, with offices in Jersey City and in Plattsburg, and had raised himself from the position of insurance agent in Ogdensburg. As President of the United States Life-Insurance Company Mr. Brosnan was energetic and efficient at the expense of his health. Accordingly April 29 last he went to Europe on a trip, in which he intended to combine recreation and business. He was back in one month, having given himself no rest, except during the ocean voyages, and having transacted business that might well have occupied the months of another man's time. Mr. Brosnan was born in Ogdensburg in 1838.

The Rev. Dr. George Charles Holls.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Rev. Dr. George Charles Holls, one of the most prominent Lutheran clergymen of the country, died at his residence in Mount Vernon, N. Y., Thursday afternoon.

[George Charles Holls, was born in 18[illegible], at Darmstadt, Germany. When 25 years old he was placed in charge of the Governmental charities in Upper Silesia, and in this position organized the general work of relief during the terrible famine of 1848-'49. He emigrated to America in 1851, and after several years' experience as a teacher in Ohio in 1868 he accepted a call to the Wartburg Farm School, near Mount Vernon, N. Y. He remained at the head of this institution for nineteen years, besides holding almost continuously various positions of dignity and influence in the church.]

Too Fair for Earth.

Kansas City *Times:* Will some Chicago naturalist please examine the Anarchists now on trial for annihilating the police force of that city and see if they are sprouting wings? The impression is growing out here in the West that they are no longer fit to inhabit this sublunary sphere; that from the exalted character given them by their friends on the witness stand they are too good to live among ordinary mortals as capitalists and other filth, and merit translation to distant realms. If they haven't sprouted their wings yet their apotheosis might easily be arranged by some other sort of aerial route.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

FORTY MINERS LOSE THEIR LIVES IN A LANCASHIRE COLLIERY.

The English Cabinet Meets and Approves the Queen's Speech—The War in Belfast—A Catholic Tarred and Feathered—Christine Nilsson Quietly Married in France—The Coming Demonstration by the Socialists of Brussels—General Foreign News.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Leigh, Lancashire, states that a terrible explosion occurred this morning in the Wood End Colliery, at that place. One hundred and forty miners were below at the time, and many of them were shockingly burned. Two corpses have already been recovered from the mine. Forty miners perished by the explosion.

A Cabinet Meeting—The Queen's Speech Approved.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Cabinet met this afternoon and remained in session two hours and a half. All the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Cabinet decided, among other things, to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the Belfast riots.

The Cabinet finally approved the Queen's speech, and Lord Salisbury will go to Osborne Sunday to submit it to her Majesty. A majority of the members of the Cabinet were in favor of prorogung Parliament until February unless unlooked-for events in Ireland should make an autumn session necessary. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, expressed confidence in the Government's ability to preserve order without having recourse to special legislation.

The War in Belfast—Another Outrage.

BELFAST, Aug. 13.—[New York Herald's Special Cable.]—With the exception of the excitement caused by the tarring by some Orange "Island" men of a Catholic named John Johnston, Belfast has been perfectly quiet today. Johnston has a sister, Mary A. Johnston, who lives in New Orleans. He works in Harland & Wolf's shipbuilding yard. During the breakfast hour this morning a pot of hot tar was emptied over his head by a lot of frolicsome Protestant ship-carpenters. He was not seriously burned, but made a sorry-looking mortal with hair and beard covered with and his eyes full of tar. His clothes were saturated with the stuff and stuck to his body where they had not been loosened by the beating he had afterward received. It was expected this outrage would lead to attacks on the "Island" men as they returned from work this evening, but the mass of workmen passed safely through the Catholic neighborhood in spite of their irritating howls of "buckshot" at the police and their cheers for the troops and magistrates, who are disliked by the Catholics. In Bridge and North streets it seemed for a moment as if the cheers for J. H. Haslett, the late Protestant member of Parliament who was defeated by Thomas Sexton, might goad the Catholics on to an attack in spite of the police and troops, but the danger passed.

At the intersection of Millfield street and Peter's Hill an attempt was made to arrest an "Island" man who threw an iron bolt over the heads of a double cordon of police and troops. It caused a momentary scuffle and some excitement. The bolt struck a Catholic who was standing behind the police forcibly in the stomach, doubling him up for a moment. However, the thrower of the bolt was not recognized, as his comrades closed around him and hurried him up Peter's Hill into the Protestant quarter before the police could get to him. The troops showed their sympathy with the "Island" men by refusing to point out the rioter. Such remarks as "That's a good throw," as the bolt whizzed over their heads, showed that the sympathy between the troops and the Protestants is now quite as marked as that between the police and Catholics.

I talked today with J. J. Johnston, an insurance agent, who was an eye-witness of the fight between the Protestants and Catholics Sunday evening. Mr. Johnston has, by the way, a brother named Alexander, who lives in New Jersey. Mr. Johnston's story will serve, perhaps, to explain partly the Orange hatred for the police. He said:

I saw a crowd of Orange boys gather on the Shankhill road and Percy street. Some Catholics had also gathered at the lower end of the street. Both sides went at it hot and heavy with paving stones. Finally the crowd increased and a number surged down to the brickfields, where they fought for an hour without the police interfering, until, as I watched from my window, I could see men fall over exhausted when they leaned down to pick up stones. Suddenly I saw the police appear near the Protestants and attack them with the butts of their muskets. The Orangemen answered with a volley of stones, and the police retired. Then I noticed that without warning the police raised their rifles to fire. I tried to warn the crowd. The police noticed me at the window. They immediately lowered their rifles and ran back a block. I shut my window and went to the back part of the house just in time, as a shower of buckshot riddled my shutters immediately afterward. I went to the window again and saw a little fellow 10 years of age rush at the police yelling "buckshot," throw a cobblestone at them, and run away again. The police fired at him at once, but missed him.

The Catholics held an indignation meeting this afternoon to protest against the tarring of Johnston. Concerning Johnston's case, I saw the manager of Harland & Wolff's works. He said:

We are not able to prevent such outrages. They are always committed during the breakfast and dinner hours. They are prearranged and executed so quickly that the whole thing is finished before the foreman can run up to prevent it. As regards the taking away of scrap-iron for use in rioting, we would prevent it if we could. It is a dead loss to us, but we can't search 4,000 workmen. It is true the Catholics have practically been driven out of the yard, but that happened before the rioting began. We hope they will come back to us as they have before. Anyway, we cannot prevent it.

The police and troops are still pouring into the city in anticipation of Sunday's rioting. Five hundred more police came in this morning. As the city will have to pay a heavy bill for all the extra police, it is expected the rate-payers will soon rebel against this continuation of rioting. The fact is the rioting has so little affected business in the better portions of the city that there has not been the same feeling of indignation against it which was felt during the previous riots, when the business portion was wrecked. The early return of the "Island" men tomorrow, which is a half-holiday, is looked forward to with some dread by all parties.

This evening some Protestant roughs seized a barrel of porter on a dray and kicked a woman for refusing to lend them a truck upon which to remove the barrel. The police interfered and took the men into custody. All taverns are closed.

A number of Catholics today waited upon the Mayor and implored him to protect his Catholic employés.

A constable has been committed for trial for assaulting a citizen with his baton in June last.

Christine Nilsson Married.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Christine Nilsson was married today to Count de Casa Miranda of Spain. The marriage was performed in this city, and the ceremony was as private as possible. The couple start for Spain to spend their honeymoon.

The Brussels Socialists Will Have a Big Time Sunday—Some of Their English Friends in Hard Luck.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13.—It is believed that no less than 50,000 workmen will attend the Socialist meeting next Sunday, authorized by the Burgomaster on condition that the parade avoid the vicinity of the King's palace. It is also thought that nearly that number of men will take part in the procession to the meeting. The procession will pass along all the principal streets and boulevards excepting those near the King's palace. Six thousand soldiers have been detailed to guard the route of the procession from disorder. Six thousand other troops will be stationed along the line of march. All the garrisons in the neighborhood of Brussels have been ordered to be kept in readiness to go to the Capital at a moment's notice Sunday.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Williams and Mainwaring, the Socialist leaders, who were arrested for holding a Socialist meeting at the junction of Bell street and Edgemore road, Sunday, July 18, were today convicted of obstructing the streets and fined $100 each, with the alternative of paying the fine or serving two months' imprisonment. They were given until Tuesday next to make up their minds.

A Tragedy of the Theatre.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—[Special.]—A real tragedy of the theatre has occurred at Casale, a town of Piedmont, in Northern Italy. An actor who was playing a leading part failed to please the audience, who displayed their disapproval by prolonged hissing. The actor stopped suddenly in line and, advancing to the footlights, deliberately drew a revolver and shot himself dead. His wife, who was seated in a box, witnessed the tragedy, and in a frenzy attempted to leap to the floor beneath, which was quite a distance. She was restrained by several friends who were in her company, and was finally carried from the theatre unconscious.

The Cowes Yachting Festival to Be Opened Today with a Great Race Between Two Noted English Cracks.

COWES, Aug. 13—Midnight.—[New York Herald's Special Cable.]—The day now beginning is the opening of the Cowes yachting festival. It will be given up to the race between Genesta and Irex for the Cape May Cup won last year by the former in the United States. Little else has been talked of here tonight. Every one is expecting a good race, but the general opinion favors Irex.

I interviewed Capt. Carter, who sailed Genesta in America, tonight. He said the owner, himself, and the crew were all determined to do their utmost to retain the prized cup. Genesta has been fitted up especially for the race. Sir Richard Sutton received the challenge when the yacht was idle. He immediately ordered her got ready. "And now," says Capt. Carter, "we are in splendid trim and mean to win."

The course is about 170 miles. The start will be made at 10 a. m. in front of the Royal Yacht Squadron house. The course thence will be out to the west end of the Isle of Wight, across the channel to Cherbourg, round the breakwater, returning by the east end of the Isle of Wight, to finish in front of the Squadron house. The course was arranged so that the yachtsmen and visitors might see the start and finish. The race is not expected to be over before noon Sunday.

Tonight the weather is in favor of Genesta. There is a strong west-southwest gale and every appearance of dirty weather tomorrow, but should the wind veer due west it is thought Irex will in all probability be the winner. Irex gives time allowance, but it is not settled whether by American or English rules. The former favor Genesta. The point is being debated now by the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the result will be announced in the morning.

Genesta carries twenty-six men, including her owner, his brother, and Sir William Levinge, who is well known among American yachtsmen.

Irex has also challenged Genesta for the Brenton Reef Cup. This race will be sailed soon, but the day is not fixed. The harbor presented a fairy scene tonight, with the bright lights of the yachts sparkling under the inky black sky.

Germany and Morocco—War Talk by French Newspapers—Notes from Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—[Special Cable.]—The Secretary of the Interior of Morocco will soon arrive here with letters from the Sultan to Emperor William. The Secretary will also bring large orders for guns for Krupp. The relations between Germany and the Sultan of Morocco are very friendly, and the commerce between the two countries considerably increased last year. The visit of one of the highest officers of Morocco is also politically significant, as the relations between France and Morocco are not the best.

The guns which Emperor William has presented to the Sultan of Zanzibar have been shipped.

The export of German sugar has considerably increased this year.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Hamburg, where he will spend a few days.

Keller, the murderer of the Berlin saloon-keeper Schiffling and his wife, has been caught at Breslau.

The French papers continue to discuss the Emperors' meeting at Gastein. One of the papers prophesies that a German-Russian war will be the outcome of this meeting, and that France will, of course, have to take a hand in this fight.

Canadians Entertained.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Marquis of Lorne, on behalf of the Canadian exhibiters at the Colonial Exhibition, today presented to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian commissioner, an address expressing appreciation of his efforts to promote Canada's interests. The presentation was followed by a lunch at which there were 150 guests, including Lord Lorne, Sir A. P. Caron, Sir Francis Cunliffe Owen, and the executive staff of the exhibition. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Stanhope, has given notice that he will be glad to receive the remaining Tuesdays in August any colonial visitors who desire to interview him.

Bad for the Editors.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Danish temporary press law makes the manager of a newspaper responsible for the contents of every issue, and inflicts a fine of £250 for wrongfully representing a man of straw as the editor or author of an article. It also empowers the Government to exclude a foreign newspaper from the country by simply notifying the post-office.

Thanks from the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Pope has been confidentially informed from Vienna that the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, in their conference at Gastein, took into account the position of the Vatican. The Pope has thanked both Emperors for this manifestation of interest in his behalf.

A New Bank in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A German bank will be founded here as a private institution under imperial superintendence by the German International Company, which has failed to raise money with which to establish a plantation in Africa. The capital of the bank will be 2,500,000 marks.

A Medal for Capt. Landgren.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Board of Trade has awarded a gold medal to Capt. Landgren of the French brigantine Tombola for his kindness to the girl, Journeaux, who in April last was picked up alone in an open boat in the Atlantic Ocean, having drifted away from the coast of France.

Cholera's Deadly Work.

ROME, Aug. 13.—Today 131 new cases of cholera and 63 deaths were reported at Barletta; 36 new cases and 9 deaths at Ravenna; 61 new cases and 30 deaths elsewhere in Italy; and at Trieste 17 cases and 5 deaths.

It Will Cost Him Nothing.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The municipal authorities of Strasburg today voted money for the expenses of entertaining Emperor William during the army maneuvres. Protesters abstained from voting.

Another One Re-elected.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Mr. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, has been reëlected to Parliament for the St. George's (in the East Division of Tower) hamlets by a majority of 888.

The Loot Sold.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.—The loot secured by the British in their campaign in Burmah was sold at auction here today. The competition was spirited and the sale realized 100,000 rupees.

Married Without Knowing It.

Montreal *Herald:* One of the most remarkable cases ever heard of transpired at Urbana a few days ago by Joseph V. Lonfellow entering a suit for divorce from Rena Norman. The strange part of the proceeding is that the records in the Probate Judge's office show that the parties were married Sept. 14, 1884, though neither knew of any such marriage relation, and they had never lived together for a moment. The parties claim that they knew nothing of such a record until April 17, 1886, when they accidentally came across it in the Probate Judge's office. The petition charged that the application for license for the alleged marriage and the issue and return was fraudulently procured without the knowledge or consent of either, by one the Rev. James Randell of the Baptist Church, with intent to procure money by fraud of the plaintiff.

Agates.

The agate was formerly cut in human form, and was occasionally worn in the hat by gallants. The chrysolite was supposed to possess peculiar virtues, and to be potent against fascinations of all kinds.

The First Woman Clerk.

Gen. Spinner says the first woman clerk he employed in the Treasury was Miss Jennie Douglass, "a double-fisted girl, physically, and mentally more than a match for any of the men in the room."

Passing Away.

Since 1850 the native population of the Sandwich Islands has decreased from 81,453 to 40,014.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK

A CHICAGOAN HAS HIS WIFE ARRESTED TO EFFECT A RECONCILIATION.

The Woman Said to Have Run Away on a Slight Pretense—Manner in Which Maurice Flynn's Partner Levied Tribute Upon Contractors on the Aqueduct—Bob Ingersoll Desirous of Making a Bet as to the Outcome of the Squire Case.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—[Special.]—A Mr. Ferry, said to be a wealthy Chicagoan, called at Jefferson Market Police Court this morning in company with a lawyer and told Justice Ford that he wanted a warrant for the arrest of his wife, who had flown from Chicago with their two children. A warrant was issued and placed in an officer's hands. Mrs. Ferry has been stopping at No. 46 West Thirty-first street since her arrival here. She is said to be a handsome woman. Mr. Ferry feared that she would sail for Europe, and wishing a reconciliation took the strongest measures he knew of to effect his object. Mrs. Ferry's father is said to be on the way from Chicago to adjust matters amicably. They quarreled over a trifling matter.

Receiving the Irish Delegates.

The committee having in charge the reception of the Irish delegation coming to attend the Chicago Convention of the Irish National League has nearly completed its arrangements. Should the steamer bearing the Irish members of Parliament arrive Sunday it will prove somewhat embarrassing, as all the committee's efforts to secure a boat for that day have been unavailing. In case no other boat can be had the Secretary of the Treasury has granted the use of the revenue-cutter. If the delegates arrive Sunday they will leave for Chicago Monday night, but if they do not reach here until Monday they will not start for the convention until Tuesday.

An Arctic Explorer Released.

The grand jury today dismissed the case of Col. William Gilder, the Arctic explorer, who was charged by Dolly Adams with taking a $1,000 bond from her. She asked leave to withdraw the complaint and signed a document saying that she did not believe that the defendant intended to defraud her of the bond.

The Aqueduct Scandal.

The *Sun* continues its charges against M. B. Flynn and O'Brien & Clark, who, it is alleged, have been "milking" manufacturers who have furnished supplies for the new aqueduct. A firm named Allston, Gerry & Co. stood between the contractors and the manufacturers. The scheme on which O'Brien & Clark and Allston, Gerry & Co. worked was this: O'Brien & Clark proposed to throw all their business in Gerry's way on condition that Gerry would supply everything needed at bottom rates. Gerry & Co. began by playing off one manufacturer against another. By dangling the bait of a tremendous business they got rates much below the market prices. Then they would get 5 per cent commission from the manufacturers for procuring the orders. This scheme was the best thing in the world for the sub-contractors, who saved considerable, but the manufacturers got nothing but glory. But Gerry & Co. could obtain their commission only by being able to command a large market, and some of the sub-contractors did not care to do all their business through Gerry & Co. Some had placed their orders before Gerry & Co. began to work the aqueduct. So those who had placed their orders were directed to withdraw and those who seemed inclined to be refractory were ordered to submit. If they did not do as they were ordered they were frozen out. Very few of the "subs" had money, O'Brien & Clark furnishing them with capital, and the freezing-out process consisted in refusing them further advances. More pliable people were put in the place of those frozen out. O'Brien & Clark are the only contractors who have as yet sublet their contracts. Mr. John Brunton of the firm of John Brunton & Co., which is working the last two sections of the aqueduct, says that his firm is doing every bit of its work by itself, paying 100 per cent for everything it buys. Smith & Brown have a contract for only the first section of the work, and are said to have no subcontractors. Until Mr. Maurice H. Flynn forced his way into Brown, Howard & Co., that firm was doing its own work. Mr. McBean, however, left that firm because of a disagreement as to the policy to be followed in the future, he disapproving of the plan of going into the "deal" with O'Brien & Clark and Allston, Gerry & Co. Mr. McBean is now in Chicago, and whether the firm will continue to do its own work in the future as it has done in the past remains to be seen.

The Mayor said after the hearing in the Squire-Flynn case that he could not name any special time at which his decision would be forwarded to Gov. Hill. It might never be forwarded. He had been offered and had refused a bet of $1,000 that he would be out of office before the Commissioner of Public Works. The offer to bet was made by Col. Bob Ingersoll.

The grand jury were to have been discharged today, but that plan has been altered, and they will continue in session next week.

Brown, Howard & Co. and Maurice Flynn.

The New York *Sun* of yesterday contained an alleged exposé of the methods by which O'Brien & Clark, the principal contractors for the new aqueduct, increased their profits with the help of Maurice B. Flynn, the indicted political boss. Flynn's brother, Joseph A., is a member of the firm of Allston, Gerry & Co., who purchase the supplies, and, it is charged, get a commission from dealers. The *Sun* says:

"Not content with running their own contracts, O'Brien & Clark want to have a share in the other contractors' profits. Recently Mr. Maurice B. Flynn became a partner in the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., next to that of O'Brien & Clark the largest contractors along the line. Mr. McBean, one of the firm's sub-contractors and also a member of the firm, was displaced to make room for the 'boss.'"

"The firm of Brown, Howard & Co.," said the Chicago representative of the firm, "is composed of Walston H. Brown, C. R. Cummings, William B. Howard, A. J. McBean, D. D. McBean, and Samuel Thomas. The statement about Mr. Flynn being a member of the firm is untrue, and it follows that that in regard to Mr. McBean is also false."

Mr. C. R. Cummings left for New York Thursday night.

Henry Irving's Wife.

Paris Letter: The same gentleman also told me an anecdote of Mrs. Henry Irving, now long since separated from her famous spouse, which goes to show that she was not a very sympathizing helpmeet. Some years ago, when Mr. Irving was beginning to achieve his first successes in serious drama, he played a part in a piece by Wilkie Collins, called, I think, "The Lighthouse," which part had been originally performed by Charles Dickens in an amateur representation for charity. Dickens saw Irving's rendition and was so much pleased with it that he wrote Mr. Irving a letter, expressing his admiration of his acting. Some days later Irving chanced to meet an old friend near his own house, and told him of the letter from Dickens and the deep gratification it had naturally caused him, adding, "If you will come home with me for a moment I will be glad to show it to you." His friend accepted the invitation and on returning to the house they found Mrs. Irving seated in the drawing-room. On learning the object of her visitor's call she said, sarcastically, "What, ——, the Dickens letter again! Am I never to hear the last of it; I expect if we are alive and well twenty years hence Mr. Irving will still be talking about that letter and showing it to everybody that he can persuade to look at it!" Yet report declares Mrs. Irving to have been a very charming lady, mentally as well as physically, till her disposition was soured and embittered by a series of events enough to have turned the milk of human kindness to gall in the sweetest of feminine natures.

An Interesting Experiment.

Boston *Journal:* An interesting and very inexpensive experiment in convict education has been made during the last three years in Sing Sing Prison, under the management of Warden Brush. Scarcely any one is discharged from Sing Sing now who cannot read, write, and cast up simple accounts. Each class meets three times a week for an hour and a half of instruction, and the convicts are allowed lights in their rooms until 9 o'clock for additional study. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are the subjects principally taught, and there is no difficulty in finding instructors among the higher grades of criminals. The effect of these night schools is seen not only in the giving occupation to the minds of the prisoners and imparting to them the elements of a simple education, but in a marked elevation in their morals. They are more tractable and more ambitious, and are more easily influenced by thoughts of a better life. The entire expense of the introduction of the system has been only $75 for books and slates.

WRECKED BY THE WIND.

Effects of the Recent Storm in Illinois and Indiana—A Funnel-Shaped Cloud Near Bridgeport, Ill.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—A wind-storm did much damage in this vicinity last night. One brick building was leveled. A dark, funnel-shaped cloud, surrounded by lightning, was seen north of here, moving northeast, but the country in its apparent path is distant from railroads and particulars are not obtainable.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—During a thunder-storm this morning lightning descended the watch-factory chimney to the engine-room and stunned George Fichett, the engineer. Other employés of the factory were stunned. More than half the telephones in the city were burned out by the lightning.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—During the storm last night August Seedorf's barn was struck by lightning and burned. Loss about $4,000, insurance $1,900.

ATTICA, Ind., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—A severe rain and wind storm passed over this place last night. At Fisher, Arbogast & Co.'s carriage shop part of the wall and nearly all of the roof were wrecked.

EDINA, Mo., Aug. 13.—A wind-storm yesterday blew down the tent of a circus here while a large crowd was in attendance. Great numbers of men, women, and children were buried beneath the canvas, creating a panic which resulted in a number of persons being seriously injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—While the storm which swept over this county last evening was at its hight lightning struck the farm-house occupied by Willis Buckhart and family. It glanced to the foot of the bed where Buckhart and his wife and child were sleeping and thence to the floor and ground. In its passage Mrs. Buckhart was instantly killed. Both the husband and child escaped unhurt. Buckhart was not awakened by the shock, but was aroused some time afterwards by the crying of the child, and then discovered that his wife was dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.—Dispatches report destructive storms in various portions of the State Thursday. In Pulaski County Joe Riddle and a young child were killed by lightning. In Logan County immense rocks loosened by a tree were blown over on the mountain side, crushing into the cabin of Matthew Parks, fatally injuring him. Considerable stock is also reported killed by lightning.

People Knocked Senseless in Chicago and Suburban Towns.

Eight or ten men and boys, who assembled in the little frame shanty on Sixteenth street, just west of the Centre avenue viaduct, to get out of the shower at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, are congratulating themselves upon their narrow escape from death. The lightning struck a telegraph pole which bears wires high enough to cross the viaduct and has one or two lines leading into the shanty, which is used by a railroad telegraph operator and several grain inspectors. The bolt did no damage to the post, but jumped from the wires into the office, producing a crackling, snapping shock and explosion that paralyzed every occupant of the shanty for a moment. Charles Atbey, a messenger boy, was standing between the operator's desk and the west door, and the current appears to have passed out that way, for he was thrown to the floor at a distance of six or seven feet from where he was standing. At the first drawing of their breaths the whole crowd bolted out of the place, but returned in a moment to find young Athey insensible upon the floor and the switchboard above the operator's desk on fire. The latter was put out with a little water, and the boy was brought to his senses by an application of the same fluid. He was not greatly hurt, and was able to keep on with his day's work. All the others complained of peculiar sensations and a ringing in their ears for a short time after the shock.

A man in the railroad yard alongside the building and those who were facing the operator's table describe the bolt which came down the wires and into the room as being a bluish, lurid, blazing ball, which traveled upon the wires, but not too rapidly to be seen and described. The operator says that lightning arresters are placed upon but one of his wires, but thinks that made no difference, as the bolt was not such a current as is ordinarily found upon the wires during a thunder-shower.

A strong current of electricity passed through the house of John Gray Jr. of Jefferson. The plaster from the walls was torn off, and the house filled with clouds of plaster and dust. The thunderbolt, after passing through the house, set fire to the stable, but the heavy rain extinguished the flames before much damage was done. Mrs. John Gray and Mrs. Mary Benson were in the house at the time, and were rendered insensible. At first they were thought to be dead, but afterwards they recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

At North Evanston.

Warren Smith, a carpenter, was severely injured by lightning. He was at work in F. D. Craig's incubator factory at the time. The lightning struck the building, shattering one side of it and damaging it to the extent of $100.

How They Drink Beer in Spain.

They drink beer in a curious manner in Spain. A correspondent of the Hanover *Courier* relates how his guide, a Frenchman by name of Laboisse, proposed to visit a brewery operated by a firm with a German name. It was notable for its cool accommodations. The weather was very warm and a cool spot as well as a cool fatherland's draught was not to be despised. As they entered they were confronted by some Andalusian peasants in their picturesque costume. They had evidently come in to the celebration of some patron saint's festival, and wished to gratify their curiosity with regard to the new strange drink styled "cerveza." Two bottles insecurely corked were brought, a large and a small one, also a soup-dish, into which Laboisse poured the contents of the larger, which had a beer-like color. The contents of the smaller bottle followed, the fluid being of a pale, lemonade color. Laboisse stirred up the mixture before him with as much solicitude as though concocting a pineapple punch. This was the custom of the country. The beverage, which savored more of flat lemonade than of beer, was then drank out of small glasses.—*Brewers' Guardian.*

Died Near the Church He Loved.

McDuffie (Ga.) *Herald:* Dr. Roland B. Hall relates the following remarkable circumstance: Benjamin Clark has been connected for many years with the old Ramoth Church, ten miles from Eatonton, Putnam County. So devotedly attached to the place of worship was he that the neighbors often said, "Old Brother Clark will die in old Ramoth yet." Last Sunday the prediction was fulfilled in a remarkable manner. It was the semi-centennial of the church, and a large congregation had assembled to hear the pastor deliver the anniversary sermon. Old Uncle Ben Clark was in his accustomed place, apparently in the best of health and spirits. After morning services the good old man went out to the grove where his horse was tied. It was the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the church. He had tied his horse in the same thicket every year—at least once every month—for fifty long years, and when he reached the family tree he cast his eyes on the summer landscape in one lingering, contented glance, and then fell down and died without a struggle. His aged form was removed to the church and in the afternoon his funeral sermon was preached in the old church.

Life of a Gun.

There is a peculiar idea in the community says the *Commercial Bulletin* that a gun will last for an indefinit period, and no doubt the statement that the big gun at Sandy Hook has a great record because it was fired 137 times will strike people as extraordinary. Yet again, like any other of man's handwork, it can only do a certain amount of work, and, when the enormous shocks and pressure which a gun is compelled to stand is considered, the amount of work it really does is surprising. During the Civil War the limit of work of a fifteen-inch gun was considered reached when 1,000 rounds had been fired, and this, too, when the charge was only fifty pounds of powder and a 450-pound projectile. In Europe, the Krupp guns are bursting and becoming useless all the time, and the principle of the construction of the gun or the material of the gun is not necessarily condemned. Recently an English steel gun as large as the gun at Sandy Hook, on the steamer Collingwood, burst after firing three rounds, and the Government has prohibited the firing of the vessel's other guns unless actually attacked by an enemy.

Hanged by a Mob.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—James Moore, an ex-policeman, was taken from the county jail this morning at 1 o'clock by a mob and hanged. The offense for which Moore met his death is the alleged outrage of Mamie Little, a white girl.

SCHOOLS OF THE STREETS.

A BAND OF JUVENILE THIEVES LIVING IN BOX-CARS.

The Leader a Boy Only 16 Years Old—Skirmishers Sent Out Every Day to Beg and Spy Out Places to Burglarize—Startling Development of Precocious Crime Among the Boys of Cleveland—Recruits from the Saloons and Variety Shows.

Cleveland *Leader:* Sunday night the store of Ignatius Schoenberger, at the corner of Willard street and Payne avenue, was broken into and robbed. An entrance was effected by cutting away the wire netting over a cellar window. The opening made in the netting was so small that it was evident the work had been done by a boy. Tobacco, jewelry, and about $3 in pennies and nickels comprised the booty carried away. Footmarks leading from the window showed that more than one had been engaged in the burglary, and that all were boys. Hereby hangs a strange tale of a band of young burglars regularly organized for the set purpose of tramping, begging, and thieving.

The band is composed of a dozen or more youths, ranging in years from 16 to 20, with two or three older criminals recruited from the trained rascals who have done service in the workhouse. These are boys who have thrown off the restraints of home, and have received their education in the school of the streets, the variety shows, and the saloon. Nearly all of them originally had homes located between Case and Wilson avenues on the streets running from Payne avenue. Several of them have served short terms in the workhouse; others have been saved from a similar experience by their parents, who paid money to settle for their petty robberies; and a number have been for some time wanted by the police to account for burglaries and thefts.

This band of organized thieves have their regular rendezvous on the bank of the lake, near the Cummer engine works. Here they congregate every day, playing cards, lounging in idle loaferism, and concocting schemes of robbery for operation at night. Their sleeping places are in the empty box-cars on the Lake Shore side-tracks. They have been there through the entire summer. One of their steady occupations has been to steal the clothing of those who go swimming in the lake. They have also constantly pestered the neighborhood by persistent begging. It is thought strange that no knowledge of their presence should have come to the police. Their sneak-thieving in open daylight and their burglaries at night have been committed during more than a year. The depredations and the character of the life led by this gang of young toughs have for a long time been the talk of the people in the neighborhood.

The gang have a regular system of operation. Each day a couple of the number are drafted out to beg or otherwise procure food for the gang, and at the same time to spy into any places offering an opportunity for burglary at night. In this work they take daily turns, and the skirmishers make frequent sneaking raids into the saloons and groceries in quest of food and tobacco. The hardest reprobate and the leader of the gang is a lad not more than 16 years old. His name is withheld out of consideration for his father, a thoroughly respectable man, whose life has been rendered miserable by the vicious tendency of his boy. The lad had a good home, but began his downward career shortly after the death of his mother. He began to play truant from school, and fell into the habit of petty stealing. His father tried every possible method of reform, and severely flogged him until the neighbors threatened to report his cruelty to Humane-Agent Wightman. He was then forced to let the boy have his own way. Soon after this the boy ran away with the Buffalo Bill combination. He came back, and was given a short term in the workhouse. He was then joined by other young reprobates from the workhouse whose sentences expired with his own.

The gang is being constantly recruited by boys in whom vicious habits have been instituted and fostered by lounging about the street corners. Not long ago a couple of the youthful villains deliberately stopped a young man on Hoadly street at an early hour of the evening, and with presented revolvers made the regular Jesse James demand: "Hold up your hands or we'll blow your brains out." Fortunately for the intended victim he chanced to recognize one of the youthful highwaymen as an old schoolmate. He made his identity known and the little "Wild West" performance was passed off as a joke. "Lack of parental control," said one of the *Leader's* informants, "is the primary cause of all this, in not securing the attendance of the boys at school, permitting Sunday rambling with loafing companions in the woods and beer gardens, and giving freedom at night to hang at the street corners and around gambling-saloons. And here is the result. A nest of young thieves are planted in a conspicuous part of the city, from whence they daily tramp, beg, and steal, and nightly prowl about to burglarize and rob on the highway." The police should raid the gang.

STORY OF TWO CENTS.

A Tramp Returns After Thirteen Years and Pays Off His Note.

Pittsburg *Gazette:* Into a small crack of the ledge of the toll window at the South Side end of the Smithfield street bridge are firmly driven two ordinary copper cents. They are tarnished and dull and probably never are noticed by the hundreds who daily pass their pennies over them.

Yet these two cents have rather a romantic history, which was rehearsed to a reporter by "Dick" Porter, the genial night collector. "This one," he said, pointing to one whose edge was just visible, "was owed to me for thirteen years. In the spring of '72 a man named Charles Henderson came to me about 10 o'clock at night and said he wanted to cross the bridge, but was 'busted.' He declared upon his honor that he would pay me back the cent. That's an old game, and if I've heard that promise once I've heard it a thousand times.

"I never expected to get the cent, and I told him he could go over. He asked me for a piece of paper, and taking out his pencil wrote his name at the end of a note drawn in my favor for one cent, payable at sight. The idea of giving a note for one cent struck me as rather amusing, and instead of throwing it down I put it carefully away and then forgot all about it.

"One night, about a year ago, a well-dressed stranger came over the bridge and stopped at my window.

"'Is there a gentleman here named Richard Brokaw?' he inquired. I told him that was my name.

"'Well, I've come to pay a note I owe you,' he said. I thought the man must be crazy. I couldn't even remember ever seeing him, much less lending him any money. Observing my puzzled looks he said:

"'Do you remember one night thirteen years ago a poor man came to you and asked you to pass him over the bridge because he had no money; then he gave you a note for one cent, signed Charles Henderson? Well, I'm Charles Henderson. I want to pay you that cent with interest. At the regular rate of interest for that time the interest would almost equal the principal, so I'll just give you two cents.

"'After I left you I beat my way on freight trains to the West, where I went to work as a common laborer on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. I was soon made section boss and was gradually promoted until now I hold one of its best offices. If you had not lent me that cent I could not have gone to Pittsburg, nor worked the freight cars, nor gone to work on the railroad, nor been what I am now. That cent made me.'

"He then gave me a long history of his life, and after leaving his address and telling me to write to him if I ever needed a friend, he left me. He wanted to give me a nice sum of money, but I wouldn't take it. I never have heard from him since except one day I got a paper which stated that he had been elected Mayor of one of the most thriving cities of the West. I'll not part with those two cents for any money, but they'll stay in that window sill as long as I stay here. Here's your change; good night."

What Will Gladstone Do?

Edmund Yates in London *World:* Mr. Gladstone's followers are much puzzled about his future course. The great man himself still talks in a mysterious, oracular vein. Sometimes he speaks as if he intended to remain in the active leadership of the opposition. At other times his language seems to point to an early relinquishment of political life. I suspect that Mr. Gladstone himself does not yet know what he will do. Much depends on circumstances. If the defeated Minister sees any hope of breaking up the solid phalanx of the Unionists he will continue to lead the opposition; but if he should find that the Unionist party cannot be divided he will probably throw up the game. I believe, however, it may safely be assumed that he will lead his own followers all through the session of 1887. There are legal difficulties in the way of an adjournment from September till January; therefore when the business is finished Parliament will be prorogued.

BEATING THE SHARPERS.

Comrades Who Were Too Shrewd for the Bunko Men.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* Notwithstanding the popular newspaper fiction of sharpers meeting green strangers and getting hoist by their own petard, the fact is, that when an expert confidence man puts his tentacles upon a "sucker" something usually comes before he lets go. The encampment here has furnished a few bona fide exceptions to the rule that are worthy of chronicling. The low fares and the presence of so vast a number of strangers have of course drawn a great number of sharks to San Francisco. This class is distinct from pickpockets and thieves. It is formed of confidence operators, pure and simple, prepared to victimize the Grand Army of the Republic strangers at anything from bunko to monte. Some of them come from Chicago, some from St. Louis, and there are two or three faces on the street that are familiar to Inspector Byrnes and his detectives at New York. One of the metropolitan "outfit" was lamenting his lack of luck to a party of friends in a Kearny-street sporting resort last evening.

"I had been reading up army history for about a month," he said, "and was well posted on the leading battles. You see I wanted to be able to talk to the veterans, but it turned out that it got me into a pretty tight fix. I got acquainted with an old fellow yesterday and found out that he had been in the battle of Gettysburg. I wanted to draw him into a poker game and to make myself solid, and said: 'Why, I was in that fight, too.'

"'Is that so?' he said. 'You ain't a G. A. R., are you?'

"'No,' I answered; 'I don't care to join for private reasons.'

"'So you were at Gettysburg?' the old fellow went on. 'What division, now, did you belong to?'

"'To Sickles'.'

"'Yes, yes—why, I belonged to that, too. Where were you the night after the first day's fighting?'

"'I slept in a barn on Culp's Hill,' I answered, cautiously, for I felt I was getting into deep water.

"'No!' he exclaimed. 'What kind of a looking barn was it?'

"'Well,' I said, at random, 'as near as I remember it was a small, single-story building, with one side partly blown out.'

"'No! Was there a straw-rick in it?'

"'I don't know,' I said, desperately; 'I believe there was.'

"'You don't say so?' he replied; 'and the manger busted?'

"'Yes; I think so.'

"'Was there another fellow in there with you?'

"'I think there was,' I said, like a blamed fool, not knowing what was coming.

"'You scoundrel, you!' yelled the old man, 'that was me! Give me back my wallet!'

"'What wallet?'

"'O, you know well enough! The blasted thief that slept with me that night stole my wallet and $200 in greenbacks. I've been looking for him now for twenty-five years. I thought I knowed you when you come up!'

"It took some of the hardest talking I ever did in my life to get rid of him. I don't want any more Grand Army in mine."

Another story is told in the Oregon headquarters. It seems that a couple of smooth-tongued gentry fastened on to one of the veterans, and proposed to go out to see the town. He agreed, but before starting he excused himself a minute, and stated on coming back that he had left his money with a friend for safe-keeping, and only taken along a few dollars. They told him it was all right if he knew where he could find his friend when he wanted him. He said he did, and the party started out. The two confidence-men spent about $10 apiece entertaining the victim, and then proposed that he look up his friend, get his cash, and play poker.

"I can't get it from him tonight," said the veteran.

"Why, I thought you knew where to find him," protested one of the sharps.

"So I do," said the veteran, "but it happens he's the same friend on whose account I'm wearing this badge. I mean Uncle Sam. You see, for precaution, I put my money in an envelope before I started, addressed it to myself, and dropped it in the letter-box. No, gentlemen, I can't get any tonight."

The confidence-men went off and wept.

THE WEATHER.

Generally Fair, with Slightly Cooler Atmosphere, Predicted for the Northwest.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14—1 a. m.—Indications:

For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair weather, northerly winds, slightly cooler.

For Illinois, local rains, variable winds, slightly cooler.

For Iowa, local rains, followed by fair weather, variable winds, generally easterly, nearly stationary temperature.

For Minnesota, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming southeasterly, slightly warmer.

For Nebraska and Kansas, fair weather, southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

For Eastern Dakota, fair weather, easterly winds becoming southerly, slightly warmer.

Conditions are favorable for the formation of severe local storms in Indiana and Ohio.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 10 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainf'll last 8 hours
New York	29.50	72	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Washington	29.85	77	S. W.	Cloudy	*
New Orleans, La.	29.99	80	S. E.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.84	77	S. W.	Clear	*
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.72	76	S.	Cloudy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.70	76	S. W.	Cloudy	.02
Rochester, N. Y.	29.74	74	S. W.	Cloudy	.02
Erie, Pa.	29.78	73	S. W.	Lt. rain	.01
Cleveland, O	29.79	76	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Sandusky, O.	29.81	72	S. W.	Thr'n'g.	.01
Toledo, O.	29.79	74	S. W.	Thr'n'g.	*
Detroit, Mich.	29.75	77	W.	Cloudy	....
Alpena, Mich.	..	..	....	....	....
Escanaba, Mich.	..	..	....	....	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.74	71	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.79	60	N. W.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.90	54	W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.75	68	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Chicago, Ill.	29.75	79	S.	Cloudy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.77	64	N.	Fair	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.90	60	N. E.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.84	68	N.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.81	77	N.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.78	74	S.	Fair	*
Des Moines, Ia.	29.75	77	N. E.	Cloudy	.02
Keokuk, Ia.	29.75	74	S. W.	Lt. rain.	.02
Cairo, Ill.	29.90	81	S.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.87	78	N.	Clear'ng	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.81	90	W.	Cloudy	....
Lamar, Mo.	29.88	78	S.	Clear	....
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.73	87	S.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.77	77	S. E.	Fair	.07
Huron, Dak.	29.85	73	N. E.	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak.	29.75	77	E.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.88	61	N. E.	Clear	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.96	57	N.	Fair	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.88	74	E.	Cloudy	....
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.62	79	S. E.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	29.78	73	N.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.76	69	S. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.36	67	S.	Cloudy	.04
Dodge City, Kas.	29.79	82	S.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.69	87	S. E.	Fair	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.73	82	N.	Cloudy	....
Fort Garry	29.95	57	N.	Fair	....
Minnedosa	29.89	55	S. E.	Fair	*
Medicine Hat	29.72	64	S.	Cloudy	....

*Too small to measure.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The steamer State of Indiana, from Glasgow, July 30, for New York, has returned with one of her engines disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 13.—Arrived, steamer Adriatic, from New York for Liverpool.

A Voice from the Sewer.

San Francisco *Argonaut:* Senator McDougall was convivial and witty to a degree. Returning from the Capitol one night slightly excited by tea, he mistook Maryland for Pennsylvania avenue, and in the darkness fell into a muddy sewer, from which he was trying to crawl when a policeman came up and inquired: "Who, in the name of all that's holy, are you?" "Gently, my friend, gently," came the labored response; "when I left the Senate Chamber I was McDougall, but now it seems that I am Seward."

Blood Baths.

Rheumatism and sciatica are treated in Paris by the blood-bath remedy. The patient is taken to the abattoirs, and placed in an empty bath into which the blood from slaughtered animals is conducted. Coagulation takes place, and in half an hour's time the patient leaves the solid mass and is bathed in water. An irritating sensation sets in afterward.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Loss of hair, which often mars the prettiest face, prevented by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

If sick, don't delay, but try PARKER'S TONIC.

THE FIRE RECORD.

No Further Danger Apprehended from the Blazes in the Forests—Other Blazes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The signal office reports local rains today throughout Northern Wisconsin and Michigan. The fires near Oconto and Green Bay remain in the same condition as yesterday. A light rain would put out all the fires, though a slight wind would make a terrible conflagration. Along the Wisconsin Central Railroad quite heavy local rains fell yesterday morning and the fires are thought to be out.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—Dispatches from different parts of the northwestern portion of the lower peninsula report heavy showers, which have effectually put a stop to the forest fires in many places.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Twelve thousand barrels of oil were burned at the works of the W. H. Doan Company today, causing a loss of nearly $75,000. Streams of burning oil ran in every direction, threatening about fifty tanks of oil belonging to the Standard Oil Company. Frank Zuloff and Cooney Smith were badly burned.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—One of the largest barns in Muskegon County, owned by Staples & Covell, was burned this morning. Loss, $6,000; fully insured.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 13.—The Molson Cordage Company's rope factory burned this evening. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $2,000.

FOLSOM, Cal., Aug. 13.—Fire destroyed twenty-six of the principal business-houses in this city this afternoon. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $95,000.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—At the Douglas House, Friday evening, the 13-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ormond H. Butler.

The remains will be taken to Covington, Ky., for interment.

(Copy.) CHICAGO, April 21st, 1886.

This is to certify, that the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank has this day received from the Union Cigar Company of Chicago, to be held as a Special Deposit,

U. S. 4% Coupon Bonds,

as follows:

No. 22026 D. $500. } Market Value of which is
" 41204 100. }
" 41205 100. } **$1012.**
" 53870 100. }
$800.

(S.) *Jas. S. Gibbs,* Cash

We offer the above as a **FORFEIT,** if our "**FANCY GROCER**" does not prove to be a genuine Havana-filler Cigar.—Union Cigar Co.

FANCY



GROCER

CIGAR

Our LA LOMA 10c. Cigar is strictly Hand made. Elegant quality. Superior workmanship.

Sold by all Grocers.

UNION CIGAR COMPANY,
75 N. Clinton St., CHICAGO.

OVER 40,000 TONS

OF FRESHLY-MINED

Anthracite Coal

NOW IN STORE, UNDER OUR SHEDS, AND FOR SALE

At Lowest Market Rates

The quality of our Coal we guarantee in every respect the best in the market, and with our large force of teams and men we will deliver all orders with promptness.

Please call at any of our offices, 38 Market-st., corner of Indiana and Kingsbury-sts., Clybourn-place Bridge, South Halsted-st. Bridge, and corner of Wood and Kinzie-sts. and leave your orders, or if not convenient to call mail or telephone your orders to our Main Office, 38 Market-st. Telephone No. 837.

No extra cartage charged for Coal going to Lake View, south of Graceland-av., Jefferson, Town of Lake, Hyde Park, or Kenwood; it is getting late, send in your orders before the Fall rush. J. L. HATHAWAY.



WOOD MANTELS IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.
COMMON-SENSE AND PEERLESS GRATES.

TILE FLOORS

LAID IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY AT COMPETING PRICES. SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

CHAS. L. PAGE, CHICAGO.
337 Wabash-av.

Imported Beer!

Kaiser, Pilsen, Liebotschaner, Munich, Culmbach, Erlanger, Ale, and Porter.

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.

FRED. HOLLENDER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
38 La Salle-st. 38
Telephone No. 708.

AREND'S KUMYSS,

The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, marasmus, etc.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.



IDEAL HAIR CURLER AND FRIZZER

does not scorch, burn or black the hair or hands. Any lady after a single trial will use no other.

If not found with dealer, sent postpaid for Fifty cents.
G. L. THOMPSON, Mfr., 301 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

MONEY TO LOAN

At current rates.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates & new styles and prices. By mail on application.

BARNES & CO.,
80 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

A CHANCE FOR TRAFFIC.

RECIPROCITY WITH MEXICO WOULD OPEN GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

The Southern Republic in Need of Closer Relations with Her Northern Neighbor—Influences Toward Civilizing the Populace Wielded by the Railroads—Trade Which Could Be Brought About by Treaty Stipulations—Rich Mines Which Are Inaccessible.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Roswell P. Flower, the New York banker and politician, who spent two months in Mexico during the last summer, today said: "My observations in Mexico led me conclusively to the opinion that this Government ought to have confirmed the treaty prepared by Romero and Frelinghuysen, which Gen. Grant was instrumental in bringing about. We ought to have Mexico for our neighbor and business friend with perfected intercourse. The Mexican Pacific Road gives us a wonderful opportunity to reach out into this country and develop it. Our people have no idea what it is. The great bulk of the people are still in as primitive a state as those along the River Nile. You may see them in sandals, half naked, bearing burdens on their heads, laboring in the old primitive ways of which we read. Why, at Zacatecas there is a mine that has been operated 250 years by Aztecs. It was bought by an English company and put in charge of a Gen. Howard. The finest equipment of mining machinery possible to be procured was bought and sent to him. He couldn't use it in competition with cheap Aztec labor, and today the descendants of the Indians who opened the mine 250 years ago are climbing out of its cavernous mouth carrying the ore on their backs just as their ancestors did. They get 25 cents a day. Machinery cannot compete with that. There is 700 miles of the Mexican Pacific Road that runs through as fine a country as the world ever saw at an altitude of 7,000 feet above the sea. In these fields I saw twenty yoke of oxen hitched to a single one-pointed plow. You see donkeys on the street with dressed mutton, lamb, or beef hanging from the saddle, while the master peddles it out. The air is so dry that the meat does not spoil. The men carry trunks around on their backs. At the most a two-wheeled donkey-cart is used. A Western wagon man went down there to sell wagons and could do nothing at all until one day in the plaza he unhitched six span of mules from one of their carts, put them on a wagon, and demonstrated that he could pull with the mules four times as much in a wagon as they had drawn in a cart. He sold a hundred wagons right away. They use litters for a great many burdens. You will see two men stuck between the handles of a litter in the City of Mexico carrying a coffin and a dead man out beyond the limits. There they will dig a hole in the ground about two and a half feet deep, throw in the corpse, cover it up, and return the coffin. A funeral costs about 50 cents, and even a poor man can afford to die and not feel that his family will be burdened by his funeral expenses. As showing you how primitive the people are: When the Mexican Pacific Road was being built they gave the men shovels with long handles. They had been using shovels with handles about two feet long, which made them stoop down to the ground. They said the long-handled shovels were no good and proceeded to break off the handles and continue their back-breaking method. After a time they got accustomed to the shovels and now use them right along. Now, here are a people among whom a wonderful trade can be developed. The Mexican Pacific Railroad is the means by which we can reach them and it only needs a treaty to assure our manufacturers that prices are to be steady to make Mexico a most valuable neighbor and ally."

"What about the size of the population?"

"There are 3,000,000 Spaniards and Mexicans and 7,000,000 Aztecs. Their cities are extremely populous. From El Paso to Mexico City there must be twenty great cities like Chihuahua, Huajuquville, San Rosalio, and Zacatecas, with populations ranging from 40,000 up to 120,000 people. Except Mexico City there is little or no civilization. In one of these cities I saw great campbene torches suspended in the middle of the street corners for common lighting. In the City of Mexico you will find electric-light, gas, telephones, and everything of that kind. In most of the cities you will find kerosene. I am connected with a lamp factory which makes an oil-lamp that furnishes light without a chimney. To tell you the truth, I saw more of these lamps in Mexico than I have ever seen in use in the United States. They sell here for about $6; there for $16. The duty makes the difference. I speak of this to show what a trade might be brought about by treaty stipulations. If they could have these lamps and other articles which we manufacture at something like our own rates it would make a wonderful market. A great many Germans and English have gone into Mexico recently and have bought farming lands which they are working with modern plows and machinery. They will soon force the natives to use the same implements, and we might supply them all, with a treaty. As we came north there were fifty persons on the train. Forty of them were men prospecting for business. There was a Detroit stove manufacturer, who said he could get a tremendous trade if he was certain of the duties, but did not dare risk anything in the uncertain condition at present ruling. There were agricultural-implement men who told me the same thing. A Cleveland man had sold 150 oil-stoves, and said he was going to take down another shipment as soon as the question of duties was settled: and so on around the entire number. We can get from them coffee, sugar, hides, and many things that do not interfere with our own productions to any extent. The West is thoroughly alive to the importance of the policy of getting on better commercial relations with the country. I think it only needs to be properly presented in the East to make it popular here as well."

"What about the mines?"

"I was the traveling companion for a time of Senator Hearst of California and Joaquin Miller. They were down there to investigate the mining possibilities. Senator Hearst told me that, although Mexico was for many decades the principal source of the world's supply of silver and much of its gold, and although some of her rich mines have been worked for centuries, the richest mines have never been opened at all. They lie back in the country and have been wholly inaccessible. They require spurs of railroad built to reach and develop them even now."

"Is there any talk of annexation?"

"I don't think we want that ourselves. In the first place Mexico would not be easily captured. They have a fine army, well equipped. Why, we have nothing to compare with it. Their commander is a man a single look at whom will convince you that he is the equal of any General in the United States. President Diaz is every inch a soldier, and is besides an accomplished gentleman and statesman. I had several long conferences with him and was highly impressed with his ability and address. If we should attempt forcible possession we would not be able to get out as easily as Scott and Taylor did. We might capture Lower California and Chihuahua, but about there we would stop, and we would have made an enemy of Mexico forever. We want her for a friend, and that we can easily command by peaceful means. Travel there is unaccompanied by any danger. The railroad system will soon do for Mexico and the United States what the opening of railroads to Savannah, Atlanta, and New Orleans did for the South. Our people of the North have been going into the South since then, and nobody wants to even think of fighting any more. If these systems had been in existence in 1860, except for slavery, there would have been no fighting. The railroad makes Mexico poor. A new railroad almost always impoverishes its projectors and the people along the line. Mexico has an income of $23,000,000 a year with $30,000,000 expenses. They are unable to meet the grants to the railroad, but I found President Diaz hopeful and sensible of the future. He sees that the railroad, by enabling him to mass troops anywhere in the country, has made revolutions impossible and will give the country permanent peace, under which it will speedily thrive. The Government feels so strongly on this point that a robber along the line of the road meets with severe punishment. I believe they would shoot a man for stealing a nut or bolt belonging to the railroad. This is making travel more secure every day. I believe that eventually a line of railroad will be extended down from the City of Mexico through Central America to Brazil, which will give this country the speedy communication it needs with South America. It is only a question of time."

"What about this Cutting affair?"

"I don't know anything about that affair itself. I know that their courts are corrupt, and natives—that is, the rich Mexicans and Spaniards—have the best of it in the courts, through bribery, as against a foreigner. The American representation in Mexico is entirely insufficient. We have only a Minister and Secretary there. Gen. Jackson has been trying very hard to settle a number of cases of international dispute that have accumulated, but with only one Secretary the progress is very slow. With the tendency of our people to go into trade with Mexico, his hands are full of correspondence on this topic alone. The post at the City of Mexico ought to be made a first-class mission and legation, equipped with as many Secretaries as necessary to meet the growing wants of increasing trade relations. But above all things the treaty ought to be passed."

NEBRASKA'S CORN CROP.

According to the Observations of a Leading Grain-Dealer in That State It Is Not Encouraging.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed in your paper a few days ago interviews with a number of grain receivers in your city. I was amused at the manner in which several of them made light of the reports regarding the corn crops they received from their patrons. It was intimated by one or two of the houses that the shippers of the West were misrepresenting the facts regarding the damage done by the drouth in order to have prices advanced to higher figures so that they might sell all the grain they now have on hand. Surely it does not look, even if such was the case, as if they were working in the interests of their patrons. There is no doubt but that some reports received are more or less exaggerated, but it looks to me as if country shippers who are in the midst of a farming community and buying corn every day are able to see many fields of corn and personally inspect them, and ought to know as much about the prospects of growing corn as some traveling representative for some Chicago house that rides through the Western country reporting crop prospects as he sees them through the window of a Pullman sleeper.

Saturday last, a week ago, I left Chicago in the evening and arrived at Galesburg, Ill., about 4 o'clock a. m., at which time I got up and personally inspected all the grain-fields on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line from Galesburg, Ill., to Pacific Junction, Ia. I will make this assertion, that, taking the entire acreage from Galesburg to Lincoln, with the most favorable weather they could possibly have now, there will be not to exceed 30 per cent. of a crop of corn.

Through Iowa thousands of acres of pasture and fields of grain, including hedge fences, groves, etc., have been burned entirely by fires originating from locomotives. This will give you an idea of how hot it is. The facts of these fires can be substantiated beyond a question of a doubt by referring to the railroad officials.

Saturday last I made a trip over the Nebraska Railroad from Lincoln to Nebraska City for the purpose of examining the crops in Otoe County, which I understood were very fine. On my arrival in Nebraska City I procured a buggy and drove some twenty miles through the most settled part of the county, and I must confess I never saw larger stalks of corn in my life than I saw in some few fields in that county; but I was greatly surprised to see the scarcity of ears on these stalks and the extent of the damage done by firing. Many of these fields would be scorched two or three feet above ground and as yellow as straw. Otoe County is the largest corn county in the State.

In the afternoon I had a talk with William E. Hill of Nebraska City regarding the prospects of corn in the Missouri Valley in Iowa. It was his opinion that, as this valley is low ground, and as a rule raises the finest corn in the State in dry seasons, it would be very fine there. To satisfy myself I took the train in company with Mr. Birch of this city and came around by way of Council Bluffs. To our great surprise the corn was about as badly fired through the valley as in Otoe County. We talked with a good many farmers at various stations, and none placed the damage at less than 60 per cent in the valley. Now if corn is damaged to anything like this extent in the Missouri Valley, where water is not more than six feet from the surface of the ground, what must we expect of the high land?

As for the amount of grain in the hands of dealers in Nebraska, I will not venture to say. I am aware there is considerable; although nothing like the amount a great many people think. The facts are, there has been more corn shipped out of Nebraska in the last fifteen days than has been shipped in months before on account of the advance in freights. A great deal of this corn, I am creditably informed, goes direct to the New England States and will never trouble the chronic bears of your city.

I had a talk this morning with Mr. Valentine Taylor, one of Lancaster County's largest farmers, who resides in the vicinity of Saltillo. He told me that under the most favorable circumstances he did not think he would have over 25 per cent of a crop of corn. I also had a talk with Mr. Vanderpool, one of our best farmers, whose farm is about seven miles west of Lincoln. He told me he had under cultivation sixty acres of corn this season, and as soon as he was through cutting hay he would proceed to cut forty acres of his corn for fodder, as that was the only use he could put it to. The other twenty acres he proposed to let stand and see what it would make. He did not think it would make 50 per cent of a crop. You will see by this and by taking his whole crop into consideration it will not be over 20 per cent of a crop. This is about the size of it all over the State. I inclose you a slip taken from our daily paper in which the condition of crops is reported. This report says:

Special advices from forty-six points in Southeast Nebraska and Northeast Kansas regarding the corn-crop outlook are far from encouraging. The reports cover Nebraska from Columbus south and from Superior east and reach into Kansas two counties deep, from Concordia eastward.

From this wide territory reports of half crops come from twenty-two points, seven localities report less than half crops, ten report prospects for two-thirds the usual yield, two hope for three-quarters of a harvest, and five send word of full crop prospects. Columbus is the one Nebraska point that reports fair prospects for an average crop, the other four points so reporting being in Kansas.

The rains in this state have been purely local and very light as a rule. The weather is extremely hot. Yesterday the mercury indicated 106° in the shade. The wind is hot today and no indications of rain. H. N. Erskine, who is farming 1,400 acres of land in this county and has 900 acres of corn, says that it won't average over ten bushels to the acre if we have rain now. Mr. Erskine is an old, practical farmer and his word can be relied on.

T. W. LOWREY.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Great Draft-Horse Exhibition to Be Held in Chicago in Connection with the State Fair in September—New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—There is no question but what the show of draft-horses to be held in connection with the Illinois State Fair to be held at Chicago the week commencing Monday, Sept. 6, 1886, will be the largest and most creditable exhibition of horses ever before collected together. As Chicago is the draft-horse centre of America, it is doubtful if as many superior draft-horses can be found within a radius of 150 miles of any point on either continent. Invitations have been sent to possible exhibiters by all the great draft-horse breeding associations setting forth the advantages in the way of premiums, etc., and every other preparation has been made to insure the success of the enterprise.

Licenses to incorporate the following new companies were issued by the Secretary of State today:

The Medical Lake Remedial Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Frank B. Johnson, James Johnson, and E. A. Osterhout.

The Ypsilanti Mineral Water Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Reuben Knox, John B. Robinson, and Tubal Cain Owen.

The Merchants' and Shippers' Association, of Springfield; not for pecuniary profit; incorporators, Charles E. Hay, J. T. Capps, C. A. Gehrman, Thomas C. Henkle, George S. Connolly, and Joseph F. Boyd. The purpose is to develop and advance the commercial interests of the City of Springfield.

The Quincy Publishing Company at Quincy; no capital stock; incorporators, William H. Cadogan, William H. McMein, and Henry J. Steffen.

The Franklin Social Club of Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, Isaac L. Davis, C. H. Dickinson, George M. Davis, J. H. Dunning, and Will J. Creevy.

E. L. Brand, President of the Rocher Photographic & Portrait Company at Chicago, filed a certificate of change of name of the company to the Canova Photographic & Portrait Company.

Bishop Courtenay's Coffin.

London *Truth:* The coffin and skeleton of the famous Bishop Courtenay, who was Lord Privy Seal to Edward IV., who was present at Bosworth and is mentioned in "Richard III.," has been discovered built up in masonry in the crypt of Winchester Cathedral. The remains are to be reinterred in an altar tomb in the Lady Chapel, which has just been redecorated. Mr. Kitchin, the son of the accomplished Dean of Winchester, is designing the proposed tomb.

A LAKE SHORE DENIAL.

THE COMPANY SAY THEY HAVE MAINTAINED FREIGHT RATES.

Charges Have Been Made, However, and Referred to Commissioner Blanchard by an Eastern Road—Belief that Irregularities Have Been Practiced—The Cause of Kansas City's Demoralized Rates—An Attempt to Break Up the Pool at Springfield.

The Lake Shore people emphatically deny the reports that charges have been preferred against them for cutting east-bound freight rates and say that they have faithfully maintained tariff rates since the restoration last week. THE TRIBUNE can state upon the best of authority that charges have been referred as reported yesterday to Commissioner Blanchard by one Eastern road and to Joint Agent Moore by another. Commissioner Blanchard has gone to New York and will be absent for a week or two and therefore can do nothing in the matter until he returns, but Joint Agent Moore examined the books and records of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central yesterday. The result of his investigation as regards the charges against the Lake Shore has not been learned, but it is stated that he found nothing in the records of the Michigan Central to show that this road has cut the rates.

While some of the charges are no doubt exaggerated, especially those that the Lake Shore has shipped more freight daily than it reported to Joint Agent Moore for the week, and that the bulk of the business was shipped locally to Toledo and was thence reshipped to New York, there can be no doubt that there is considerable foundation for the reports, and that irregularities have been and are still being practiced. A prominent Eastern railroad official yesterday tried to excuse the cutting of rates on the part of the Vanderbilt roads on the ground that they are behind in their allotted percentages, and that they are cutting the rates simply to even up the percentages without resorting to diversions or money settlements. He felt confident that those roads as they have evened up their percentages would faithfully maintain tariff rates. While this may be all right so far as the east-bound pool is concerned and save it some trouble in evening up balances, yet the practice tends to demoralize the business and seriously injures those shippers which cannot secure reduced rates and are therefore unable to compete against those shippers who are favored with cut rates. The principal argument heretofore advanced in favor of pools was that they prevent the discrimination against certain shippers and place all on an even basis. If the pool lines are permitted to cut rates whenever they run behind their allotted percentages it will be useless to talk about the maintenance of uniform rates. Some roads that may be ahead of their alloted percentages would be apt under such circumstances to cut the rates also in order to retain those of their customers which have been offered lower rates by some of the roads that may be "short." The moment rate cutting is permitted, no matter for what purpose, general demoralization is sure to follow. The only way to maintain the east-bound pool is to promptly even up the balances at the end of each month, either by diversion or money payments. If this cannot be done the Central Traffic Association will certainly be a failure.

There is a short line running from Streator, Ill., to North Judson, Ind., called the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, which is said to afford greater opportunities for the cutting of east-bound rates and the diversion of business from Chicago than any other road forming a connecting link between Eastern and Western lines. At Dwight this road connects with the Chicago & St. Louis, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & Alton for the West and at Kankakee with the Illinois Central for the South and Southwest. At North Judson it connects with the Chicago & Atlantic and Pan-Handle Roads for the East. So successfully has this connecting link been used for the purpose of diverting business from the pool that the Vanderbilt interest also desires to get its fingers in the pie, and consequently it has been arranged to extend the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Road from North Judson, Ind., to a connection with the Nickel-Plate at Knox, Ind.

The Cause for the Demoralization of Kansas City Passenger Rates.

A few days ago the General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul informed Commissioner Wilson that since the issue of joint circular No. 1, dated July 19, in which all connecting roads are notified that all special rates quoted by any line are withdrawn, and that the regular tariff rates are restored, his company had been asked by two or three General Passenger Agents of Eastern roads if they were not at liberty to meet competition in their own territory for business destined to points in the West and Northwest. Mr. Carpenter in each case replied for the Milwaukee & St. Paul that the circular referred to was issued by the direction of the General Managers of the various roads, and that it meant what it said; that his company could not agree to accept less than tariff rates except by unanimous agreement with the other lines, in which case the Commissioner should and would make the announcement. This answer did not seem to be satisfactory to the General Passenger Agents of Eastern roads, and they claim that other roads parties to the agreement agreed to participate in such rates as may be found necessary to meet competition from Eastern territory. Mr. Carpenter therefore asked Commissioner Wilson to render such decision in the premises as may be just and right according to his interpretation of the General Managers' agreement.

Commissioner Wilson replied that he fully coincided with the Milwaukee & St. Paul's interpretation of the General Managers' agreement. He thinks that the authorizing of Eastern connections to meet this competition at the expense of the Western lines is a fruitful source of the latter's difficulties. Uniform action in that respect is as essential as uniform action in connection with the local business of the roads. This action is apparent in connection with the present disturbances, whereby the trunk-line tickets issued to Kansas City or other points and return on account of meetings for which reduced rates were authorized, were overissued and are being used, and demoralize rates from several of the Western Association points. The parties to this overissue excuse themselves by saying that they simply met competition in the territory from whence the tickets came, and fall back upon the general authority which they have from Western lines to carry the principle of meeting competition as far as they choose.

Attempt to Break Up the Pooling System.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—A movement was inaugurated today by the business-men of this city to break up by organized opposition the railroad pool which controls freight rates to this point. Incorporation papers were filed at the office of the Secretary of State for this purpose under the name of the Merchants' and Shippers' Association of Springfield. One firm represented in the movement claims to have paid $10,000 more in one year for transportation than it would have cost to transfer the same business at Peoria, making an enormous break in the profits of the concern. The incorporators are wholesale dealers and manufacturers. They expect to receive the support of the retailers and other shippers.

A New Road in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation of the Duluth, Superior & Michigan Railway Company were filed with the Secretary of State today. The road will extend from West Superior, in Douglas County, eastward 125 miles to a suitable point on the Montreal River, in Ashland County. The capital stock is $6,500,000. The incorporators are New York and Superior men. The road, as projected, will parallel the Wisconsin Branch of the Northern Pacific.

Want a Right of Way Through Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Decatur City Council has appointed a committee to ascertain on what terms the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad can secure a right of way through part of the business centre of Decatur for the western extension of the railway to Springfield, Roodhouse, St. Louis, and Kansas City. The course of the Railway company in surveying for a route ten miles south of here has awakened new interest in the matter.

General Notes.

Tracklayers on the Minnesota & Northwestern Railway have reached New Hampton, Ia.

The Illinois Central gives notice that freight for exhibition will be billed from starting point on its line to the station where the fair is held, or where it leaves its line, prepaid at regular rates. Upon its return under the same ownership and with certificate from the Secretary of the fair that it has been on exhibition, it will be billed free to the point from which it originally started. The limit to the Iowa State Fair and the Illinois State Fair will be the lines in the States in which fairs are held. The limit to the American Fat-Stock Show, the American Horse Show, and the American Dairy Show in Chicago will be the lines in Illinois and Iowa.

The representatives of the Chicago roads who attended the meeting of the Middle and Western States Freight Association at St. Clair Springs, Mich., Thursday, returned yesterday. From them it is learned that but few subjects of interest were considered. The proposed reorganization of the Association, to give it a broader scope, was considered at considerable length, but action was deferred until the next quarterly meeting. A resolution was passed to put in effect as soon as practicable a new bill of lading, the form for which was prepared by a special committee and approved by the counsels of the various roads. Some minor changes in the Middle and Western States classification were also agreed upon.

A telegram was received here yesterday stating that the Trunk-Line Executive Committee, after canvassing the Odd-Fellows' contract made by the Grand Trunk, by which the latter agreed to take Odd-Fellows to the Boston convention and return for $13, refused to have anything to do with the matter, and referred it back to the Central Traffic Association. It is considered quite certain that the resolution passed by the Central Traffic Association at Niagara Falls, a week or two ago, making a rate to the Odd-Fellows' Convention of $5 and return, will be rescinded at the meeting in New York, Aug. 18. It is predicted that no steps will be taken against the Grand Trunk which would have the effect of causing new complications. The opinion is that the various competitors of the Grand Trunk will make the same rate ($13 to Boston and return), closely limited, and to be sold for one day only.

HAPPENINGS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Escape of Five Hard Citizens from the Jail at Galesburg, Ill.—Prize Drill at Ottawa—A Minneapolis Music-Dealer Drowned in Wisconsin—Northwestern Miscellany.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Charles Collins, James Tombelson, John Dillon, Hugh Gillaspie, and Lewis Wagner, all the prisoners in the county jail, escaped early this evening. They cut the grating of the ventilator in one of the cells, and after passing through the ventilator to the basement they easily made their way outside, where the darkness and a heavy storm assisted them in getting away unobserved.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—News has been received here today of the drowning of W. R. Penfield, a music dealer of Minneapolis, while out fishing at a small lake near Pike Lake, twenty-two miles from here on the Northern Pacific Road. Penfield went out fishing in a canvas boat Wednesday evening and Thursday morning his boat was found capsized, but at last reports the body had not been found. Mr. Penfield was a man about 40 years of age and was reported to be quite wealthy. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The grand conclave and prize drill of Select Knights was held here today, following the session of the Grand Legion. In the competitive drill Upchurch Legion No. 33 of Chicago, H. Wehnert Commander, was awarded the first prize of $100, and Excelsior Legion No. 41, Marseilles, L. W. Smith Commander, the second prize of $50. Liberty Legion of Chicago was barred from the drill on account of not entering in time.

PARIS, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Horses throughout Edgar County are dying of some kind of fever and large numbers are more or less affected by the disease. Some few cases in this city have been fatal.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—News reached here today of the arrest in Nebraska of William R. Williams, formerly Postmaster at Hensley. Some months ago Williams embezzled several hundred dollars, Government funds, and fled to the West. He will be tried at this place. He was a prominent citizen and stood high in the community.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—A meeting of the wholesale grocers of the Missouri Valley was held here today for the purpose of organizing with the object of remedying the abuses in the existing "contract" system of handling goods. Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Fremont, and other cities were represented. Organization was effected under the title of the "Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Union of the Missouri River." Officers were elected and another meeting called for the last of the month at St. Joseph. The idea is to keep up the margin between the jobber and retailer.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Salvation Army, rejoicing at the recent victory, paraded the streets tonight with drums and cymbals. Before they had gone many blocks they were all arrested. The streets were lined with people during the parade, and the police had hard work to protect the army from the indignant mob.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 13.—A committee from Marshall, Minn., waited upon Gov. Hubbard today, and said that 102 families in their vicinity had been left destitute by a destructive hail-storm in July, and that mortgages on their property would at once be foreclosed unless they could obtain assistance. There remains $18,000 of the cyclone fund, and the Governor will probably appropriate this towards the relief of these sufferers.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS.

A Total of $103,000 Awaiting Claimants in Connecticut Savings Banks—Unlocated Owners in the West.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Amendments by the last Legislature to the law requiring savings banks to report to the State Controller deposits remaining unclaimed for twenty years have resulted in disclosures by a considerable number of banks which had not observed the old law. One of the amendments, which has had good effect, provides $100 penalty for neglect to make reports, and has resulted in increasing the returns from a scant dozen up to twenty-three. Another amendment requires that the "last known place of residence" be given. This is of marked benefit to heirs in identifying the depositors as their dead relatives.

The largest amounts reported are: Norwich Savings Society, 63 accounts aggregating $27,919; Society for Savings, Hartford, 648, $26,782; New London Savings Bank, 46, $16,043; Bridgeport Savings Bank, 38, $9,843; New Haven Savings Bank, 75, $8,999; Middletown Savings Bank, 74, $1,463; Essex Savings Bank, 41, $4,198. The total number of unclaimed deposits reported is 1,012, aggregating 103,906.91, or an average of $102.66 each. The publicity given by the newspapers to this whole subject of unclaimed deposits has in the face of considerable opposition from the banks had a wholesome effect and has resulted in the recovery of many deposits by those legally entitled to the money. For instance, the nine banks which reported last year had 894 deposits aggregating $53,655. Many of the returns were printed in the newspapers and the same banks report this year only 863 deposits, aggregating $42,483. Under the operation this year of the amended law, with the last known residences of the depositors revealed and aiding in the identification, there will be a more rapid distribution of the money.

Twenty other banks from which reports are expected have not yet made them, and should the average hold through about the same as for the twenty-three banks thus far reporting it is estimated that the aggregate of unclaimed money will not fall short of $150,000 to $175,000. The State Controller is to demand returns from the delinquent banks at once, and the Legislature will next winter order the printing of the complete list in pamphlet form. In the list thus far returned are the names of several depositors last reported residing in the West, and it is believed that a very considerable number will be found in that section who were formerly located in Connecticut. The Society for Savings, Hartford, has an unclaimed deposit of $2,467.90 in the name of Elizabeth Marvin, whose last known residence is given as Champion (probably in Illinois). The bank's records show that she is dead.

An Abandoned Woman's Terrible End.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—This afternoon John Wagner shot and fatally wounded Frankie Howe, a bagnio-keeper and his mistress. He shot four times, two of the bullets taking effect. They had been living together for five years, and the woman wanted to get rid of him, which occasioned a quarrel. They were both married and had deserted their respective families for their liaison. The woman was the daughter of a prominent and reputable family living near the city.

The Wisconsin Turnfest.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin State Turnfest opened here today. A special train with 500 delegates arrived from Milwaukee this afternoon and other trains brought as many more. The first day was devoted to the reception of guests, an address of welcome by Mayor Powell, and a banquet this evening.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

A LOCOMOTIVE AIDS IN RELEASING A STEAMER.

The Steamship Charlemagne Tower Ran Aground and It Took Five Tugs, One Locomotive, and a Dredge to Release Her—Big Demand for Grain Carriers—Buffalo Coal Freights Ten Cents Higher—The Penokee Damaged—The Clinton Disabled.

The new steamship Charlemagne Tower is in port for the first time. She arrived Thursday from Two Harbors, Lake Superior, with 1,800 tons of iron-ore. Her cargo was consigned to the Joliet Steel Works. The steamer was drawing nearly fifteen feet of water, and, as the southerly winds have made the river about a foot lower than usual, she ran hard aground while trying to pass through the draw of the Alton Railroad bridge. Two tugs pulled on her from 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon until after daybreak yesterday morning without getting her afloat. When Superintendent Kirkham of the Vessel Owners' Towing Company came down he sent three more tugs to aid the others, and himself went up the river to superintend the work. All five tugs failed to budge the big steamer, and as the channel at that point is so narrow that additional tugs could not work to advantage they were about giving it up in despair when a locomotive backed down the tracks. The engineer wanted to assist the tugs, so a block and tackle were rigged to the bridge and a hawser was run from the bows of the steamer through the block and made fast to the locomotive. Three tugs were stationed ahead and two astern of the steamer and at a given signal the five tugs and the locomotive began pulling. There was a terrific snorting and puffing, but the grounded ship did not stir an inch. Then another hawser was secured and run out from the steamer to a powerful steam windlass on one of the Chicago Dredge Company's dredges. This time the steamer was slowly dragged along the bottom into deep water, and just as the whistles were sounding the noon hour she was made fast to the ore dock. It is probably the first time a railroad locomotive ever assisted in releasing a stranded vessel.

Freights and Charters.

The demand for grain-carriers yesterday was very strong and shippers freely offered 3 cents on wheat and 2¾ cents on corn to Buffalo. Not a bushel of room was on the market for that port. In fact, there was no tonnage of any description that was ready to load. The prop Wissahickon for 50,000 bushels of corn to Erie was the only lower lake engagement reported. The schr Canton, to load this morning, was chartered for 28,000 bushels of oats to Midland. Another vessel, name not reported, will load 25,000 bushels of corn for Midland this afternoon. The rate on corn to Georgian Bay ports was 2 cents. Carriers express the belief that 3¼ cents will be paid on wheat to Buffalo the first of next week.

Ore freights were active and firmer, $1.10 being offered from Escanaba to Ohio ports.

There was no change in lumber freights. Tonnage was in light supply.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Coal freights were quiet. Tonnage for Chicago and Milwaukee has been scarce for a few days and some shippers have been anxiously looking for vessels. The association, however, would not offer any advance in freights up to late this afternoon, when the stmr W. H. Gratwick and consorts S. E. Marvin and R. L. Fryer were chartered for Milwaukee at 70 cents, a raise of 10 cents. The schr E. P. Beals was chartered for Evanston at 75 cents. The stmr Alpena takes brick and the barge G. W. Wesley coal for Lake Linden, and the prop Cuba and consort Donaldson coal and railroad iron for Duluth on private terms.

Canal freights were firm at 5 cents on wheat and 4½ cents on corn to New York. Shippers were able at these rates to get about what tonnage they wanted.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The lake-freight market was stronger today. From the engagements made it is evident that at least $1.30 is the rate from Marquette. What the rates on ore from other ports may be on this basis can only be conjectured, as with the exception of a single engagement on private terms no charters are reported. The coal rate to Chicago remains at 70 cents and to Milwaukee, 60 cents, with 40 cents to Lake Superior ports. Charters: Schr J. E. Gilmore, coal, Cleveland to Marquette, at 50 cents; same vessel, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, at $1.30; schr Anna P. Grover, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, at $1.30; schr Saveland, ore, Ashland to Ohio ports, on private terms; prop W. A. Avery and schr H. A. Hawgood, prop George T. Hope and schr Polynesia, prop Egyptian, all coal, Ashtabula to Duluth, at 50 cents.

The Penokee Damaged.

The schr Penokee, which left here for Midland last week with a cargo of corn, ran ashore on a reef in Georgian Bay. She was released and reached Midland Wednesday. It is reported that her cargo was considerably damaged. The vessel sustained some injury and is receiving repairs at Collingwood.

The Steamer Clinton Disabled.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Clinton, grain-laden, from Chicago for Kingston, broke her eccentric when fifteen miles off this port at 2 o'clock this morning. By the transfer of her backing eccentric she made this port for repairs, which will take three days. Her consorts, the Gibraiter and Grimsby, came in under sail.

A Fireboat for Duluth.

Capt. R. Armstrong, manager of the Saginaw River fireboats, stopped off at Chicago yesterday on his way home to Bay City, from Duluth, Minn., where he had secured a contract to furnish Duluth Harbor with a fireboat for the better protection of the wharves and abutting buildings. In the afternoon he took a look at Chicago's new fireboat.

Around the Lakes.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The prop Nipigon has been released by Capt. Harbottle, and has left for Kingston.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A sudden and unaccountable rise of water in the river was soon followed by a strong outward current. The prop Conemaugh got caught in it and her starboard quarter was swung against the Lackawanna coal trestle. It took six tugs to pull her away. Slight damage was done to both the dock and boat.

Vessel Movements.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prentiss, Shawnee, and Goshawk, Chicago; Swain, Cormorant, Vienna, and Verona, Cleveland; Arctic, Buffalo. Cleared—Whitney, Ashtabula; Ranney, Cleveland; Columbia, Lorain; Helvetia, Tilden, and Negaunee, Cleveland; Siberia, Butteroni, Plymouth, Bloom, and Teutonia, Chicago; Sparta, Comrade, Ashland; Sumatra and Winslow, Cleveland, all with ore; Arctic, Duluth.

Midland, Ont., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The Lottie Wolf arrived yesterday and cleared today.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Oneida. Sailed—Averell, Jennie White.

Cheboygan, Mich., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Don M. Dickinson, Dakota, Colorado, Glad Tidings, Pilot, Sippicon, D. P. Dobbins, Bay City, Fanny Neil, Leviathan, A. P. Nichols. Departed—J. S. Sawyer, St. Mary, Erin, Swain, Champlain. West wind, with rain.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 13.—Up—A. A. Turner and barges, 1 a. m.; Oregon, F. Palms, A. H. Grover, H. Magruder, 3; C. J. Kershaw, Golden Age, 4; Wm. Rudolph, 5; Yosemite and barges, 6; J. I. Case, Porter, G. G. Houghton, Anna, 12 m. Down—Montana, H. P. Baldwin, D. T. Rose, 4 a. m.; Colonial and consorts, 6; United Empire, Glasgow and barges, 11; R. Wallace, D. Wallace, R. B. Hayes, 11:20; Reed Case, 11; W. H Stevens, 12 m.

Down — Thomas H. Christie, H. A. Kent, Zach Chandler, Col. Cook, 12:30 p. m.; B. W. Arnold, 1:35; Idaho, 2; Clyde, 4; C. W. Pratt and barges, 5:20. Up—Portage, 12:25 p. m.; Sunrise, 1:20; C. H. Green, Mattie C. Bell, Rosa Sonsmith, 2; Progress, 4; Colton, Monterey, Charles Crawford, Edward Smith and consorts, 7; Porter, John B. Merrill, Champion, 7:15.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13.—Up—Juniata, 12:50 a. m.; Sunrise, 2:40; Portage, 3:40; Monterey, C. Crawford, 5; C. H. Green and consorts, 5:10; Sir S. L. Tilley and consorts, 6; J. B. Merrill, Champion, 6:30; Ed Smith and barges, 7:10; Tecumseh and consort and O. Mitchell, Progress, 8:20; D. M. Wilson and consorts, 9:10; Simon Langell and consort and E. R. Williams, 2:20 p. m.; P. B. Locke, H. G. Cleveland, 3; Syracuse, 5:10; Pacific, 5:20. Down—Montana, 6:20 a. m.; City of Concord and consort, 11:20; H. P. Baldwin, 12:10 p. m.; Colonial and consort, 12:40; D. F. Rose and barges, 2:50; William H. Stevens, 5:10.

Minorville, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Down—Horace H. Badger, C. J. Magill, Clara, Olga, Surprise, De Wolf, Anna Maria, Condor, Charles E. Wyman, J. C. Perret, Menekaunee, William Grundy, Mike Corry, Mary E. Perew, Butcher Boy, E. S. Robinson, Boscobel, Mantenee, Alert, Araxes, L. W. Drake, American Giant, T. H. Smith. Up—Colin Campbell. Windbound—Mary Groh. Wind east, strong; foggy.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Joseph Paige, Ahira Cobb, with coal; D. G. Fort, with salt. Sailed—Annie Smith, John Shaw, and Annie M. Peterson, Escanaba; Rochester and Tioga, Chicago.

Washburn, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Arizona and Japan, Duluth; Badger State, Buffalo, merchandise. Cleared—Japan and Arizona, Buffalo, flour; Badger State, Duluth, merchandise.

Fairport, O., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—D. W. Rust, Escanaba, ore.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Arrivals—California, Chicago, wheat; Lisgar, Chicago, wheat; Lincoln, Chicago, wheat. Wind southwest, fresh.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Up—E. J. McVea, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Armenia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo. Down—W. A. Haskell, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo. Fresh southwest wind.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Arrived—Cuba, Duluth, flour; Buffalo, Chicago, wheat, flour, etc.; Conemaugh, Chicago, wheat, flour, etc.; Dean Richmond, wheat, flour, etc.; Donaldson, Duluth, wheat; Arthur, Detroit, wheat; S. Clement, Menominee, lumber. Cleared—Nyack, Duluth, sundries; Syracuse, Chicago, sundries; Waverly, Chicago, sundries; Philadelphia, Chicago, sundries; Tacoma, Chicago, coal; R. A. Packer, Superior, railroad iron; James Mowatt, Racine, coal; West Side, Cape Vincent, wheat; John Magee, Chicago; G. W. Wesley, Lake Linden, coal; S. Clement, Chicago.

Port Colborne, Ont., Aug. 13.—Up—W. A. Sherman, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; White Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Mystic Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal. Wind southwest, fresh.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 13.—Down—Delaware, 9:25. Wind north, light.

Mackinaw City, Mich., Aug. 13.—Down—Lehigh, 1:30 p. m. Up—Harry E. Packer, 7:30 p. m. Wind northwest, fresh.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Schr G. J. Boyce, Buffalo; schr Halstead, Buffalo.

Arrived with sunds—Prop Boston, Buffalo; prop Lora, Benton Harbor; prop City of Traverse, Traverse City; stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc.

Arrived with iron ore—Prop City of Cleveland, Ashland.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—Schr Fleet Wing, Cheboygan; prop Robert Holland, Muskegon; prop J. M. Allmendinger, Empire; prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee; prop George Dunbar, Muskegon; prop M. Groh, Muskegon; prop C. Hickox, Muskegon; schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin; prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon; prop Tempest, Muskegon; schr S. J. Luff, Frankfort; schr Lookout, Jacksonport; prop Oswegatchie, Muskegon; schr C. A. King, Muskegon; schr M. S. Ayer, Harrisville; schr Seaman, Muskegon; schr George Steel, Cheboygan.

Arrived light—Prop Iron Age, South Chicago.

Cleared with grain—Schr Naiad, Point Edward, 21,952 bu corn; prop Oceanica, 48,000 bu wheat and sundries; schr L. A. Law, Buffalo, 65,000 bu oats; prop Cuba, Montreal, 20,026 bu wheat and sundries; schr William A. Shupe, Midland, 15,852 bu corn; prop Clarion, Buffalo, 47,489 bu wheat and sundries; schr Metropolis, Elk Rapids, 2,000 bu oats.

Cleared with sundries—Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc; prop Traverse, Traverse City; prop Lora, Benton Harbor; prop Menominee, Muskegon; prop Jay Gould, Duluth; prop Lawrence, Cheboygan.

Cleared light—Schr Live Oak, Manistee; schr Ellen Williams, Menominee; schr John Mark, Manistee; Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon; schr C. C. Trowbridge, Cheboygan; prop Robert Holland, Muskegon; schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon; schr Moses Gage, Muskegon; schr M. Capron, Montague; schr German, Montague; prop Fayette, Sault Ste. Marie; schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon; schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon; schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee; schr James Garrett, Traverse Bay; prop Swallow, Muskegon; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon; schr Minerva, Muskegon; prop James H. Shrigley, Manistee; prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee; prop Annie Laura, Muskegon; schr Maggie Dall, Muskegon; prop C. Hickox, Muskegon; prop M. Groh, Muskegon; schr Mercury, Ludington; prop Tempest, Muskegon.

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

A Treasurer Who Wants Some Damages for Getting the Worst of a Little Controversy.

There was a meeting last Tuesday at No. 80 Dearborn street of the Chicago-California Colonization Society, of which one Charles H. Briot is treasurer. The meeting was held in the room occupied by the Union College of Law, and was attended by sundry members of both sexes. A dispute arose between J. M. Maxwell and Treasurer Briot respecting a certain assessment, which Maxwell claimed to have paid. Briot assured him that the books showed no such payment had ever been made. Words led to blows, and Briot had the worst of it. He thereupon resorted to his lawyers, sued Maxwell for damages, and obtained from Judge Anthony a writ of capias for his assailant's arrest. The Sheriff was directed to hold Maxwell to bail in the sum of $1,200.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

104,524—Attcht. Suppressed and dismissed.

104,535—H. Rice et al. vs. Fred and Carolina Heinberg. Asst., $500. E. F. Runyan, atty.

104,536—T. P. Siddall Jr. vs. Egbert L. Jansen, A. C. McClurg, and F. B. Smith. Case, $15,000. Samuel E. Dale, atty.

104,537—Mary Daly vs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. Appeal.

104,538—Mary Maloney vs. Michael Maloney. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Snowhook, Johnson & Gray, solrs.

104,539—H. A. Goodrich et al. vs. Henry Gurdon, Annie M. Hale, James Rice, John Carter, C. C. Doty, Mary Cameron, Nathan Peck, and C. W. Dowling. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $600 on Lots 6 and 7 in the n e ¼ of Block 52, C. T. Sub. of Sec. 7, 39, 14. A. A. Canavan, solr.

104,540—Katy Ulmer vs. George Ulmer. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. Barman & McGrath, solrs.

104,541—People ex rel. Edward Barrett and Charles Cornell vs. S. F. Hanchett. Petition for habeas corpus. D. F. Duncombe, atty.

104,542—Dora Barnstein vs. Abraham Alberstein. Case, $5,000. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

104,543—Addison Davis vs. Alice Davis. Bill for divorce for bigamy. Wilson & Zook, solrs.

104,544—Bill. Suppressed.

104,545—W. T. Colborn et al. vs. William R. Harvey. Creditor's bill on judgment for $9,307. F. A. Riddle, solr.

104,546—Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. Peter Simons. Confession of judgment, $199. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

104,547—J. D. Beckett et al. vs. Maria L. Brown. Attcht., $165. A. Van Buren, atty.

104,548—Case. Suppressed.

104,549—H. F. Eames vs. H. W. Mulliner, H. B. Wright, and Ora Wright. Confession of judgment, $470. W. M. Taylor, atty.

Suppressed Thursday—104,521—Charles H. Briot vs. J. M. Maxwell. Trespass, $1,000, with capias. Smith & Helmer, attys.

104,526—Monarch Distilling Co. vs. George W. Kidd & Co. Assumpsit, $1,000. Cratty Bros. & Aldrich, attys.

104,527—Richard P. Stall vs. Gentry Campbell. Attachment, $250. M. S. Bradley, attorney.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

57,609—John Woolton vs. Margaret Woolton. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. N. M. Plotke, solr.

57,610—P. S. Sexton vs. Mary Ross. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for No. 35 Hotel Saint Benedict. Thomas W. Prindiville, atty.

57,611—Michael F. Mahoney vs. Seaman P. Richards and Lizzie M. Richards. Confession of judgment, $319. G. G. Willard, atty.

57,612—Albertina Fitzner vs. Julius Fitzner. Bill for divorce for desertion, cruelty, and drunkenness. Henry McClory, solr.

57,613—Bill. Suppressed.

57,614—Julius Fuermann vs. Eliza Kennedy and John Kennedy. Confession of judgment, $532. P. L. Shuman, atty.

57,615—Patrick H. Fleming et al. vs. Franklin McGowin, Simon Johnston, John M. Kennedy, Henry H. Honore, William H. McGregor, Eliza Jane McGregor, unknown heirs of James Chambers and Maria Chambers, and all whom, etc. Bill to perpetuate evidence and remove cloud. Snowhook, Johnston & Gray, solrs.

57,616—Charles Hoff vs. Ira J. Mix. Appeal.

57,617—Charles W. Schwartz et al. vs. Hetta E. McRobbie, Edward B. Mantz, and Seth F. Hanchett. Creditor's bill, $116. Flower, Remy & Gregory, solrs.

57,618—G. A. Hartman vs. L. J. Wait. Appeal.

57,619—Francis M. Bacon et al. vs. Isador Kauffmann, William Wolff, and Herman Kern. Attachment, $2,626. R. B. Bacon, atty.

57,620—William Wilson vs. James Drennon. Attachment, $1,830 in aid of action in debt. Joseph B. Leake, atty.

FOUR TRAMPS KILLED.

They Had Taken Refuge in a Building Blown Down by the Wind—Other Damage by the Storms.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—During the wind-storm last night a large double ice-house in Mitchell, Madison County, Ill., was blown down, and four tramps who had taken refuge in the building were killed. The building was about half full of ice and was razed. This morning search for the bodies was made and two were recovered. From papers on one the remains are supposed to be those of Ernst Heitzmeir, a cigarmaker of Dayton, O. James Butler, New York, was printed on a card on the other body. The remaining two bodies are still under the ice and timbers.

A NEW USE FOR DYNAMITE.

An Officer to Use the Explosive to Dislodge an Outlaw.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.—Andy Johnson, one of the most lawless men in the mountain region of Kentucky, and fifteen others, barricaded themselves in a house near Pineville and defied the officers of the law. Johnson had committed a murder and had taken a prisoner from a special bailiff. United States Marshal Gross with a posse of fifteen men armed with rifles and four pounds of dynamite started last Saturday to blow Johnson out of his stronghold. Nothing has been heard from either side since, and it is probable that a sanguinary conflict has taken place.

TWO YOUNG PERSONS DISAPPEAR.

An Attempt to Compel the Boy's Mother to Divulge Her Knowledge of What Is Supposed to Be a Murder.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Last Friday night Miss Lou Mabbitt disappeared from her home several miles southeast of this city. Armor Green, a neighbor's boy who was rejected by her, has also disappeared. Last night masked men went to Mrs. Green's home, placed a rope around her neck, and threatened to hang her if she did not divulge her knowledge of what they claim is a murder. She protested her innocence and was liberated.

Yesterday's Exercises at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The microscopic convention concluded its labors here this morning. Today's assembly program included lectures by Prof. Bowne, Dr. J. W. Lee, B. F. Jacobs, Dr. G. H. Schodde, and John DeWitt Miller. Nearly 10,000 people were in attendance. George W. Cable, the novelist, appears tomorrow for the first time in readings from his own works.

Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, arrived at Chautauqua today from his home in New Jersey, accompanied by his young wife, and will be the guest of his father-in-law, the Hon. Lewis Miller, for several weeks.

Among the arrivals today were C. S. Fellows, W. H. Strong, Grace Otis, Mrs. F. H. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jacobs, C. W. Crall, E. Balier, P. S. Stinson, and Charles O. Scull of Chicago.

The Coming Conflict.

Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle:* The next irrepressible conflict will be a financial one, ranging the South and West against the East.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE FORT MONROE SCHOOL.

Numerous Suggestions Advanced for the Conduct of the School—Back Pay for Longevity, Loss of Personal Property, Etc., Soon to Be Forthcoming—A Court-Martial Sentence Toned Down by the President—Disability List Vacancies—The Surgeon-Generalship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The report of the Board of Visitors, consisting of Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Col. Best, Fourth Artillery, and Maj. Miller, Fifth Artillery, to the Fort Monroe Artillery School has just been received at army headquarters. The board commends the practice of sending several officers of the class, specially selected for the purpose, on inspection tours of arsenals and gun and steel manufacturing establishments, but they think that that number should not be restricted to a portion of the class. They suggest that a tour of the entire class to the Tredegar foundry, Richmond, or to the Cambria or Midvale steel works, would not be an extravagant project, and would be more in harmony with the purpose of the school. The report contains many other recommendations, among them the following:

That the staff or Academic Board include the instructors of the several students in addition to the three field officers on duty at the school; that the number of details for instruction at the school every two years should be about equal to the number of biennial appointments of Second-Lieutenants, so that all may be instructed; that the officers detailed for such instructions should in no case include any who have already passed through the course, and they should not without their own application or consent include any who have passed the appropriate age for such instruction; that the senior First-Lieutenant in each of the batteries should occupy the position of assistant instructor, and that he be not subject to periodical change. In regard to the course of instruction the board considers that the following principles should govern: The course should be essentially post graduate of West Point. The essential features of the West Point method should be preserved, with only such modifications as are suggested by the greater age, dignity, and self-respect of the officer student. The subjects selected to compose the course should be those which are essential to the accomplished artillery officer, those which are essential for the officers of the general staff, and those more general subjects which are important to all officers of the army. The general subjects of applied sciences and the subject of law, in the opinion of the board, might well be omitted, while the subjects of torpedoes, offensive and defensive, and of steam engineering as applied to the maneuvres of heavy guns, should by all means be introduced into the course.

An appropriation of nearly a million dollars was made in the last General Deficiency bill for the payment of bounty back pay, longevity, for loss of horses and personal property, and other claims of officers and soldiers confirmed by the Second Auditor and Second Controller of the Treasury. This amount is intended for the payment of all cases certified to Congress up to and including July 24, 1886. No provision was made for the payment of current claims, so that all cases adjudicated during the remainder of this year will also have to be certified to Congress before they can be paid. The Auditors ought to have a lump appropriation made for the settlement of these claims by the Treasury, so that the beneficiaries might get their money immediately after the confirmation of their claims. He asked for an appropriation of $750,000, but was unsuccessful in getting it. Maj. Dewey, Paymaster United States army, who has charge of the final settlement of the cases for which provision was made by the last Congress, has taken up the matter and expects in a few days to commence sending out checks. His clerical force being rather limited, three or four months will probably elapse before the last case is reached. Pending a decision by the War Department on the new mileage law the Paymaster-General of the army has, in response to inquiries from officers of his department, directed the payment of mileage, when authorized by law, at the rate of four cents per mile, and railroad fare, under exactly the same regulations which governed payments under the former law allowing eight cents per mile for all expenses. By this action it is meant that there shall be no mileage allowance over certain land-grant railroads. The question before the Secretary is whether the law does not allow mileage over all roads.

A general order has been issued from the War Department promulgating the sentence of the court-martial in the case of First-Lieut. Charles R. Ward, Tenth Cavalry, who was tried on charges of drunkenness at Fort Grant, Arizona, in May last. The court found him guilty and brought in a sentence of dismissal, but President Cleveland mitigated it to suspension from rank and pay for three months.

In filling vacancies on the disability or retired list of the army the War Department has determined to make its selection from among those who block the way for promotion. In accordance with this plan, Second-Lieut. John T. Barnett, Fifth Cavalry, who stands at the head of the list of Second Lieutenants in his regiment, has just been retired. This officer graduated from the military academy in 1875, and since that time has performed only a month or two of light duty, being most of the time at his home on sick leave. He served with his company for only one day. There are two vacancies on the disability list and about thirty incapacitated officers awaiting retirement. First-Lieuts. Raphall and Taylor will in all probability be selected for these vacancies, since they are stopping promotion in their regiment. The only other incapacitated officer of the line who stands in the way is Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher of the Twenty-first Infantry. His retirement is likely to follow as soon as an opportunity is offered.

It is expected that the President will decide upon a successor to Surgeon-General Murray before he starts off on his vacation, but there is not the slightest intimation as to whom he will select. Lieut. A. K. Smith is another addition to the list of candidates. Friends of the President in Buffalo and New York City are understood to be working in his behalf.

The Lieutenant-General has decided that hospital stewards belong to the non-commissioned staff of posts, and should appear under arms with the troops at reviews and inspections, as is now provided for other non-commissioned staff.

The following-named army officers are registered at the office of the Adjutant-General: Maj. W. T. Tucker, Paymaster; First-Lieut. Alexander Rogers, Fourth Cavalry; Col. Julian McAllister, Ordnance Department; Lieut.-Col. H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate; Col. W. B. Royall, Fourth Cavalry.

Capt. Moses Harris of Troop M, First Cavalry, has been ordered from Fort Custer, Mont., to do police duty at the Yellowstone Park.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

The Parson Who Turned an Honest Penny by Barberous Methods.

Boston *Record:* Away down in Maine, in a region where the usages remain as primitive as they are anywhere in the United States, there is an aged parson who performs not only the ordinary clerical duties, preaching to the people of the district, marrying and burying them, but also turns an honest penny by cutting their hair on occasions. The old parson isn't exactly an artist in this line, and is distressingly absent-minded; but there is no barber anywhere in the neighborhood, and nobody there cares much about a Parker House cut, any way.

One day 'Lige Jones, an old codger and jack at all trades of the neighborhood, came to the parson to get his hair cut; and the parson, who was evidently meditating too deeply his next Sunday's sermon to note what he was doing, cut the hair in most phenomenally ragged and irregular style. In some places he had shorn the hair down to the scalp and in others left it almost untouched; so that when he had finished his absent-minded task his subject's head had a weird and unkempt look that was wonderful to behold.

"What shall I pay ye, parson?" he asked.

"O, come and mow the hazel brush out back of the house tomorrow," said the parson.

When 'Lige got home his wife exclaimed:

"Mercy on me! what you been a-doin'?"

"Gittin' my hair cut," said 'Lige.

"Laws a me, if the parson didn't do a purty job this time," said she, "then there ain't no truth in revelation!"

Next day the parson had a funeral to attend to, and when he got home he found the man whose hair he had cut the day before just leaving the place. He had mowed the hazel bush so that in one spot the tops had just been mowed off, in another it was cut half way down, in another mowed to the ground, and in another torn up by the roots. It was the sorriest looking field that anybody ever saw.

"Why, I declare!" said the parson. "What have you been doing?"

"Mowin' the hazel," said 'Lige.

"Mowin' it? You've been manglin' it," said the parson.

'Lige simply took off his hat and presented his chaotic crown to the parson's gaze.

"Well, well," said he, "did I do that? Well, come into the house and I'll cut it for you."

The parson did the best work that he could this time, considering the havoc he had made the day before, and when he had finished 'Lige Jones took up his bush-scythe again and—went home.

FARM AND STOCK.

WINTER-KILLING OF TREES, AND SOME FACTS RELATING THERETO.

A Willow for Arid Situations—Chemistry and the Growth of Plants—Essentials in Farming—Speed Rings at Illinois State Fairs—Feeding and Butter-Making—The Drinking Water of Animals—Farm and Stock Notes.

The condition of a tree when winter sets in has more to do with its survival intact than most persons imagine. A tree may be perfectly hardy in one soil and situation and in another near by it may be tender. In the one case it may have been kept growing late in the autumn, and freezing weather found it green, sappy, and susceptible to a temperature that, had its wood been fully ripe, it would have successfully resisted. The seasons in the West are often favorable to late autumn growth. If in the case of fruit-trees bearing a full crop, weakening the vitality of the tree, favorable weather for fall growth ensues, especially if warm winter suns should occur followed by cold nights, disaster is pretty sure to come. The extensive winter-killing of the apple tree in Illinois two years ago is a case in point. The disaster was most marked in early and constant-bearing sorts, while shy bearers, even those considered tender, went through comparatively unscathed. The reason was obvious. Growth was natural and the wood was fully ripened, while the bearing trees, in the attempt to do two years' work in one, failed. The present dry season, under plenty of rain and favorable autumn weather, may force trees into a second growth this fall. If so there will be danger of winter-killing. To avoid this every means possible should be used. Above all no cultivation should be allowed, since this will stimulate growth. For trees where special means may be used heavy mulching would be indicated, since this would keep the soil less susceptible either to excessive wetting or heat. To prevent the killing of young seedlings probably no better plan could be used than to protect them with mulch, and as an additional protection the summer shade usually given should be continued through the winter. The relative hardiness of young forest seedlings, from observations made at the Ohio Experiment Station after severe winters, is given as follows:

Seedlings of green ash and yellow locust escaped without any loss; 1 per cent of scarlet maple and of black ash was killed; 5 per cent of red oak, 6 per cent of white ash and wild cherry, 7 per cent of maple sugar, 8 per cent of catalpa, 20 per cent of red oak, 33 per cent of cucumber tree, 50 per cent of black walnut, 55 per cent of chestnut, and 81 per cent of white oak seedlings were killed.

With age the white oak is one of the hardiest trees of our Northern forests, but, like the blackwalnut and chestnut, is peculiar in respect to soil and situation. It is more than likely that locations and conditions had much to do with the great fatality in the trees named. Hence the tree-planter should consider the conditions of soil, location, and climate to insure success.

A Desert Tree.

What has been called the desert willow (*salix acutifolia*), Prof. Budd of the Iowa Agricultural College thinks may be valuable for planting on the dry prairies of Western Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and Manitoba. He says if it fails when put out for shade, shelter belts, or timber in those dry sections or on some of the dry uplands of Northwest Iowa it would be useless to try any other species of tree now obtainable. As to its capability, it is stated that on the rich black soil of Central Russia it makes a large and really beautiful tree, while on the sandy deserts of southeast Russia, where the annual rainfall is often less than ten inches, it still makes a medium-sized, handsome tree with dark-green foliage, when all other trees except the wild olive are withered with heat and drouth.

At the Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., the foliage of this willow is stated to be perfect and to make rapid growth the last of July, while the white willow under the heat and drouth is yellow and casts its leaves. The reason, as given by Dr. Halstead, is, that both sides of the leaves are protected by successive layers of pallisade cells as in our native compass plant, and the branches are covered with pubescent bloom like that on the foreign plums, which seems also to be a provision of nature for lessening evaporation in times of need like the present.

In this day, when speculators are constantly seeking plants upon which to make a sensation, and foist many trees and plants into notoriety for money-making purposes, planters should go slow to believing all that is claimed. Prof. Budd, however, cannot be placed in this class. He never says what he does not think, nor does he recommend what has not stood a fair test under adverse circumstances. The willows as a class are not of much value as timber trees. The wood is light, soft, and decays quickly when cut. As fuel, when dry, it burns out quicky, but makes a rather strong heat. On the other hand, it grows readily from cuttings and quickly reaches a considerable size, forming windbreaks and shelter. If further experiment with this Russian willow causes it to hold its present record, it should become valuable for planting on arid situations where more valuable timber will not grow.

Chemistry of Growth.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* has this to say upon the subject of life and growth:

Not only plants, and fruits, and seeds, but animals, and insects, and reptiles contain precisely the same elements we find in the soils of earth on which they subsist, and only differ from the earth by what is known as organic construction and the condition. In all things conceivable there are but the two stages: The living and the so-called dead, and it is chemical action which is accountable for the change from one condition to the other.

This admitted, the correspondent argues as follows:

All our divisions and subdivisions of both living and dead matters, are simply the divisions of chemical combinations of constituent elements; the one capable of life and the other containing the elements of life in a more fixed condition. Crystalline instead of organic. Besides these two grand divisions of matter in the more fixed condition, there are many degrees of change from the one condition toward the other, known as decay, rust, or oxidation and aerification into the primitive elements of which they are composed. It is in this third or transitory state that all change from one condition to the order is effected: in the earth for the growth of vegetation and in the stomach for the growth of animal beings. If the "primitive" rock did not disintegrate we should have no soils; if no soils no vegetation: no vegetation no animation and no life; and if the "primitive" rock did not contain the elements of life thus locked up in their crystalline condition there is no other source from which it could be philosophically derived to us, and, as we have said before, chemical action is the cause and the sun the source of all life.

Two Ends of Farming.

Without good seed there cannot be the most successful farming, for however good the cultivation, it is partially thrown away upon imperfect seed. As well may one expect to get high-caste animals from scrub stock. Yet selection of perfect seed requires less care than the selection of superior breeding stock. Nevertheless, the man who prepares the soil carefully and cultivates well an indifferent seed, is a better farmer than he who is careful in the selection of seed and cultivates indifferently, just as the man is more successful who feeds common stock liberally than he who neglects the proper feeding of improved stock.

Agricultural Notes and Comment.

The Japanese persimmon is reported to flourish well about Richmond, Va., and has been successfully grown in Baltimore, Md.

If you receive trees or plants shipped from a distance, it is well to place the roots in water for from twelve to twenty-four hours before planting out.

A contemporary says: "Dip soft wood posts, such as willow and poplar, into coal tar, and the wood is made to last in the ground equal to the best seasoned oak."—Any person can satisfy himself of the fallacy of this by trying the experiment.

Australia will hereafter pay more attention to the cultivation of crops. In addition to the products now grown there, a commission has lately recommended the increased growth of the poppy, the olive, the caper, the castor-oil plant, medicinal rhubarb, madder, rape, indigo, and mustard.

Mulching strawberries increases the size of the fruit, as well as the yield. It keeps the berries clean, and, therefore, in more marketable condition. The mulching should be laid on in the autumn, just after the ground has been frozen, and be opened away from the plants in the spring.

The man who receives his farm in low condition and does not improve it is equally a poor farmer, but not so guilty as he who receives a farm in high condition and allows it to run down. None can be called successful farmers in the highest sense unless they improve the condition of their farms.

LIVE STOCK.

Speed Rings at the Illinois State Fair.

THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of the following communication from the Hon. E. C. Lewis, member of the State Board of Agriculture from the Eighth Congressional District and superintendent of speed tests at the Illinois State Fair, to be held here, beginning Sept. 6:

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice some suggestions in your "Stock and Farm" columns, under the head "In the Interest of Agriculture," concerning speed premiums at the Illinois State Fair. This is no new question to the members of the Board of Agriculture. It has always been fairly discussed and, like all other questions, is decided by vote, the majority governing. THE TRIBUNE questions the propriety of the action, if not the motives, of the majority in voting $5,000 for speed tests. As one of the majority I would say I accept the definition that "the legitimate province" of boards of agriculture "is to promote the interests of agriculture in its several departments and to hold fairs in which prizes are distributed for the best specimens in husbandry and animals of improved stock." I am not particular, however, that it should be similar to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. I am more anxious that it shall meet the advanced views of our own people.

The trotting-horse is an American product. The people of Illinois have large sums of money invested in properties of various kinds connected with trotting-horses. Extensive breeding farms without number have been established wholly in this interest, and in many sections ordinary farmers and men of all professions and business have become interested in this kind of stock, as well as in many manufactured products dependent upon it. All this property is taxed, pays a large share of the money appropriated by the State, and rightly demands recognition. If the payment of prizes to the "best specimens of improved stock" is legitimate, then it is necessary that proper tests be made to ascertain which are the best specimens. These tests, to be fair, must be governed by rules, and the best known rules are those adopted by the National Trotting Association, which have been also adopted by the State Board of Agriculture to govern contests of speed at its annual exhibition.

Again, it is necessary that the State Board of Agriculture in conducting the business of State fairs shall make the business pay. The appropriation from the State would not pay the expenses of the department if it were to be risked on an annual exhibition not kept on a paying basis. It is the judgment of the "majority of two votes" that without speed attractions the annual exhibitions would not pay. This again is evidence of the great interest taken in this class of horses by the public, whose representatives the members of the State Board of Agriculture are. Perhaps the "majority of two" err in judgment. If so the people should see to it that their places are supplied by men of more wisdom. What has been said of the trotting horse applies with equal force, so far as the money involved is concerned, to the running horse. Believing that THE TRIBUNE desires as much as the writer that the State Board of Agriculture shall always do the proper thing, I venture the above suggestions as to the views of the "majority of two."

EDWARD C. LEWIS.

Healthy Hogs.

It has been pretty definitly proved that filth, impure water, and general want of care are largely conducive to epidemics of so-called hog cholera, a number of diseases—lung, intestinal, and blood diseases—going under that name when more than usually fatal. In view of the fact that water-courses and ponds are especially low this season, owing to the drouth, those who have droves of hogs should be especially careful that swine do not get water from these sources. Such water will be more than likely to carry the germs of malignant disease. The better plan would be to use only the water of wells, even at the expense of considerable extra labor. In addition to this great care should be used that all the surroundings be kept perfectly clean. No less important is a diversity of food. The man who places his dependence on corn as diet for hogs, old and young, is generally the first to suffer when malignant diseases become epidemic. Swine are not only gregarious in their habits, but they are dependent upon a variety of food, and cannot be kept on one single article even as well as other farm animals. The sagacious man will easily understand the necessity of changing the grain food of swine, as well as supplying a daily quantity of vegetable food. This may consist of any plants the hogs will eat, including clover. So far as roots are concerned artichokes and potatoes will be indicated, and if swine can be allowed to gather these for themselves so much the better. At the first symptoms of disease the feeder should look to the surroundings and remove all the animals to clean pastures, separating the sick from the well. When we find drooping ears, low-hanging head, diarrhea, vomiting, rapid breath, and an aversion to light, the hog is far on the road to death.

Stock Notes and Experience.

Nearly one-half (44 per cent) of the wool of the world is produced in Europe. Great Britain as a manufacturing centre of wool requires three times as much as that country produces.

A contemporary truly says: One of the worst misfortunes to a pig is to have a shiftless owner, one who is so heedless and coarse that he is not ashamed of making his pork in filth. Such a man is hard to redeem, but it is hard on the pig.

In Illinois 35 per cent of the cattle are either purely bred or have part of their blood from purely-bred animals. In the country at large about 50 per cent of the stock have received no infusion of improved blood, but are bred in a hap-hazard way.

A fatal disease among horses is reported from Harrison County, Indiana. The symptoms are a sore neck or throat and running at the nose. This would seem to point to influenza, with typhoid complications. The quality of the water drank should be looked to.

Encourage the breeding of any class of horses that are better than those already in your vicinity. Improvement, if slow, is better than going backward. Do not breed from cross-road stallions because they are cheap. A neighborhood of farmers may easily club together and bring a good draft stallion to improve their stock.

The Southdown possesses a power and capacity of transmitting its characteristics to its offspring and absorbing the distinctive features of other breeds that no other sheep has except the Merino. This quality is doubtless owing to its purity and antiquity of blood compared with other breeds of medium and coarse wool.

The *United States Dairyman* advises those who are bound to be mere meat-raisers to hie themselves to cheap lands, and use them for all they are worth till civilization encroaches upon their ranches, but those who have good, high-priced land in our middle West should know that on such land making milk is more profitable than making meat.

The Original Big Sunflower.

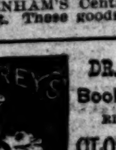
Florida is boasting of a sunflower measuring thirteen inches in diameter and weighing five and a half pounds.

Pains in the back, kidney and liver troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial.

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This secret has been successfully solved by the PARFUMERIE MONTE CHRISTO.

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It not only beautifies the complexion; brilliant transparency, by the leading and America, and by leading physicians guaranteed or Price $1.50 per box. It also purifies and produces a ency. It is indorsed Belles of Europe is recommended cians. Satisfaction money refunded.

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Cleansed, Purified, and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandchild by your Cuticura Remedies. When six months old his left hand began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin beneath the upper lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old of consumption (scrofula, of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the Cuticura Remedies, using the Cuticura and the Cuticura Soap freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the Cuticura Resolvent his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Remedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose, and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of 6 years, a strong and healthy child. The scars on his hands must always remain; his hands are strong, though we once feared he would never be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did him no good. All who saw the child before using the Cuticura Remedies and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you, you are at liberty to use them. MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,

May 9, 1885. 612 E. Clay-st., Bloomington, Ill.

The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who, being with him every day, became accustomed to the disease. MAGGIE HOPPING.

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Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat, and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver, and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

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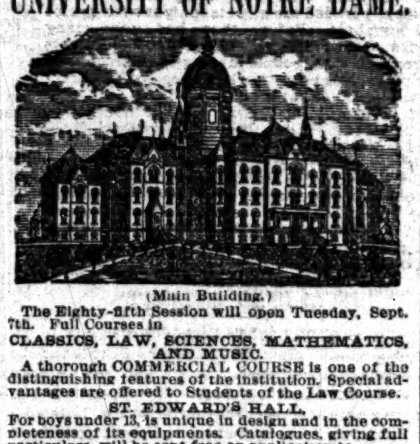
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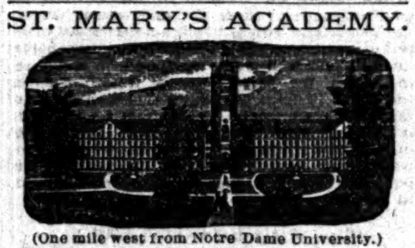
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MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bethlehem, Pa. Established 1749, and in successful operation ever since; offers a thorough education in all departments at moderate cost.

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GANNETT INSTITUTE. For young ladies, Boston, Mass. Family and day school. Full corps of teachers and lecturers. The 33d year begins Sept. 29, 1886. For circular apply to Rev. Geo. Gannett, A. M., 69 Chester Sq., Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE, Boarding School. AT MORGAN PARK (near Chicago.) G. THAYER, LL. D., Pres.

Bettie Stuart Institute Springfield, Ill., For Young Ladies. Courses—Classical, Literary, and in Music and Art. Advantages unsurpassed. Home comforts. Careful training. Fall term begins Sept. 15, 1886. For catalogues apply to Mrs. M. McKEE HOMES.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW The Fall Term will begin Sept. 22. For circular address H. BOOTH, Chicago, Ill.

MOUNT ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

DUBUQUE, - - IOWA.

This institution, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M., is situated on one of the most picturesque and highest points of Dubuque. The course of study is thorough, nothing being omitted that is necessary to impart a FINISHED EDUCATION. Building heated by steam, lighted by gas, and thoroughly ventilated.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT Comprises a thorough course of graduation in Theory and Practice.

Every advantage is afforded to those who wish to pursue a special course in Painting, and general instructions in Drawing are given in class rooms. For particulars address SISTER SUPERIOR, Mount St. Joseph's, Dubuque, Iowa.

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School for YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. 2417 Michigan-av.

This school furnishes the means for a thorough and symmetrical education.

Youngest scholars receive oral lessons in French and object lessons in Natural History. Much attention is given to the study of English Literature. As far as possible every pupil receives the personal instruction of the Principal. All necessary assistance is rendered by experienced teachers.

Superior location; unusually attractive schoolrooms. French or German without extra charge. Fall term opens September 20.

Mrs. Babcock will receive a few young ladies into her family.

KNOX COLLEGE,

GALESBURG, ILL. KNOX SEMINARY. KNOX ACADEMY. KNOX SCHOOL OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS. KNOX CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. KNOX SCHOOL OF ART. Fall term opens Sept. 2. Send for Catalogues. NEWTON BATEMAN, President.

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Courses in Agriculture; Engineering, Mechanical, Civil, and Mining; Chemistry, Natural History; English and Modern Languages; Ancient Languages. Preparatory Course of one year. Women admitted. For information address SELIM H. PEABODY, LL. D. Post-Office—Champaign, Ill.

KENWOOD HALL, No. 5001 Lake Avenue, Chicago. Mrs. Helen Ekin Starrett, Principal. A Home and day school for young ladies. Pupils prepared for any college. Superior facilities for the study of music and art. Twelve young ladies received in the family of the Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 8. Circulars on application. Early application necessary for boarding pupils.

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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY. CHESTER. 25th year opens Sept. 15. Costly buildings and equipment. Thorough Instruction. A MILITARY COLLEGE. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Circulars of D. C. Nichols, Esq., 208 La Salle-st., or COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

Howard Collegiate Institute, WEST BRIDGEWATER, MASS. For Girls and Young Women. Thorough general education. Preparation for College or for advanced standing in College. HELEN MAGILL, Ph. D., Principal. Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, Billerica, Mass., 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston & Lowell R. R. A strictly select family school for boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Fall term commences Sept. 13. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Principal.

WASHINGTON PARK.



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SEVEN RACES!

With 54 Starters, including

The Palmer House Stakes

WITH THE FOLLOWING STARTERS:

BEACONSFIELD, PUNKA, MODESTY, IRISH PAT, BINNETTE, KING OF NORFOLK, AND WAUKESHA.

ALSO A RACE OF MILE HEATS.

RACES COMMENCE PROMPTLY AT 2:30 P. M.

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Reserved Seats for Ladies Accompanied by Gentlemen.

Illinois Central Special Trains will leave depot foot of Lake-st. for Club Grounds at 11:05 a. m., stopping at intermediate stations; 12:30, 1:20, 1:45, and 2:10 each race day, stopping at Van Buren and Twenty-second-sts. Trains return immediately after races.

State-st. cars run every two minutes, landing passengers at main entrance.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND OPENING

TONIGHT! TONIGHT! SATURDAY, AUG. 14, Entirely remodeled at an expense of $45,000.

THE FINEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.

ROBERT DOWNING AS SPARTACUS, The greatest presentation of FORREST and McCULLOUGH'S

GLADIATOR!

Ever given in this country. The support comprises the principal members of McCULLOUGH'S and SALVINI'S Companies. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY and COSTUMES. MULDOON, THE FAMOUS ATHLETE, AS THE FIGHTING GAUL.

CHELTENHAM BEACH.

J. H. HAVERLY..................General Manager

THIS SATURDAY, AUG. 14,

SECOND GRAND HAVERLY DAY.

PAUL BOYTON'S AQUATICS AT 6 P. M. POMPEII AT 9 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS..................50c

Steamer Cyclone from State-st. Bridge and foot of Harrison-st., Lake Front, 2:00, 4:30, and 7:30 p. m. Illinois Central Fast Train at 7:50 does not stop after 31st-st. Remember, POMPEII does not commence to-night until 9 o'clock. Reserved seats for Amphitheatre: 25c. SPEND YOUR SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY AT THE BEACH.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY. MATINEE AND NIGHT. WM. FOOTE'S

MILLENNIAL MINSTREL CARNIVAL.

101 PERFORMERS 101

A wonderful aggregation, specially united for this engagement only, introducing nearly all those famous in the minstrel world in a programme of rare excellence. The great Bursell, Schoolcraft and Coes, Arlington, Rice, Seamon, Fox, Van Auken, and the Grand Ensemble, creating a sensation. Seats secured at Box-Office.

CASINO THEATRE AND CAFE. Clark-st., one block north of bridge.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL! Grand Ladies' Matinee Today at 2. Orchestral Concert after the Opera until 6.

MAID OF BELLEVILLE.

ALL THE FAVORITES.

Grand Orchestral Concert every evening in the Cafe after the Opera. 25c. Admission to Both Entertainments. 25c.

Special Notice.—Reserved-seat coupons from Columbia, McVicker's, Hooley's, Grand, and Chicago Opera House will admit you to concert after 10:30.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

11th WEEK. RICE'S BEAUTIFUL **EVANGELINE** POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT OF LAURA DAINTY In the powerful drama entitled A MOUNTAIN PINK. Benefit of Miss Dainty tonight. Next Week, Sunday, Aug. 15—MILTON NOBLES.

BASE-BALL PARK, Harrison, Van Buren, and Loomis-sts. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT. **Siege and Battle of Vicksburg.** A Grand Double Display of Fireworks. 25c—ADMISSION—25c.

CHATTANOOGA. STORMING OF

MISSION RIDGE.

Time-honored battlefield faithfully portrayed. Magnetic action. Magnificent scenery. Open daily 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., Sunday included. Cable cars to Panorama-place.

COLUMBIA THEATRE. Under the management of..............J. M. HILL. 10th Week of THE JAPANESE VILLAGE. Receptions, 10 to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 10 p. m., daily (except Sunday). Special Notice to the Ladies—The two little Japanese babies (the first born in this country) will be AT HOME EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENINGS AT 9. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c. Every one receives a souvenir.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre, Randolph-st., near Clark. Most Beautiful Fat Lady. Pedal Pianist. Hindoo Juggler. 50,000 New Wonders.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM. Week beginning Monday, Aug. 9. THE BOSTON MUSEUM CURIOSITY CONGRESS. In the Theatre—The Whippler Twin's Magnates.

THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE OF THE REBELLION.

SHILOH!

Is depicted to the life at the GREAT PANORAMA on Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open Day and Evening.

CHICAGO BALL-PARK, Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.

BASE-BALL.

St. Louis vs. Chicagos, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3:30 p. m. Tickets for sale at usual places.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE. J. C. GOLDTHWAITE..............Proprietor. TODAY at 2. TONIGHT at 8. D'ALVINI, SHORTIS, and CHRISSIKITCHI. The Greatest Bill Ever Seen in Chicago. D'Alvini the talk of the town. Monday, Aug. 16—THE CHICAGO MINSTRELS. Sale of Seats now going on.

SALE OF ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, in the case of Robert G. Hervey et al., against the Illinois Midland Railway Company, in chancery, and other causes consolidated therewith, entered on the 10th day of June, 1886, the undersigned, Special Commissioner, will, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1886, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five o'clock p. m., at the north door of the United States court-house and post-office building, in the City of Springfield, in the State of Illinois, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, without redemption, the following properties and franchises, to wit:

The railroad and property, rights and franchises, of the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad Company, whose name has been changed to that of the Illinois Midland Railway Company, mortgaged by its trust deed of April 25, 1872, to James F. Secor, trustee, including its line of railroad extending from Farmdale, Illinois, to Maroa, Illinois;

Also the railroad and property, rights and franchises of the Paris & Decatur Railroad Company, mortgaged by its trust deed of July 1st, 1872, to the Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, including its line of railroad extending from Paris, Illinois, to Hervey City, Illinois, and its interest in the line of railroad from Hervey City to the junction with the Illinois Central Railroad near Decatur, Illinois, and its locomotives and cars of every kind;

Also the railroad and property, rights and franchises of the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad Company, mortgaged by its trust deed of April 1st, 1874, to the Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, including its line of railroad extending from Farrington, Illinois, to Paris, Illinois.

The said three lines of railroad have been operated as one line, known as the Illinois Midland Railway.

Also, four locomotives and certain other property acquired by the receivers, a schedule of which will be furnished on the day of sale.

The accepted bidder for each of said railroads shall pay ten thousand dollars, and the accepted bidder for said locomotives, two thousand dollars at the time of sale, and within fourteen days thereafter shall file bond, with surety, conditioned for the payment of the remainder of the purchase money as the same may be ordered to be paid by the court.

Purchasers owning receivers' certificates or other claims made liens by said decree, or mortgage bonds, will be credited on their bids with the amounts they would be entitled to receive thereon, had the sale been made exclusively for cash, in the manner provided in said decree.

Upon confirmation of sale, and full compliance with the conditions of sale, the purchasers will receive proper conveyances, and also possession of the railroads and properties bought.

Petersburg, Illinois, June 28, 1886. N. W. BRANSON, Special Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR PUMPING ENGINES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Town Clerk, at his office at Town Hall, Town of Lake, Cook Co., Ill., until 2 P. M. Sept. 1st, 1886, for the construction and erection of two (2) horizontal compound condensing pumping engines, with the necessary steam boilers and all the necessary steam and water connections, equipments and appurtenances, to render the whole complete in every detail for constant daily service according to the requirements of the specifications on file in said office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Town Clerk indorsed "Proposals for Pumping-Engines" and be accompanied with two thousand ($2,000) dollars in currency or a certified check for the same amount on some responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago and made payable to the order of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders must state the location of their works or shops.

A copy of the specifications will be furnished persons desiring to bid upon their application at said office. JOSEPH P. GALLAGHER, Town Clerk.

Town of Lake, Aug. 14, 1886.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured Without the Knowledge of Patient by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It INSTANTLY destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. Can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with NEVER-FAILING results. Thousands have been cured who today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Indorsed by everybody but saloon-keepers.

For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., or WM. M. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, the Best Dressing for the Hair. Try it. Price $1. J. CRISTADORO, 95 William-st., New York. Interesting pamphlets sent free.

NICKEL PLATING.

Registers Replated; Fenders, Grates, Chandeliers, etc., Replated, Lacquered and Cleaned. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, 95 Ohio Street.

OPTICAL INSTITUTE. 99 E. RANDOLPH ST. N. WATRY, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN. SUCCESSOR TO WATRY & BORSCH. $1.50, 2, 2.50 Buys the best Spectacles. Lower grades at $1.00 to 25c. Eyes examined FREE.

Dr. HENRY OLIN, Eye and Ear Surgeon. Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West. Eyes sent by Express. Office 163 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

B. F. Marsh, Warsaw, Ill., is at the Pacific.

Michael Davitt and Patrick Egan are at the Pacific.

Congressman R. R. Hitt of Mount Morris, Ill., arrived at the Grand Pacific last evening from Washington. He said he thought the Cutting difficulty was virtually settled.

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was at the Palmer yesterday, having come from Somerset, O., where he visited his mother. He is on his way to St. Louis, and simply stopped over to call at the army headquarters and see some of his friends. His health is excellent.

IN GENERAL.

A panorama of the Battle of Chattanooga was received at the Custom-House yesterday. It was destined for Kansas City. The duties on it were nearly $5,000.

The directors of the Public Library, after five attempts, succeeded yesterday on the fifth ballot in electing George J. Brine as President, who received five of the nine votes cast.

The effects of the Iroquois Club have already been moved into the club's new quarters in the old Union League rooms, and today the club will vacate its present quarters.

The thirty-pound salmon killed by Mr. James L. High has arrived and his friends can see it at the residence of Mr. A. H. Pratt, No. 3229 Prairie avenue. The fish will be cut up Monday evening.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 73°; 9 a. m., 72°; 10 a. m., 73°; 11 a. m., 74°; 12 m., 77°; 1 p. m., 78°; 3 p. m., 82°; 6 p. m., 82°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.35; 6 p. m., 29.35.

The County Board are going right ahead on the new assessment scheme. The champions of the resolution ordering the reassessment are so confident of its success that they have already ordered 178 books prepared for the different County Assessors with which to commence their work. These have all to be ruled and bound and will take some weeks to prepare. As the County Board has never officially ordered these books it is hard to see just where the authority came from.

The Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks is growing smaller. Some of them are dropped every week. The latest victims in Capt. White's division are E. M. Wilcox, on the Chicago and West Liberty route, and Irvin Lewis, on the Chicago and Cedar Rapids. Both were old employés of the fourth class, at a salary of $1,150. Wilcox took an active part in politics at his home in Rock Island, and it was given out that offensive partisanship was the cause of his removal, but he, as well as his intimate friends, know otherwise.

The Committee on Public Service met again yesterday and went over the salary list of several county offices. The present lists of salaries and positions in the offices of the Coroner, the County Physician, Superintendent of Schools, County Clerk, Clerk of the County Court, Circuit Court, Criminal Court, Probate Court, County Treasurer, and County Agent were accepted without change. When the Normal School list was reached Van Pelt said there had been great dissatisfaction in the board over the cost of that institution and whatever was done by the committee would likely be undone by the board. He, personally, was in favor of "shutting up the shop." As extra engineers would soon be needed there it was decided to make no change for the present.

The members of the Western Export Association succeeded yesterday in perfecting their new pool, although the Nebraska City distillery did not enter it. A committee was selected to wait upon the proprietors at Boston and try again to win it over. They provided sufficient funds to pay for the closed houses up to Aug. 1, and the price per gallon on spirits was raised from $1.07 to $1.08 from today. The pool will operate at once, and, unless it bursts, will continue for one year. The running capacity was fixed at 28 per cent, and an assessment of six cents per bushel will be made from the running houses to those closed during August. Nothing was done with the American Purchasing & Leasing Company, as the one subscription to the $200,000 capital stock of the Nebraska City distillery is not yet made.

The North Side Cable Road.

Workmen are engaged at the old Clark street barns of the North Chicago City Railway Company, at the corner of Elm street, removing dirt preparatory to constructing the foundations for the cable machinery. President Yerkes said yesterday that he couldn't tell when operations would be begun on the streets. It depended upon the arrival of the material, contracts for which had been let. He also said it was doubtful if a bridge were built at Wells or Clark street this year. The property-owners on the latter didn't seem particularly anxious to have a double bridge. Asked regarding the "Rapid-Transit Car Company," which was incorporated Thursday by James M. Whalang of Chicago, F. A. Woodford of Milwaukee, Jesse W. Starr of Philadelphia, and George F. Archer of Camden, N. J., and which was supposed to be in some way connected with the North Side Company, President Yerkes said he had never heard of it, and knew nothing about it.

Chicago Retail Druggists' Association.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association a fair representation was present at the hall in the Methodist Church Block. In his address President Jamieson referred to the repeal of the permit tax by the City Council, which now permits liquor to be sold for medicinal purposes by druggists at a tax of $1, whereas formerly a permit or license cost $25. The chief topic of discussion was the proposed organization of the Chicago Pharmical Company, and subscriptions to the stock were made. This company will secure the preparation of special brands of goods goods in the way of cosmetics, toilet articles, and sundries, and will control the brands, trade-marks, and copyrights of such articles, thus insuring reasonable prices, purity, and unquestioned merit. This action is based upon the deleterious effect of quack face powders and cosmetics which contain lead and result in lead poisoning. The plan was indorsed by those present, and the Executive Council instructed to organize the company. The election of officers resulted: President, T. N. Jamieson; Vice-Presidents, W. K. Forsyth, R. E. Rhode, and W. G. Morris; Secretary, G. P. Englehard; Treasurer, Bodo Whlendorf.

Three Little Indiana Maids Who Ran Away.

Three young women are detained in the armory station awaiting the arrival of their anxious parents. Goshen and Elkhart are two small cities in Northern Indiana, are but eight miles apart, and social and commercial intercourse between the two are common. It was thus easy enough for Miss Mamie Lehman, an 18-year-old resident of the former, and Misses Ellie Whitmeyer and Lena Petit, both aged 16 years, of the latter town, to meet and plot an escapade. This they did, and to carry their plans into execution secured $50 and came to Chicago. They left their homes Aug. 1, and three days later their descriptions were in the hands of the Chicago police. Detective Halloran discovered them at 11 o'clock Thursday night, and transferred them from their lodgings at No. 12 Clark street to the Harrison Street Station. The girls have a tearful story to tell and are heartily glad that an opportunity to go home is thrust upon them. When they first reached the city they went to a Wabash avenue hotel, but a $2-per-day rate soon drove them to humbler quarters. This retreat was found them by a certain "Harry" and one "Charlie," two young fellows who took a temporary interest in them. The quest for work which the girls made was fruitless. Their parents have been informed and are coming for them.

The Training-School for Girls and Its New Building.

The building of the Chicago Training-School for Girls is now in course of erection at the northwest corner of Dearborn avenue and Ohio street. Yesterday the inspectors of the Street Department discovered that the building which, on the corner, was built in the shape of a round tower was encroaching about two feet and a half or three feet upon the public sidewalk, which was clearly a violation of the building ordinances of the city. Work was at once stopped, but the building was already two stories high, and this encroaching rounded tower extended the entire distance. The parties connected with the institution disclaimed all intention of violating the law, and asserted that A.J. Manierre and Tiedemann had told them to go ahead and everything would be all right. To take the building down would involve a serious loss, and to allow it to remain is against the law, and the question is a serious one for the school. After consultation with the city authorities, however, it was finally decided that the institution should executed a bond of indemnity and agree to bear the expense of removing the obstruction up to the second floor after the meeting of the Council, should that body fail to allow the tower to remain upon the sidewalk front of the building. An attempt will be made to induce the Council to permit this encroachment to remain, but failing in that the city will make such alterations as are necessary and the Training-School will bear the expense.

BETTING AT THE RACES.

Those Who Do It and How They Go About It—Buying Tips of the Colored Men—Luck Is with the Ignorant.

Those who bet on horse races always afford an interesting study to the observer. In Washington Park during the racing season one can almost tell the various vocations of the different individuals when away from the track. Every station in life, from the stable-boy to the millionaire, and every class of business, from the common gambler to the merchant prince, is represented. The professional gambler is always there. He never misses a day and spends nearly all of his time in the betting quarters, leaving them only at the last moment, just as the race is about to start, and he is back again almost before the race is over, whether he has won or not. His carefully shaved face with its waxed mustache is upturned to the pool-seller, and with his hands in his pockets or clasped behind his back, he stands there watching the betting. He awaits a good chance—"soft thing" he terms it—and then puts in his bid. Tips are his weakness, and he is in continual receipt of them—"dead-sure winners." Occasionally he receives several tips on as many different horses. In such a case he selects his favorit, and if his horse is left at the wire he curses himself mentally, without an outward sign that he had dropped $25 or $50. When he wins, in nearly every instance a faint smile overspreads his countenance, and he sometimes drops down to the bar to have a beer. The gamblers of Clark, Randolph, and Madison streets are well represented, but the delegation from South Halsted street is by no means insignificant.

There are some people who simply attend the races to look on and only bet mentally. These congratulate themselves when, if they had bet, they would have lost, and scold themselves when they would have won, and finally they are tempted to invest a couple of dollars with the bookmakers. A few such experiments suffice to kill the temptation. Then there is the young man whose phenomenal luck surprises the professional gambler. This young man doesn't know a race-horse from a sacred bull, but he puts up $2, and, strange to say, when the race is finished he takes a little cash away from the bookmakers. The young clerk who gets off Saturday afternoon is also there. He comes out to win a little spending money to last during the week, and he thinks he knows all the horses. He watches the first and second races with interest, and on the third one he puts up $5. When he sees his horse come in a very poor fourth he becomes gloomy and sits meditatively throughout the afternoon, not caring a snap who wins the other races.

But the negro is the oracle of the race track. He is always present in large numbers, in all shades and of all sizes. He knows or pretends to know all about the runners, and the larger portion of the betters bow before him for "tips." The negro moves about mysteriously, sometimes with a broad grin, and always with a knowing look. He gazes intently at the odds offered by the bookmakers, and a contemptuous smile covers his visage as he mutters mysteriously to himself. The sports congregated near him watch him narrowly and speculate among themselves as to the extent of his foresight on the coming race. Finally one of them draws the negro into a conversation. This is what the latter has been waiting and so mysteriously working for, and he warms up to his work, finally naming the monetary value of his store of private information. A bargain is struck, the money is handed over, and with a quiet whisper into the ear of the sport the negro silently disappears while the purchaser gathers his friends about him and they arrange a line of procedure. The Board of Trade man is there, and his face beams with pleasure as he pockets his winnings. The bookkeepers, grocery clerks, and young sports boil over with enthusiasm, and when they win they let forth a regular old Roman howl. Some women are present with large diamonds and expansive shirt bosoms, and bet in a most reckless manner. The escort or a program boy places the money on the horses for them. As a general rule the women use their own judgment to that of old-time "sports," but they invariably bet on a tip, no matter how unreliable. They are in the majority of cases big winners.

A NEW SUBDIVISION.

A Fifty-Acre Tract in Lake View Bought by James A. Lane to Be Known as Lane Park.

Mr. James R. Lane and others of Elgin, Ill., have purchased of the estate of William B. Ogden and E. H. Sheldon, through Janssen & Bosworth, agents, a fifty-acre tract of land in Lake View for $150,000. The tract is bounded by Ashland, Addison, and Southport avenues and Otto street. About half of it is covered by a grove of burr oaks, many of them two feet in diameter. The property is widely known as the famous picnic grounds of the old Deickman farm and will at once be transformed into a subdivision to be known as Lane Park. The property is four and one-half miles from the Court-House. It lies midway between the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroads, within easy reach of depots on both. The work of clearing and trimming the grove and platting the tract has begun, and within thirty days Lane Park lots will be ready for the market. A special feature will be solid concrete sidewalks, the only subdivision in the county having them. It is proposed to make this an exceptionally fine park subdivision, and portions of it will have buildings restricted in their cost, so that the owner of a lot will be assured of his neighbor erecting a building equally as fine as his own.

DOWN IN PACKINGTOWN.

Warren & Co. Refuse to Take Their Striking Workingmen Back—What Is Rumored the Packers May Possibly Do.

The packing firm of Robert Warren & Co. at the Stock-Yards did not take back their men yesterday who struck Thursday. There were plenty of others who wanted employment and they were employed. The old hands stood around the house, but when they found they would not be asked to return to work they went away. The men employed yesterday were unskilled laborers. It was the intention of the firm to do some killing, but it was finally decided not to do so. The house is now closed for the killing season. A small force of men is always employed about a packing-house, and Warren & Co. will keep this force. No killing or packing will be done.

According to the rumors circulated the packers, one and all, so the story goes, have adopted a new plan. The summer season is dull as far as hog-killing is concerned, while cattle are always slaughtered. The packers can afford to quit hog-killing for two months without being injured to any greater extent than they are at present, and this, it is claimed, they intend to do. A move of this kind would throw perhaps 15,000 men out of employment, and would enable the packers to make terms when the season opens. Just how much truth there is in the matter is unknown, but the men feel confident that a move in this direction will occur shortly.

SUBURBAN.

Morgan Park.

The Morgan avenue sewer now in process of construction is to cost $11,844.

During the storm Thursday night two dwelling houses that were about half finished were totally wrecked. The loss will fall on the building company.

Steps are now being taken to extend the water-supply system and provide against danger from fires.

Blue Island.

Buildings in course of erection at Wahl Bros.' brick-yards were damaged by the storm of Thursday night to the extent of $2,000.

Numerous complaints have been made that flowers are being stolen from the village cemetery. A reward will be offered for the detection of the thieves.

Washington Heights.

Grand street is to be graded from Ninety-ninth street to Tracy avenue.

The Village Trustees have passed an ordinance limiting the speed of passenger-trains within the limits of the corporation to twelve miles an hour.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL.

THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT THE EARLY DATE OF AUG. 26.

Congressman Dunham's Opposition Fruitless—The Leading Candidates for the Nomination—Jack Stephens Worried Because the Sheriff Is to Be Chosen Before the County Treasurer—Louis Hutt Mentioned for County Clerk—The Democratic Slate.

The early convention fever seems likely to become epidemic. Yesterday afternoon the Republican primaries in the First Congressional District were called for Aug. 25 and the convention for the day following, and it is not unlikely that conventions in the eight Senatorial districts where nominations have not been made will be called within a few days. The date fixed for the Congressional primaries was a disappointment to Congressman Dunham. He was the only candidate who attended the meeting of the Central Committee, which was held at the office of George Gibbs. Mr. Dunham insisted that the Congressional Convention should be postponed until after the county nominations were made, and before the committee met personally importuned each member to support his proposal.

All the members were present when the committee was called to order by D. W. Nickerson. An organization was made by the election of Frank Gilbert as Chairman and C. H. Crawford Secretary. D. W. Nickerson opened fire with a motion providing for the holding of the primaries Wednesday, Aug. 25, and the convention at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 10 o'clock the day following. C. H. Crawford, in the interest of Mr. Dunham, moved an amendment to hold the primaries Sept. 10, and the convention the 11th. J. H. Gilbert, the Fourth Ward candidate for County Clerk, proposed that the primaries be held at the same time as those for the County Convention, but his plan received no other support. During the discussion Mr. Crawford said the only way to divorce the Congressional fight from the influences of the county nominations was to hold the convention after the county ticket had been named. To this D. W. Nickerson retorted that two years ago Mr. Dunham had forced the nomination even in advance of the National Convention. As to divorcing the Congressional from the county fight, he thought the better way was to hold the Congressional Convention first, as had been done in the other districts. A number of candidates for county offices had requested him to secure the holding of the Congressional Convention first. Then Mr. Nickerson and John Humphrey got into a mild altercation, in which the fact was brought out that each had changed front within a few weeks, and had changed positions as to the time for holding the convention.

The first vote was on Crawford's substitute providing for a convention Sept. 11. Those voting for it were J. S. Crane of the Fourth Commissioners' District, C. H. Crawford of the Fifth, and John Humphrey of the Sixth. The negative votes were cast by D. W. Nickerson, George Gibbs, Frank Gilbert, and J. H. Gilbert, representing the first four wards in the order named. The substitute was therefore defeated. On the original motion to hold the primaries Aug. 25 and the convention the day following all the members voted aye except J. H. Gilbert and Frank Gilbert, the former, who is a candidate for County Clerk, very cleverly finessing by voting against both propositions. It having been decided to hold the primaries Aug. 25, the Crawford law was adopted, and it was also agreed that in Hyde Park the delegates should be elected by precincts. The delegates were appointed as follows: First Ward 8, Second 11, Third 12, Fourth 23, Hyde Park 19, Lake 16, and the other country towns, including all those south of the south line of Cicero and Proviso, 16. This makes a total of 105, and it will require 53 votes to nominate. The committee will meet again next Tuesday and issue the formal call and agree upon polling-places and judges.

The agreement upon the time for holding the convention will bring the fight for the Congressional nomination into prominence. Col. Abner Taylor is nominally a candidate, but is not considered to be seriously in the race. Mr. Dunham is, of course, a candidate for reëlection. The other candidates are Judge Eugene Cary of the Third Ward and W. H. Harper of the Fourth. If either gets the nomination he will poll the full party vote and will make an acceptable candidate.

Mr. Dunham has made the race for Congress several times, and his public acts are generally familiar to the public. Below are given sketches of W. H. Harper and Judge Cary, the other open candidates for the Republican nomination:

Mr. Harper came to this State with his parents in 1851 and settled on a farm in Woodford County, where his father still resides. In 1864, when 19 years old, he entered the army as a volunteer recruit of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, and served as a private to the end of the War. In 1873 he was appointed Chief State Grain Inspector, holding his position for a term. In 1882 Mr. Harper's friends pushed him for a nomination in the lower house of the State Legislature, and he was elected. He introduced the "Harper High License bill," which gave him a National reputation. After a struggle of five months the bill was passed. Ex-Speaker, now Judge, Collins says he does not think another man in the Legislature could have succeeded in managing a successful fight for the bill. The bill had the effect of reducing the number of saloons and increasing the revenues of Chicago over a million and half dollars. In 1884 Mr. Harper was reëlected to the Legislature, polling the largest majority of any Republican in the State. He succeeded in having passed an amendment to the criminal law on burglary, extending the punishment for that crime. Other important measures were the passage of the law by which all fines from prosecutions in certain cases shall go to the Humane Society, and the appropriation of $10,000 for the Woman's Hospital. The Drainage law, which has so largely benefited Hyde Park and other places, was gotten through by his efforts. The final passage of the General and Primary Election laws is due more to Mr. Harper than to any other one man. The House was in a deadlock, and the Republicans had a bare majority. It required a two-thirds vote to have the Election laws brought up, and Speaker Haines, as a personal favor to Mr. Harper, agreed to vote with the Republicans to have the Election and Drainage bills come up on the same footing as the Appropriation bills. This order was passed by a majority vote, Haines voting with the Republicans. After this it was easy to pass the Election law by a majority vote.

Eugene Cary was born in Erie County, New York, in 1835, and remained there until 18 years of age attending a country school, and when 16 becoming a teacher in order to secure a proper education. He then moved West to Sheboygan, Wis., where he taught school and studied law in the office of David Taylor. Subsequently he went to Buffalo and studied with Judge Nathan K. Hall, who was Postmaster-General under President Fillmore. Then he came West again and settled in Sheboygan. After serving a term as City Attorney, when only 22 years of age, he was chosen County Judge of that county, then the fifth in the State. When the War broke out Judge Cary raised a company and went to the front, but for most of the time was Judge-Advocate of the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, on the staff of Gen. Rousseau and Gen. Baird. After the War he settled in Nashville and was elected State Senator, and afterwards made the race for Circuit Judge at the solicitation of the leading lawyers of the district—ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, Gov. Henry S. Foote, Chancellor Campbell, and others, and was successful. He held the position, to the great satisfaction of the bar and litigants, until a change in the Constitution ended his term. At the time of the Chicago fire he was telegraphed to come here in the interest of the Imperial Insurance Company, and here he has remained ever since, first as general agent of the Imperial and afterwards as the Western manager of the German-American Insurance Company, having charge of the interests of those companies in all the Western cities. While visiting in California in 1878 he was nominated and elected Alderman of the Third Ward, receiving the largest vote ever cast for an Alderman there, no one opposing him. In 1883 Judge Cary was nominated for Mayor of Chicago by the Republican party. He made a brilliant race before the election. It was believed then, and subsequent events have confirmed that belief, that he was really elected, but was counted out.

Nominating the Sheriff Before the County Treasurer a Bad Thing for Jack Stephens.

There was a general agreement yesterday that Jack Stephens would regret the action of his friends in placing the Sheriff in advance of the Treasurer in the call for the Republican County Convention. Not a few opinions were expressed that Stephens would try to undo the work of the committee when it meets next Thursday to issue the formal call. When it was agreed upon Stephens' friends were elated, and claimed it was a serious set-back for Col. Davis as a candidate for Treasurer, who, they insisted, wanted the office for which he was a candidate placed first in the call. Then they were quite gleeful over the fact that this arrangement would force Davis to define his position as between Stephens and Matson. This is the thing that is now likely to make Stephens and his friends regret their hasty action, for the scheme will probably react on them. As the fight now stands Davis can do nothing else than hold every vote he can away from Stephens and throw as many as possible to Matson. Personal interests will hardly permit him to take any other course. If Davis can, by throwing all his forces to Matson, remove an obstacle from his way on the West Side, and at the same time immeasurably decrease the chances of a North Side candidate for the office he is himself seeking, every dictate of self-interest would lead him to do so.

It is this new phase of the situation that is giving Jack Stephens trouble. With Davis nominated he might reasonably expect a good many supporters from the West Side who had already voted for the Colonel. But those who are for the nomination of Col. Davis first and after that would favor the nomination of Stephens for Sheriff will not take any chances, and as the matter now rests will vote for Matson because it will be to the interest of their first choice to do so. This is a contingency which Stephens and his friends had not thought of when they so quickly nibbled at the bait thrown out by Matson's friends to make the nomination of Sheriff come first. Matson and his friends of course are highly elated over the turn affairs have taken.

S. B. Raymond's supporters were not pleased. One of the leading advocates of his nomination for Treasurer said he would return today, and that he would probably ask to have a change made so that the Treasurer would be nominated before the Sheriff. Whether as a matter of fact he will do so can only be determined when he puts in an appearance. It was also claimed by some of Mr. Raymond's friends that Col. Davis would interest himself in having the change made, and based that theory on the ground that after Matson was nominated he could not control his delegates, and they might go to Louis Hutt because he is a German, or to some new man who might be brought out. They admitted that if Matson was nominated for Sheriff first from the North Side Raymond would naturally fall out of the race. Neither Col. Davis nor his friends showed any disposition to have any change made in the present arrangement of the call. They appeared to be well satisfied with winning the day by having the convention called early, and expressed the belief that if any effort was made to have a change in the call, it would come from the other side.

Louis Hutt for County Clerk.

It was stated in political circles yesterday that an arrangement had been made by which Louis Hutt or his son would receive the Republican nomination for County Clerk. Mr. Hutt has been making an active canvass for County Treasurer, and says he has already obtained pledges of support for that office from many prominent politicians. His candidature has been indorsed by the Fourth Ward Club and by the Sixth Ward Republicans. It is now pretty plain, however, that Col. Davis or Mr. Raymond will be nominated for Treasurer. Mr. Hutt cannot well run for Sheriff. The next most important office is the County Clerkship, and hence the talk in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hutt or his son for that position. Except as to emoluments, the County Clerkship is more important than the Treasurership. There is some doubt as to whether Mr. Hutt would accept, but friends of his say that he will do so in the interest of the party.

What the Election Board Is Doing.

Clerk Crean of the Board of Election Commissioners has been busy since last May comparing the two registry books and the public registry books and rectifying mistakes and irregularities so that the books may be in proper condition for the examination of the Board of Registration when it meets in October. The work has progressed as far as the First Precinct of the Twelfth Ward. The Bureau of Vital Statistics has furnished the clerk with statements showing that since the April election the following male adult residents of the city have died: In April, 289; May, 273; June, 227; July, 221. A list of the deceased persons, together with the wards and precincts in which they resided, will be printed and copies furnished the judges of election in order that they may detect any attempts at fraudulent registration or voting. Criminal Court Clerk Stephens has not yet sent in his report of the persons convicted of crimes since the last election, but will do so as soon as the Anarchists' trial is finished. By Oct. 1 the report of the number of pardons granted by Gov. Oglesby since the election will also have been received. The work of revising the books will be completed about the middle of September.

Notes.

Capt. Maurice J. McGrath, who was Superintendent of Mails in the Chicago Post-Office until a few months ago and who is now a resident of Hyde Park, is being urged for Probate Court Clerk. He is a lifelong Republican. Miles Kehoe, however, seems to have the inside track for that nomination just now, though George Fleming of the Town of Lake may prove a formidable rival.

An effort is being made by the Democrats to induce Charley Kern to pull out of the race for Treasurer in the interest of William Best, his neighbor down in the Fourth Ward. Best is believed to be a stronger candidate than Kern, and with the "masses" of the party stronger than Mr. Prentice. The Irish Democrats won't have anything to do with Adolph Schoeninger as far as the Treasurership goes, even to please John Dunphy. Best, Dunphy, and Ernst are the latest slate. If Dunphy will not have it that way County Clerk Ryan may be substituted for him.

Mr. Filbert says that he voted for an early convention Thursday because his constituents demanded it. Among other reasons they urged that they had had two conventions already—the Senatorial and the Congressional one—and they do not want more than one more this year. They want a little time to save their crops.

It is said that Commissioner Lynn is preparing to pull out of the fight for reëlection in the Hyde Park district. One of his friends and strongest supporters said yesterday that Lynn could get the nomination, but that he had no disposition to force himself on the ticket if that would in any way tend to injure it. He asserted that the Commissioner would withdraw before the convention and that some Republican not yet mentioned publicly would be brought out for the place.

A meeting of Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward was held last night to select a candidate for Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District. The meeting appeared to be without any head or tail, and no one seemed to know what to do. Samuel Goodhue, an office-seeker from the Thirteenth Ward, who has proclaimed himself a Knight of Labor candidate for State Senator, made a rambling speech in which he set forth the strength of the Republicans in the Ninth District. Timothy Ryan, a County Central Committeeman, said that he thought it would be unwise to bring forth the names of candidates for Senator or Representatives until after the Republican Convention had been held, owing to the acknowledged strength of that party in the Ninth District.

THE KNIGHTS OF TABOR.

They Close Their Three Days' Session by a Grand Parade, a Banquet, and the Installation of Officers.

The white population of the South Side took a back seat yesterday afternoon when the Knights of Tabor had their procession. The colored population of the entire city turned out to see the parade, and the streets were lined with colored spectators, damsels in dazzling toilets, enthusiastic old people, and others. About 4 o'clock the Knights formed at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, and, followed by nearly fifty loaded carriages, made a tour of the South Side streets. The procession was preceded by three policemen, two of whom were colored, while behind followed Henderson's colored band. Then came the Knights in many-colored sashes, with the mysterious number 777 on them. Then followed three 'buses loaded with children and carriages filled with delegates. The procession reached Battery D in the evening, where a banquet was spread, after which the Knights separated, all business having been finished in the forenoon.

The National Grand Temple and Tabernacle held their annual installation exercises last night in the drill-hall of the armory. The room was tastefully draped and decorated with flowers. The following were the officers installed: The Rev. Moses Dickson, Chief Grand Mentor; Charles D'Elward, Vice-Grand Mentor; A. R. Chinn, Chief Grand Scribe; Henry S. Parker, Chief Grand Treasurer. Delegates from all parts of the country were present. A competitive drill in Dickson's Manual was held at a late hour.

THE SQUALL IN BOSTON HARBOR.

Five Persons Drowned by the Capsizing of the Yacht Frolic.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of the yacht Frolic in the harbor yesterday. They were William L. Hayden, the owner of the boat; his two sons, Fred and Edward, aged 13 and 14 years, respectively; J. W. Laming and William P. Henderson. Mr. Hayden leaves a widow and three children. Mr. Laming was married and had one child. The same squall struck the schooner Bath, bound for Portsmouth, N. H., and also capsized her. Her crew, consisting of the Captain and two men, were rescued after clinging to the rigging for some time.

A Sensation in Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—A great sensation has been caused here by the discovery of a deficit of about $1,500,000 in the funds in charge of the Public Debt Board. The Governor-General is doing his utmost to discover the guilty persons.

THE YIELD OF THE FIELD.

The Corn Crop of Illinois Possibly Nearly Up to the Average as a General Thing—Other Grains Promising Fairly—Pastures Ruined by Drouth—The Michigan Report Encouraging—Nebraska Farmers Cheered by Rain.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The State Board of Agriculture has received reports as to the condition of crops from eleven counties, which indicate an average corn crop, though drouth has nearly ruined the yield in some places. Other grains are reported as yielding fairly, and pastures as being dried up and useless, except in a few places where rain has fallen.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—A light shower fell in this section this morning, greatly benefiting the corn. At Hazel Green, Platteville, and other portions of Southern Wisconsin the fall of rain was more copious, the ground being well watered.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The corn crop of DeWitt County has been injured by recent wind and hail storms very materially. In some places fields are almost bare.

ATLANTA, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The farmers are having their oats thrashed and hauling them to market. Oats in this section average about fifty bushels to the acre and are of excellent quality. Market price from 25 to 27 cents. The drouth has injured the corn crop, also the potato and late garden crops. A good rain fell last night.

HENRY, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—In Marshall, Putnam, and Bureau Counties, taking the whole acreage planted with corn, the yield will be about half an average crop—say sixteen bushels. Many fields will make no corn at all, while other farms will return forty bushels per acre. The corn on fall plowing was invariably better than spring plowing. The acreage of oats is 15 per cent larger than last year. The pastures are dried up and some farmers are feeding hay to their stock. Light showers fell last week, but not enough to reach the roots of plants.

VANDALIA, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The first heavy rain this county has had in seven weeks came last night, accompanied by a high wind, resulting in considerable damage to grain in the stack, standing corn, trees, etc. Fifty per cent of the corn crop is said to be irredeemably injured. The rain, however, will be a great benefit to the late corn and pastures, which were fast drying up and becoming dead. Farmers, who had become disheartened at the outlook, are now in better spirits and hope yet to be able to raise corn.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—A splendid rain has been falling since 7 o'clock this morning, which will assist the early corn, potatoes, and pastures. Late corn is a failure.

PARIS, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—A heavy rain and wind storm visited this vicinity last night. Fences and hay-stacks were leveled to the ground. The rain was beneficial, but more is needed.

EL PASO, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The first rain for over a month is falling. Many cisterns had become emptied and wells dry. The corn has so far suffered from the protracted hot dry weather as to promise but half a crop. The grass is not sufficient for feed, and many farmers are feeding their field corn.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Rain fell last night in a copious shower, too late, however, to save the early corn. Pastures are burned and dead, and scores of farmers have for weeks been feeding corn to their stock. The late corn will yield fairly well if the weather from this on is favorable. The potato crop has also been greatly shortened by the drouth.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Heavy rains fell last night and today, and more is promised tonight. The corn in this county will be nearly up to the average.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the dry weather corn in this (Douglas) county is doing well as a general thing, though there are parts of it where it is suffering. Wheat is averaging about twenty bushels per acre, and is of good quality. The pastures have begun to dry up.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The drouth which continues in this section has prevailed for almost two months, and the corn crop in the northern part of the county is in a critical condition. Unless there is a heavy rainfall within a short time the crop will be injured fully 40 per cent. The yield of oats is proving very unsatisfactory. The crop of fruits of all kinds is quite heavy.

DELPHI, Ind., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Heavy rains fell last night, giving relief from the long-continued drouth. Corn has been greatly injured, and will not be more than half a crop.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—There was a hard rain this forenoon, and a little hail fell, but did no damage. The ground is exceedingly dry, and the water soon dried away. Corn will be greatly benefited by the fall.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The State crop report estimates the yield of wheat at fourteen and a fraction bushels per acre and of excellent quality. The total yield is considerably over that of last year. Corn promises from 76 to 82 per cent of an average crop; the condition of meadows and pastures is 61 per cent. Potatoes promise two-thirds, and apples 85 per cent, of an average crop.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Several showers fell last week, which will make the corn crop about one-third. Farmers are now happy, as corn was thought to be a total failure. Oats and barley will be a full crop and wheat above the average.

Fair Crop Prospects Along the Lines of the Burlington.

Vice-President T. J. Potter of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy returned yesterday from a trip of inspection over all the lines in the Burlington system. He says the talk about the Colorado Midland Road being built to connect the Burlington & Missouri River with the Denver & Rio Grande Western is all talk. The new Burlington extension from Grand Island northwest he says is being pushed with all possible speed. About 200 miles of this extension will be graded this season. About seventy-five miles of track have already been laid and about 100 more will be laid this year. As regards the crop prospects Mr. Potter states that along the lines of his road there will be a fair crop of corn. Some damage has been done in a few sections by the drouth, but the general prospects were good. The talk about a crop failure was all nonsense. The sections of country through which the Burlington runs had more rain than was reported from other sections. In Nebraska he found the prospects quite flattering and the indications are for an average yield throughout that State. This is the reason why the farmers in that part of the country are forwarding their old corn so freely at present. If they had any fears of a failure or even a shortage of the crop they would not dispose of their old corn.

The People Get the Bran.

There are thirty-two separate taxes on wheat in Mexico from the time it leaves the field until it reaches the miller.

Brand Brings His Ax Down.

"Sixteen" photos, four of them elegant panels, for $3, at Brand's this week. *Quality the finest.*

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is a swift and sure destroyer of roaches, bedbugs, and flies.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Max L. Schott, Rosa Specht	21—22
John A. Myren, South Chicago, Christina Anderson, Englewood	28—20
Patrick Murry, Spring Valley, Bridget Walsh	30—24
Frank E. Adams, Albina Clemens	21—22
Martyn Szymanski, Mrs. Michaelina Kvelenska	32—33
John Nass, Caroline Strand	30—24
Julius Muller, Colehour, Henni Rieck, same	24—23
Ludwig Hammann, Maria Waschoe	32—24
Waclav Korban, Mary Casteeky	25—20
Bernard McCue, Mary McHugh, Jersey City, N.J.	35—25
Fred Buclow, Sophie Knaack	29—23
Johan A. Eliason, Hilda Johnson	23—24
Philipp Pfeifer, Mrs. Anna Niemann	48—33
Edward McNally, Lake, Kate Duling, same	28—28
Albert Kramp, Johanna Wagner	22—21
John Formell, Mrs. Margaretha Dosterk	44—33
John Christensen, Mary Anderson	25—29
R. Winstanley, New York, Serina Tyrrell, same	27—23
C. E. Jacobson Hyde Park, H. Davidson, same	32—37
Richard Lane, Nora Lahey	27—34

DEATHS.

POLLOCK—At his parent's residence, 535 Garfield-av., James C., youngest son of J. C. and Agnes Pollock, aged 2 months and 27 days.

Funeral Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

SALTONSTALL—At his residence, 221 South Paulina-st., Aug. 13, William Saltonstall, in his 78th year.

WOODBRIDGE—At Waukegan, Ill., Aug. 13, 1886, Elsie, daughter of Harriet Burt and John Woodbridge Jr., aged 15 months.

WHITE—Aug. 12, Thomas M. E. White, son of John M. and Sarah Higgins White, aged 21 years and 6 months.

Funeral notice hereafter: from 3842 Johnson-place. London, Liverpool, and Birkenhead (Eng.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A CONCERT AT WASHINGTON Park under direction of Hans Balatka today, commencing at 4 o'clock p. m.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETING this noon will be conducted by B. F. Jacobs. Teachers will find it to their interest to attend.



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

DECKER BROTHERS PIANOS.

MATCHLESS IN

Tone, Workmanship, and Durability.

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188 & 190 State-st.

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Triumphant at every World's Fair; endorsed by the most eminent authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Piano of the World.

State & Lyon & Healy Monroe Sts.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

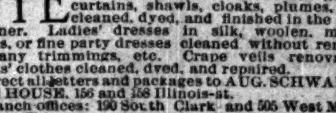
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

For Sale or Exchange.

A good 4-story, furnished Hotel, 13 miles from Chicago; good Billiard Room; Barn 33x60, with horses and carriages, making a good paying livery stable. Price for all $20,000. Would take farm, city or suburban acres, or would sell an undivided half.

IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

TRELEAVEN AND COE



65 State-st., Central Music-Hall.

$1.50 TO $2.50 Buys the finest Spectacles made. Cheaper grades 25c to $1. Gold Spectacles $4 to $10. Eyes carefully fitted. Spectacles made to order

DYE HOUSE. Estab. 1856. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, curtains, shawls, cloaks, plumes, etc., cleaned, dyed, and finished in the best manner. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, mixed goods, or fine party dresses cleaned without removing any trimmings, etc. Crape veils renovated. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired.

Direct all letters and packages to AUG. SCHWARZ'S DYE HOUSE, 156 and 158 Illinois-st.

Branch offices: 190 South Clark- and 505 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The elegant Furniture, Curtains, and Carpets, and entire contents of residence 2001 Prairie-av., all nearly new, and purchased from the Tobey Furniture Co., C. A. Hildreth & Co., and Marshal Field & Co.; also one Brougham Carriage, one Side-Bar Buggy, one Phaeton, two fine Horses, Single and Double Harness, etc., will be sold on the premises on Monday next at 10 a. m., without reserve.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' EXTRA QUALITY HATS. Style and Finish Unsurpassed. 148 State-st.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.

Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.

GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO., 76 Dearborn-st.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. R. Wy. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 182 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

CARPENTER—The funeral services of the late Philo Carpenter will take place at the First Congregational Church, corner Washington-boulevard and Ann-st., Sunday, Aug. 15, at 2 p. m. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

LAPPARD—Aug. 13, Mary T., daughter of John and Mary Lappard, aged 4 months and 27 days.

Funeral Aug. 14 from residence, 727 North Wood-st., at 1:30 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

MARSHALL—The funeral services of Miss Cornelia R. Marshall will take place Saturday morning, Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock, from Trinity M. E. Church, Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Interment at Rosehill Cemetery.

PIPER—Aug. 13, at his residence, 3526 South Paulina-st., Sylvester Piper, aged 78 years, father of the late Anson S. Piper.

Funeral from residence Sunday, Aug. 15, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Graceland.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION.

Dry-Goods Department.

1886 Opening Fall Season 1886

TUESDAY, AUG. 24, 9:30 A. M.

SPECIAL GENERAL OFFERING.

Two Thousand Lots.

Thursday, Aug. 26, 9:30 A. M.

CLOTHING, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

An Especially Large Assortment.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

To the Trade—Gentlemen:

For the coming Fall Season we have given extra time and effort to the securing of large Special Consignments of Special Lines for Special Sales, hoping thereby to secure your attention and patronage whenever we might be able to announce such an offering. We beg to call to your favorable notice the following

SPECIAL SALES

Tuesday, Aug. 31, 9:30 a. m.,

UNDERWEAR, CARDIGAN JACKETS, OVERSHIRTS.

Fully Five Thousand Dozen.

Thursday, Sept. 2, 9:30 A. M.

HATS & CAPS.

The most attractive assortment of Fur and Wool Hats and Winter Caps ever offered at public sale in this city. Superior in Style, Quality, and Quantity.

Friday, Sept. 3, 9:30 A. M.

General Dry Goods Merchandise.

A LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE.

N. B.—Friday of each week are now established as regular sale days, and hereafter some of our most important sales will be held on Fridays, as for instance our sales of Carpets, Rugs, Etc.

Tuesday, Sept. 7, 9:30 A. M.

DRESS SILKS, Ribbons, Velvets, and Velveteens.

300 Pieces Silks,

500 Cartons Ribbons,

10 Cases Velvets and Velveteens.

Thursday, Sept. 9, 9:30 A. M.

CLOTHING,

Special Catalogue Sale.

Twelve Hundred Lots.

By Order of the Manufacturers.

N. B.—One Thousand Overcoats in This Sale.

Friday, Sept. 10, 9:30 A. M.

CARPETS, RUGS, FLOORCLOTHS.

Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Super Ingrains, Cotton Ingrains, and Rag Carpets. A full line of sizes in Rugs. A full line of Floor Oilcloths. More than 500 pieces total.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 9:30 A. M.

CLOAKS.

Twenty-Eight Hundred Garments.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Styles and Sizes.

N. B.—This offering will be well worthy the attention of all dealers in this Special Line.

Wednesday, Sept. 15, 9:30 a. m.,

Underwriters' Stock

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

Thirty Thousand Dollars' Valuation.

This sale will be held at the Fire Salvage Rooms of W. H. Schwalbe & Co., 137 & 139 West Washington-st., northeast corner Union-st.

N. B.—Full particulars Saturday preceding date of sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

SPECIAL.

Tuesday, Aug. 17, 3 p. m.,

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

These are all nice clean goods, in original packages, part of a JOBBER'S STOCK, comprising Trace Buckles and Loop, Check Swivels, Breast Strap Hooks, Whip Holders, &c., &c.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctrs.

Tuesday, Aug. 17, 10 a. m.,

DRY GOODS.

Also a fine line of Hamburg Edges and Insertions, both in Cambric and Swiss. Also a line of Flouncings, Egyptian, Oriental, and other Laces.

CLOTHING.

Also Bankrupt Stock of Fine Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wednesday, Aug. 18, at 9:30 a. m.,

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Fine Hand-Turned Shoes.

MEN'S AND BOYS' GOODS OF ALL STYLES.

These goods are of superior quality, and especially adapted to Fall Trade.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Thursday, Aug. 19, 9:30 a. m.

Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, English White Granite, and Printed Ware.

500 Cases Tumblers.

Full line W. G., C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 & 216 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 This Morning,

Regular Sale New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

And General Household Goods.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES At Factory Prices. It will Surely Pay to get prices of Gold, Imitation Gold, or beautiful Hardwood frames at COGGESHALL'S 394 ...

BRENTANO'S

Special Announcement.

DO YOU KNOW? That almost any book, as soon as issued from the press, can be found at our establishment?

DO YOU KNOW? That we keep constantly in stock complete sets of the Cheap Libraries, such as Franklin Square, Lovell's, Ogilvie's, Standard, Seaside, Etc.?

DO YOU KNOW? That we always carry a large assortment of books on Mental Science and Theosophy?

DO YOU KNOW? That we receive all new Music as soon as published?

DO YOU KNOW? That we always have a variety of over fifty different Cook Books on our shelves?

DO YOU KNOW? That we keep a very large assortment of English, French, and German Fashion Journals on our tables?

DO YOU KNOW? That we have at all times a fine collection of books in fine bindings, suitable for marriage and birthday gifts?

DO YOU KNOW? That we have daily papers from almost all the cities of the United States which claim above 50,000 inhabitants?

DO YOU KNOW? That Brentano's London Exchequer Jet Black Ink writes instantaneously black?

DO YOU KNOW? That our facilities for executing the latest styles in Wedding, Address, Dinner, and Regret Cards are unrivaled?

DO YOU KNOW? That we take subscriptions for any Newspaper or Magazine, no matter whether published in this country or abroad?

DO YOU KNOW? That we receive regularly from Paris all the latest French novels?

DO YOU KNOW? That we have a large variety of Grammars and Dictionaries always on our counters?

DO YOU KNOW? That we have at all times an elegant assortment of Bibles, Hymnals, and Prayer-Books—likewise fine Albums and Photographs?

DO YOU KNOW? That all we said above are facts? And, if you have a desire to be convinced, please pay us a visit and judge for yourself.

BRENTANO BROTHERS,

Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, Music and News Dealers, 101 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

On what is going on at the Theatres by taking home a copy of each week's

CHICAGO AMUSEMENT NEWS.

You will find copies of it at the leading Hotels, Restaurants, Drug Stores, Cigar Stores, Saloons, Barber Shops, and other places,

FREE.

Merchants, Manufacturers, etc., advertise in the

CHICAGO AMUSEMENT NEWS,

One of the best mediums in the city. For terms and space address

CHICAGO AMUSEMENT NEWS,
Room 3 Tribune Building.

BRENTANO'S

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

And Other Items of Interest.

STRANGERS will please bear in mind: Our establishment is kept open every evening till 9 p. m. and Saturday till 10 p. m.

A Chance Acquaintance. By W. D. Howells	50
Curse (The) of Clifton: or, The Widowed Bride. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth	75
Expressman (The) and the Detective. By Allan Pinkerton	25
Emmy Marshland. By Mrs. Annie Edwards	25
How to Form a Library. By H. B. Wheatley. Fine Edition, $2.50; Cloth	$1.25
Hannibal of New York. Some Account of the Financial Loves of Hannibal St. Joseph and Paul Cradge. By Thos. Wharton. Cloth, $1.00; Pap.	50
Life of Mary Stuart. Abridged from Agnes Strickland's "Queens of Scotland." By Rosalie Kaufman	$2.50
Missing (The) Bride; or, Miriam the Avenger. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth	75
My Friend Jim. By W. E. Norris	50
Normandy and Brittany. By Thos. and K. Macquoid	50
Not His Daughter. A Novel. By W. Herbert	50
Reflections and Modern Maxims. By Batchelder Greene	75
Snowed Up and Other Stories. By Leading Writers	15
Sam Lawson's Stories. By Harriet Beecher Stowe	50
Spain, The Story of. By Ed. Everett and Susan Hale. (The Story of the Nations Series.)	$1.50
The Land of Fire. By Capt. Mayne Reid. With Original Illustrations	$1.50
Whims and Oddities. By Thos. Hood	50
Young Folk History of the Netherlands (Holland and Belgium). By A. Young	$1.50
Il Secreto della Contessa Romanzo di Saverio di Montepin. 2 vols	80

IN OUR STATIONERY DEPARTMENT can be seen the latest novelties, such as the famous "Peachblow Vase," "Little Tycoon," "In Haste," "Home, Sweet Home," and the "Japanese Papers," commercial and octavo sizes, which are exceedingly handsome.

BRENTANO BROTHERS,

Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, Music and News Dealers, 101 State-st., Chicago.

Immense Success of M. French Sheldon's Great Romance.

OUR FANGLED WORLD,

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR

THE KEYNOTE.

Subscriptions—3 mos., $1.25; 6 mos., $2; 1 year, $4. Sample and back numbers mailed, 10 cents. Sold by NEWSDEALERS EVERYWHERE. "THE KEYNOTE," P. O. Box 1766, N. Y. City.

BRENTANO BROTHERS,

Special Announcement.

We keep all the Chicago dailies regularly in stock, and the following out-of-town newspapers: New York Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Sun, Star, Wall Street Daily News, Evening Post, Evening Graphic, Sunday Mercury, Courrier des Etats Unis, Las Novedades, Brooklyn Eagle, Albany Press and Knickerbocker, Troy Times, Boston Daily Advertiser, Herald, Evening Transcript, Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston Commercial Bulletin, Springfield Republican, Providence Star, Cleveland Leader, Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and Enquirer, Detroit Tribune, Omaha Bee, Memphis Avalanche, New Orleans Picayune and Times-Democrat, San Francisco Chronicle, Alta California, Bulletin, Argonaut, and News-Letter, Portland (Oregon) Mercury, Toronto Mail, Kansas City Journal, Evansville Courier and Public, Louisville Commercial, Washington Capital, Army and Navy Register, and The Republic, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Missouri Republican, and Post-Dispatch, Philadelphia Ledger and Press, St. Paul Pioneer-Press, Buffalo Courier, Milwaukee Sentinel.

London Daily News, Standard, Telegraph, Weekly London Times and Dispatch, Pall Mall Budget, Saturday Review, Spectator, Athenæum, Academy, Church Times, Sporting Life, London Engineer, Era, London Field, Illustrated London News and Graphic, Punch, Illustrated Dramatic News, Liverpool Mercury, Dublin Nation, London Truth, London Queen.

Paris—Le Figaro, Gil Blas, La Vie Parisienne, La Caricature, Le Monde Comique, Petit Journal, Pour Rive, Le Monde Illustre, La Chasse Illustree, L'Illustration, Le Journal Amusant, L'Univers Illustre, L'Independance Belge.

Berlin—Illustrirte Zeitung, Uber Land und Meer, Gartenlaube, Die Fliegende Blatter, From Fels zum Meer. Leipzig—Illustrirte Zeitung, Die Rundschau. Milan—Illustrazione Italiano. Madrid—Illustracione Espanola.

We keep many more American and Foreign publications, but as it would be too expensive to enumerate them all in this announcement we beg the public to bear this in mind.

Book-Binding,

Well done and with good materials, for Harper's, Century, and magazines of same size. Handsome binding and fine work a specialty. 60c

CHAS. MACDONALD & CO.,
Periodical Agency. 55 Washington-st.

Subscriptions taken for ALL Newspapers and Magazines.

This Explains It.

Peoria Transcript: The remarkable upheaval of a large section of land in Colorado is capable of explanation. Commissioner Sparks has made so many extraordinary rulings in regard to Western lands that that country is getting its back up.

What Rules the World.

They say that man is mighty,
 He governs land and sea,
He wields a mighty sceptre
 O'er lesser powers that be;
But a mightier power, and stronger,
 Man from his throne has hurled,
"For the hand that rocks the cradle
 Is the hand that rules the world."

In deep, mysterious conclave,
 'Mid philosophic minds,
Unraveling knotty problems,
 His native sphere man finds;
Yet all his "ics" and "isms"
 To Heaven's four winds are hurled,
"For the hand that rocks the cradle
 Is the hand that rules the world."

Behold the brave commander
 Stanch 'mid the carnage stand,
Behold the guidon dying,
 With the colors in his hand;
Brave men they be, yet craven
 When this banner is unfurled;
"The hand that rocks the cradle
 Is the hand that rules the world."

Great statesmen govern nations,
 Kings mold a people's fate,
But the unseen hands of velvet
 These giants regulate.
The iron arm of fortune
 With woman's charm is purled,
"For the hand that rocks the cradle
 Is the hand that rules the world."
—*American Israelite.*

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LA PLATA COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

What's to Be Done, a Novel by a Russian Nihilist—A Moonlight Boy—A Perfect Adonis—Rear Guard of the Revolution—Methods of Historical Study—Dr. McCosh's New Text-Book on Psychology—Literary Notes.

An unpretentious work, but one which gives a large amount of interesting information about a comparatively unknown region, has been published by the Lippincotts under the title of "The La Plata Countries of South America." The author, E. J. M. Clemens, was for some years a missionary of the Methodist Church and had unusually good opportunities for observation. His first visit was to Montevideo, the Capital of Uruguay, and "the finest city in the world south of the Equator," except Rio de Janeiro. It is advantageously situated on a rocky peninsula running into the broad Rio de la Plata, and contains 100,000 inhabitants. By reason of its high situation it is well drained and very healthful. The old town at the end of the peninsula is closely and irregularly built, but the new city is clean and attractive, with broad streets and large plazas. The larger part of the population being Spanish it is very easy to infer the manner of life of the inhabitants of this handsome city. Though there are many grades of both aristocracy and peons or laborers, yet the labor line divides the two as distinctly as the color line separates the freedmen and white people in the United States. The two classes, however, live side by side, nothing in the outward appearance of the houses showing the distinction between the inmates. The houses are generally erected in long rows, not more than two stories high, built around an inner court, and each story is a separate dwelling. The material used is brick, plastered within and without, and gayly colored. Little wood is used in their construction, the floors generally being tiled. In some of the newer and more expensive dwellings are found wooden floors, the lumber coming from the United States. As in Spain, so in Uruguay and Paraguay the chief amusement is attending bull-fights. Next to this comes sea-bathing, the bather sitting rather than swimming in the water. Many ladies go provided with gloves, sun-hats, and parasols to preserve their complexions, and sit in the water neck-deep from one to four hours at a time. From a commercial point of view Uruguay has a future, for its vast plains admit of the production of all kinds of grain and fruits. Cattle and sheep at present receive the most attention, hides and wool being the chief exports. The country, however, has for the last seventy years been in an almost constant state of revolution, so that its commercial development has been very slow. Its government is by a President, a Senate and House of Representatives, being modeled largely after the United States; but few Presidents have enjoyed the privilege of serving out their terms, interruption coming either from insurrection or invasion. Foreign capital operates the street-cars and railroads, supplies the principal articles for domestic and agricultural use, and is only waiting the assurance of a more stable government to still further aid in the development of the country.

The sister State of Paraguay is in a far more miserable condition, but its patriotic inhabitants are heroically endeavoring to recover from the almost irreparable damage caused by the despotism of Lopez I. and Lopez II. It is supposed that seven-eighths of the entire male population of the country perished in the Paraguayan wars of 1864-1870, and as a consequence a large part of the manual labor of the country, agricultural as well as domestic, is even now performed by women. The State is also burdened with a war debt which it can hardly ever hope to pay, but the Government is well and economically administered and the finances show an annual surplus in favor of the Government. The chief exports are Paraguay tea, hides, tobacco, and fruits. The climate is salubrious, the soil fertile, and the Government is offering every possible encouragement to immigrants, even to paying the passage of those who buy public lands.

Quite different is the picture presented by the Argentine Republic, which embraces all the lower half of the South American continent, except the strip west of the Andes belonging to Chili. Owing to its extended territory it has the large variety in climate and production which is essential to the highest development. The Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Santa Fé on the Rio de la Plata Parana and Uruguay Rivers have large and accessible harbors, and the Government has been lavish in its appropriations to make them still better. These provinces, with Corrientes, Missiones, and Cordova, are chiefly vast plains adapted to the raising of cattle and sheep. In sheep-raising the Argentine Republic surpasses the world, the census of 1883 showing 93,000,000 sheep. No attempt is made to preserve or sell the flesh of the animals, but they are killed and skinned and the carcasses are then thrown into caldrons and the tallow tried out. The western provinces of the country, constituting the eastern slope of the Andes, are less fertile than the plains, but well adapted to grazing and grape culture. The southernmost provinces of Chubut and Santa Cruz, which comprise what was formerly known as Patagonia, are as yet but little developed, but they are known to consist of vast table-lands adapted for grazing and cultivation, and the old stories of ferocious and ignorant natives who were supposed to have inhabited them have been relegated to the regions of fancy or oblivion. Generous efforts have been made by the Government to colonize this territory and with very fair success. The Republic is in fact deeply in debt on account of its liberal colonization schemes, but as a rule they have been wisely made, and it is already beginning to reap the fruits in increased immigration and the enlargement of the national wealth. The great drawback to immigration in all the South American countries has been the fear of frequent political disturbances, but Mr. Clemens thinks this danger has now passed, and that in the near future the La Plata countries are destined to rapid increase of immigration and development of internal resources. All these republics are patterned after the United States, look up to her, and sigh and wish for the day when a sustained and intimate commerce with her will be attained.

Recent Fiction.

Nothing could better exemplify the prevailing taste for foreign literature than the appearance of two English translations of such a novel as Tchernychewsky's "What's to Be Done?" It is inconceivable that any one should read the book through. The inconsequence and futility of the style cannot fail, in the course of a few chapters, to exhaust the patience of any one but a simpleton or a philosopher, and the extravagance of plot and lameness of the conclusion are enough to seal its condemnation. A philosopher, perhaps, might judge the book by other standards than those of artistic criticism. The author wrote in a dungeon, which appears to have had a very different effect upon his temper from that which political durance exerted upon John Bunyan and Silvio Pellico. The unfortunate author, if he still lives, is an exile in the distant wastes of Siberia. This novel of his is a fetich of the Russian Nihilists, who are probably enraptured by the style of the book, which evinces a free defiance of the world and contempt for the reader. To an innocent American the book appears harmless enough, at least from a political standpoint, but the Nihilists, confounding cavil with argument and indigestion with genius, have discovered in Tchernychewsky their arch-Anarchist. A principal cause of the popularity of the novel is, however, the fact that it is proscribed by the Czar, although it seems liable to ecclesiastical rather than political objurgation. In the language of one translator, Mr. Benjamin R. Tucker "The fundamental idea of Tchernychewsky's work is that woman is a human being and not an animal created for man's benefit, and its chief purpose is to show the superiority of free unions between men and women over the indissoluble marriage sanctioned by Church and State." The book has no doubt exerted a marked influence in some quarters, but one needs to be a Nihilist in order to draw inspiration from its distorted ethics as much as he needs to be a Russian to cope with the name of the author. Tchernychewsky, or Tchernuishevsky, has found a sad apologist in Mr. Benjamin R. Tucker. Mr. Tucker is editor and publisher of an "Organ of Anarchistic Socialism," which is extensively advertised upon the fly-leaves of his book. The value of his own opinions may be gathered from the sentiments he expresses: "Liberty's war-cry is, 'Down with authority,' and its chief battle with the State—the State that debases man," etc., etc. Any one who has lived in Chicago the last three months can easily supply the rest and continue it ad infinitum. It is superfluous to add that Mr. Benjamin R. Tucker is his own publisher. The translation would be deemed very poor and feeble were it not for the far worse one of Messrs. Dole and Skidelsky, also published in Boston. One may lay the volume gingerly on an upper shelf.

Extremely sketchy is E. W. Howe's "A Moonlight Boy," but the reader would not have it elaborated. It reads like the production of one accustomed to newspaper work, so pointed and "go-ahead" it is—quite original, too, in plot and treatment. In perusing it one is first amused, then puzzled, then charmed. The character-drawing is capital. Libby Cole, "Joe Allen of Kansas," and the editor of the *Night-Watch* are as photographically distinct as Pickwick or Sam Weller. Very droll is the description of the religious paper, its figure-head proprietor, its stereotyped "forms," copied and sent as particular replies to confidential correspondents. Mrs. Barton suggests Mrs. Jellaby, the difference being that she protests the most intense devotion to her home and husband, while neglecting the one and repelling the other. The plot is, as has been said, too sketchy for repetition in a review, but the narration is fresh, fanciful, and brimming over with quiet humor. (Ticknor & Co.)

"A Perfect Adonis," by Miriam Harris Coles, opens with a promise of sustained interest, but drags insufferably. The story is that of a young girl who marries from a sense of "duty," and soon afterward falls in love with "a perfect Adonis." The latter is all devotion to her, while the existence of her husband is an obtrusive and unpleasant fact. But when the latter is sufficiently accommodating to die his ardor abates. After a good deal of disillusionment on both sides they are married. The réchauffé of their youthful devotion has an insipid flavor which is anything but piquant. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Aspirations," by Helen Hays, is hackneyed in plot and of only mediocre merit. The hero, a nameless genius, turns out to be an Italian nobleman. The people all go to Europe of course. And, equally of course, the finale is seraphic and serene. The book comprises thirty-one chapters, each to be commended as a most efficacious narcotic. (Thomas Whittaker: New York.)

"Doris' Fortune," by Florence Warden, is less sensational than the other stories of the same writer. It is a domestic story prettily and placidly told. The principal characters are a faulty husband and an angelic wife. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Rear Guard of the Revolution.

"The Rear-Guard of the Revolution," by Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines," "Down in Tennessee," etc., is a history of the work of John Sevier, who was known as the heroic "Nolichucky Jack of the Border," also of Isaac Shelby and James Robertson, from the first settlement of Watauga to the close of the Revolutionary War. These three unknown backwoodsmen not only planted civilization beyond the Alleghenies, but exerted a powerful influence in shaping the destinies of this country, and their deeds were pregnant with consequences that will be felt along the coming centuries. Two of them thrice saved the country by thwarting the British plan to envelop and crush the Southern Colonies and by turning the tide of the Revolution at King's Mountain. More than this, the three men, acting together after the Revolution, frustrated the design of Spain to dismember and weaken the Union by causing the erection of a separate republic in the country between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, the consummation of which would have kept the vast region beyond that river a Spanish province and closed it forever to the entrance of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Hence it is that the work of these men was not of passing moment, but of lasting significance. They did their life-work in silence, seclusion, and all manner of untoward surroundings. They sought neither human reward nor human glory, and were content to go to their graves leaving their work and their names scarcely so much as noticed in history. They were the rear-guard of the Revolution, as well as the advance-guard of civilization. The book is both skillfully arranged and admirably written, Mr. Kirke telling the story of his heroes and their achievements in a thoroughly interesting manner. In a second volume he hopes to bring events down to the deaths of Sevier and Robertson. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Methods of Historical Study.

"The Methods of Historical Study" by Prof. Edward A. Freeman, M. A., is a series of eight lectures read in the University of Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1884, with the inaugural lecture on his appointment to the office of Historical Professor of that institution. The author is not only well known in this country through his "History of the Norman Conquest," which may be ranked among the great works of the present century, but for his articles in the *Fortnightly Review* in the summer of 1882 entitled "Some Impressions of the United States." In the present work the necessity for the study of the dead languages is discussed and an earnest protest made against its disuse. According to the professor's view, ancient and modern languages should be studied together, as to do otherwise is like parting the parent from the children. The earliest work recommended for students in the school of modern history is that of Gregory of Tours, and incidental helps to the same end are chemistry and geology, and a whole group of sciences which have a close connection with the latter. Natural history is also an essential ingredient, as are art, literature, etc., including geography and chronology, which have been called the two eyes of history, for without them it would be blind indeed. The difficulties of historical study are fully explained with the difference between the false and the true historian, embracing remarks on the productions of Gibbon, Arnold, and Macaulay. The nature of historical evidence is reviewed at some length and original authorities commented on, including the classical, medieval, subsidiary, and modern writers, with what to read and not to read, and how to do the former. The book is, as far as it goes, full of valuable information and advice from one who has himself walked the path that leads to the house of sound learning, and it is written in his usual simple and lucid style. (London: Macmillan & Co.)

Dr. McCosh's "Psychology."

President James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton College, is among the most laborious and able living writers on mental and moral philosophy. He has formerly published "Intuitions of the Mind," "Laws of Discursive Thought," "Emotions," "Philosophic Series," and "Fundamental Truth." He claims to have kept pace with the progress of inquiry in the department of mental science. He has been teaching psychology in Ireland and America for thirty-four years, and he says: "My publications have been so constantly mended that I do not know that a single sentence remains of my early lectures. Still he has adhered in the main to his early positions. He has now published a volume, designed for a text-book, on the cognitive powers of the mind. This is a work of 245 pages, answering to Dr. Porter's celebrated book on the "Human Intellect." It is even more condensed than Porter's abridgment. He designs to follow this volume on the Cognitive Powers by another on the Motive Powers of the Mind, including the Conscience, Emotions, and Will. The future volume will embrace the general subjects in his extended work (already published) on "The Emotions." The present treatise on Psychology, in the introduction, defines and explains the Idealistic, the Agnostic, and the Realistic Theories of Knowledge and Natural Realism, proves the existence of Mind as distinct from Matter, and classifies the Mental Faculties. The body of the work is divided into three books: The first, on the Simple Cognitive or Presentative Faculties; the second, on the Reproductive or Representative Powers; the third, on the Comparative Powers. The first book is devoted to the discussion of Sense, Perception, and Self-Consciousness. The second book has chapters on Retention, The Recalling Power or Phantasy, Association of Ideas, The Recognition Power or Memory, The Power of Composition, including the imagination, and the Symbolic Power, a division in some respects new, but based upon recognized facts of consciousness and experience. The third book contains The Office of the Comparative Powers, Classification of Relations, The Discursive Operations, Intuition in the Discovery of Relations, General Views of Comparative Powers, and Rise of Our Ideas.

The discussion of the Cognitive Powers is likely to prove more satisfactory to common-sense inquirers than any that has been heretofore published. The author has carefully and discriminatingly studied the whole history of mental philosophy from the earliest attempt of the Greek philosophers to the present time, and has reëxamined every point in the light of consciousness and experience; and he has illustrated his position in this work by facts aptly applied. The book is well adapted to answer its purpose for the use of teachers and students in schools and colleges and for the help of thoughtful readers. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Literary Notes.

A translation of Herbert Spencer's articles on Evolution are now appearing serially in *La Nouvelle Revue.*

The September *Atlantic* will contain a bright paper on "The Salon in Politics," by George Frederic Parsons.

A collection of the poems of Arlo Bates is almost ready for publication under the quaint title, "Berries of the Brier."

Julian Hawthorne occasionally says a good thing, as for instance in a late review, "Idleness without ennui is the sure sign of a master spirit."

George Saintsbury, the English critic, declares that he is almost tired of looking for the American novel in which the hero shall not be a coxcomb.

"The Queen of the Pirate Isle," Mr. Bret Harte's forthcoming Christmas story for children, is to have the pleasant addition of illustrations by Miss Greenaway.

A military history of the Civil War from the Southern point of view may be expected, it is said, from the pens of Gens. Beauregard and Longstreet. A London firm will publish it.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham of Boston is engaged upon a notable "Life of William Ellery Channing," the apostle of Unitarianism, which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish.

Ticknor & Co. make the interesting announcement of a novel of Japanese life, with illustrations from designs by Japanese artists resident in America. Its title is "A Muramasa Blade."

A reprint of Mr. Howells' "Chance Acquaintance"—half story, half dainty sketch of travel—forms the concluding volume of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s "Riverside Paper Series" for 1886.

A sketch of Robert Louis Stevenson is shortly to appear in the *Century.* It will be accompanied by a portrait now being specially made of the subject at his home at Bournemouth, England, by Mr. J. W. Alexander.

Palgrave's delightful "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics" has been added to the Macmillans' series of "Globe Readings from Standard Authors," and is therefore purchasable at a lower rate than formerly.

"A Yankee in Canton," an illustrated article by William T. Hornaday, author of that charming book of travels entitled "Two Years in a Jungle," is the most striking article in the August number of the *Cosmopolitan.*

As was naturally expected, the *Century* Company will before long collect the different papers in their successful "War Series" for publication in book form. It is the present intention of the publishers to bring out the work in two volumes.

Maj. Ben: Perley Poore has completed his "Social Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis," and his publishers (Hubbard Brothers of Philadelphia) expect to issue the first volume about Aug. 25. The work is published by subscription, and is illustrated.

In a summing up of the contents of the current *Century* the *Critic* says: "Mr. Howells' protégé has now reached the point of thinking he won't be engaged to Statira, and ceases to be thrilled by her coquettish way of saying 'Manda.'" Good! That saves one the trouble of reading the chapters.

The publishers of *Science* have in press a work which is to be called "The Science Economic Discussion," and is to be a reprint in pamphlet form of a controversy between the adherents of the so-called new and old schools of economists, concerning the points of difference between their methods.

The Interstate Publishing Company of Chicago has issued a new edition of "The Supplemental Dictionary," by the Right-Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D. It is claimed that this dictionary contains nearly 35,000 words, phrases, and new definitions of old words not found in the latest editions of Webster's or Worcester's Unabridged.

The annotated catalog of the celebrated Harris collection of American poetry is passing through the press, and will be ready in the fall. As near as can be conjectured, it will make a volume of not far from 450 pages. The compiler, the Rev. Dr. Stockbridge of Providence, who has devoted his entire time for nearly a year to this work, is a graduate of Brown University, but received his honorary degree from Harvard.

Augustine Birrell, the author of "Obiter Dicta," is now writing charmingly of Edmund Burke in the *Contemporary Review.* He quotes a letter written by Horace Walpole in 1761: "I dined at Hamilton's yesterday; there were Garrick and young Mr. Burke, who wrote a book, in the style of Lord Bolingbroke, that was much admired. He is a sensible man, but has not worn off his authorism yet, and thinks there is nothing so charming as writers and to be one. He will know better one of these days."

The London *Athenæum* has recently been paying some attention to the school of young American poets, with but little praise for any of its members. Mr. Richard Watson Gilder fares perhaps the hardest of all in receiving the following English critical volley: "The young editor of the *Century,* as a poet, has no power, no especial grace of style, nor any of that great emotional quality which is essential to all durable work. He can rhyme not unpleasantly, however, and his eye for nature is correct. Probably aware of his own lack of power, he aims at delicacy and simplicity, and is too often merely ineffectual." The criticism is not unjust, especially in the point of lack of emotional quality.

Mr. Howells, recently interviewed, said: "To my thinking, on the moralistic side Zola does not need any defense; but to group him with Christ and Plato was where Mr. Davidson made his great mistake. Of course, if a man treats vices frankly he makes them ugly because they are ugly, and that I suppose is Zola's chief merit as a moralist. It seems to me that Zola is a very earnest man, and while I would not touch his material with a pair of tongs, a ten-foot pole, or anything of the kind, still he has a right to do what he is doing and he is not doing it in any vicious way at all, to my thinking. In ability Zola is the greatest Frenchman living, though he does not compare with such Russians as Tolstoi."

Spending the holidays: Mr. R. H. Stoddard is at Sag Harbor; Mr. Julian Hawthorne in the Orange Mountains; Miss Alcott is at Princeton, Mass., at work on her new book; Mr. Laurence Hutton at the Isle of Shoals; Mr. W. T. Adams (Oliver Optic) has just started for a long tour in the West; Mr. J. T. Trowbridge has just returned from California; Edward Eggleston is at his summer home at Owl's Nest, Lake George; Frank R. Stockton is at Cotuit, Mass.; R. W. Gilder at Newport; George W. Cable at Northampton, Mass.; Mrs. Burnett at Boston; George William Curtis at Ashfield, Mass.; J. D. Champlain Jr., Tennersville, N. Y.; W. D. Howells at Auburndale, Mass.; Mrs. Harriett Prescott Spofford at Nahant, Mass.; T. A. Janvier, Narragansett Pier; W. H. Gibson at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks; A. S. Hardy at Bar Harbor; Mr. E. C. Stedman at Newcastle, N. H.; Mrs. Burton Harrison at Lenox; and Brander Matthews, the Hon. Eugene Schuyler, T. B. Aldrich, W. H. Rideing, Henry James, Harry Harland (Sidney Luska), President Porter, and Prof. George P. Fisher are in Europe.

Books Received.

ESSAYS. By Abram Cowley. Cassell's National Library. 10 cents.

BAD TO BEAT. A Novel. By Hawley Smart. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.

GOLDEN MEDIOCRITY. A novel. By Eugenie Hamerton. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.

MISS MELINDA'S OPPORTUNITY. A story. By Helen Campbell. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.

MISFITS AND REMNANTS. By L. D. Ventura and S. Schevitch. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.

BARBARA. By the author of His Wedded Wife, etc. Chicago: The Illustrated Publishing Company.

WANTED—A SENSATION. A SARATOGA INCIDENT. By Edward S. Van Zile. (Paper.) Cassell & Co. 25 cts.

THE CHILCOTES; OR, TWO WIDOWS. A novel. By Leslie Keith. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.

LECTURES IN THE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR KINDERGARTNERS. By Elizabeth P. Peabody. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE PEOPLE'S PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION. By William H. Lyon. Sioux Falls, Dak.: Published by the Author. 75 cents.

SANTA BARBARA AND AROUND THERE. By Edwards Roberts. With illustrations by H. C. Ford. Boston: Roberts Bros. 75 cents.

CASSELL'S SELECT LIBRARY OF ENTERTAINING FICTION. (1.) My Night Adventure and Other Stories. (2.) A Race for Life and Other Stories. Paper, 15 cents each.

LAW AND DEMOCRACY, AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT YALE JUNE 25. By the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, LL.D. (Pamphlet.) Published by the Law Department of Yale College.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF THE BEST SONGS AND LYRICAL POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Selected by Francis Turner Palgrave. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

OUR COUNTRY: ITS POSSIBLE FUTURE AND ITS PRESENT CRISIS. By the Rev. Josiah Strong. With an Introduction by Prof. Austin Phelps, D.D. (Paper.) Published by the American Home Missionary Society.

A HANDBOOK OF CHRISTIAN SYMBOLS AND STORIES OF THE SAINTS. As illustrated in art. By Clara Erskine Clement. Edited by Katherine E. Conway. With descriptive illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $2.50.

A HOSPITAL ROMANCE.

In the St. James' Hospital the man's surgical wards are at the top of the building. That is where the accidents are brought in. Any moment of the day or night a whistle through the tube may announce that a fresh case is coming up. Possibly it may prove a matter of a sprained ankle, possibly of injuries only just short of death. Outsiders imagine life in the surgical ward to be a constant succession of shocks to the nerves. But all who enter there leave nerves behind, or, to speak more correctly, the nerves are kept tense, guarded, ready for all surprises and all demands. Still, I have heard Nurse Wilmot confess to a strange sensation, though more of excitement than of dread, when she sees the form of the foremost of the two policemen bearing the stretcher appear around the corner of the door. The question must rise unbidden—What poor soul is this brought here for its appointed measure of pain? and what destiny is this day's work to consummate? Is it death, or is it life weighted with some crippling injury? Is it moral salvation or moral ruin? The drift of a life, of perhaps many lives, may be determined this hour.

But one can only imagine such reflections occupying the mind as the nurse watches the new patient carried to a bed under some one else's charge. If he is to be under her own care there is no margin left for them, all her power must be summoned to the front and absorbed in the duty of the moment. His hurts have been attended to down-stairs, dressed and bound; but there is much for the nurse to do which requires prompt attention and a steady hand. She must fly hither and thither, alert, yet composed. If it is a case of fracture a special bed must be prepared. If the vital heat is lowered by the shock hot bottles must be at once procured. Then the patient must be made as clean and comfortable as his condition permits, and if he is neither insensible nor too ill he must, during the process, be cheered and soothed by kindly speech.

Nurse Wilmot has told me many stories of patients that have come under her care, and one of them I will set down here as nearly as I can remember it as she told it to me.

At about half-past 6 o'clock one winter afternoon the well-known sound came up the tube, and Sister Janet directed that one of my beds should receive the newcomer. It was a young man, a strapping fellow. Of his face I could see little, for it was bound up for injuries to the head and jaw, and one of his arms was broken. I expected to hear that he had fallen from a scaffold or had been run over in the street, but the policeman said they had brought him from his own home, where they had been told he had fallen down-stairs. The story could have only one meaning, I feared. The majority of the cases come to us through drink, and the policeman as he told it made a sign which was sufficiently explanatory, if any explanation were needed.

"There was an old woman mixed up in it, his mother, and I take it they'd been soaking together," said he.

The new patient took no part in these explanations. Though he had not uttered a groan I could see he was in great distress and he could speak only with difficulty.

"I'm glad, at any rate," said I, "that you appear to have no wife and family to be pinched while you're out of work. You're better off than a great many that come here."

He nodded his head and looked at me, and I saw at once that he had been misjudged—he had not been drinking. The look was too direct and intelligent, and so expressive of manly endurance that my sympathy went out to him at once. We have sympathies as tender as other women, we nurses, I hope, though sometimes we joke and laugh when other women would cry.

"You are not a drinking man?" I asked.

He shook his head.

"The doctors will tell you tomorrow morning that's in your favor."

Hicks, the stout cabman in the next bed, overheard the remark. "Now, nurse, come, we ain't no need to be told that. We ain't under no delusion as to the voos in this 'ere place, and if we was 'ere's Thomson at 'and to expound 'em to us at hany hour of the day hor night."

This speech was intended as a challenge to Thomson, the pale-faced shoemaker in the next bed, who accepted it as such, and a discussion followed which was much relished by such of the invalids round as could hear it.

"I'm a credit to my principles," says Hicks, expanding his cheeks. "Fifteen stun if a pound, and roses in my cheeks. A pretty complexion yours is for the blue ribbing."

"I won't deny you're a good weight," chuckled Thomson, "so much the heavier for a fall when you've taken a drop more than enough."

"I ain't ashamed of a broken leg. It's a haristocratic complaint," retorts Hicks, "not like your pleurisies and suchlike that comes of livin' low."

I did not hear any more of the discussion, nor which had the best of it in the end. Thomson had the sense on his side, but then Hicks had the laugh, and in consequence was the favorite in the ward. My attention became completely taken up with my patient, who had sunk into a very low state now that he was quietly in bed. I had done all I could for him and was occupied in another part of the ward, when I saw Sister Janet bringing a woman up to his bedside. I was sorry to see he had such belongings, for he seemed to be a respectable, decent young fellow. This woman was the most disreputable-looking object you can imagine. Her battered bonnet kept slipping back off her head, in spite of her aimless clutches, and her ragged shawl was of a dirtiness unspeakable. Anderson, my patient, was so ill that when Sister Janet moved away I came forward to keep an eye on things. He sat propped up with pillows on account of the injury to his jaw, and he could not reply to his mother's remarks, except by feeble signs. But this did not seem to matter much. She was very voluble, and addressed herself to me and to Hicks in the neighboring bed. She said all in a breath, what a pity it was when a fine young man like her son, and the only support of his widowed mother, took to drink, and how she'd begged and prayed of him to leave off, as sure she was that no good would come of it, and now her words had come true, for he had fallen down the hight of a flight of stairs on to the stones, along of the railings giving way when she was a-getting him up as drunk as anything, and now there he was, and she without a farthing, and would I kindly lend her a trifle? and she ended with a burst of tears. Of course I could see what Sister Janet, being rather inexperienced and charity itself, had not noticed—that the woman herself was under the influence of drink and must be got away as quickly as possible, which I proceeded to do. Of course the scene was witnessed by all the patients near at hand. I fancied Hicks looked somewhat abashed, though he was reading his paper with great diligence. I suppose he expected Thomson to improve the occasion for teetotalism, but Thomson, with, I thought, some delicacy, left the incident to point its own moral.

It must have been an hour after the departure of the mother when Sister Janet beckoned me across the ward.

"Here is another person asking for No. 9," she said. "They should not have given another pass tonight. I can't let her in. She came just after the other woman was gone, and she has been standing outside above an hour. Try and see if you can persuade her to go."

I went out. What a contrast from No. 9's last visitor! A small, slim girl, pale as death, but quite collected. She clasped her hands.

"Ah, if madame would permit me within! It is his mother that was come. That she has made harm it is possible, yes. But I would not make him harm, me. I would regard only, and is it that madame thinks it would make him harm? Ah, non, impossible!"

"Are you his wife?"

The pale face flushed. "Ah, non; tomorrow, madame, we marry ourselves."

Poor things! I felt for them. But I told her it was better for him to be kept quiet and that she could come and sit with him tomorrow, being visiting afternoon.

"But, madame, if he die! It is necessaire that I speak to him; ah, it is necessaire!"

I told her that he was not dangerously hurt, that being a strong, sober young man, there was every chance of a speedy recovery, and that as his jaw was hurt he could not speak to her if she went to him.

"I will expect, madame, all the night, if it is necessaire, I will expect till he sleep if I may then regard him."

I could resist the pleading no longer, and I suspected Sister Janet of sending me to the task because she was unable to do so. I went back to her. No, it would not do, she could not go back from her word. However, she finally gave way so far as to consent to the girl's coming inside and looking at Anderson from where he could not see her. Then she went away somewhat pacified. I offered to give any messages she liked.

"Ah, non, madame," she said; "you are so good. I thank you from my heart. But madame understands the words must come from me to him. Tell him that I come—that is all."

The girl was very winning.

As the hours passed Anderson, distressing though his condition was, uttered no sound of complaint, and once, when I adjusted his pillows and got a spoonful of milk between his lips with great effort, he managed to say, "I feel ever so much better." A night nurse told me next morning that he had been just as patient during his sleepless night. The little French girl came that afternoon at the earliest moment of visitors' time and staid till the latest. She sat by the bedside and held his hand, as quiet as a little mouse. She did not appear to say much, but I suppose they had a language of their own. She came every week. His mother also came, but not so regularly. The girl never yielded her place to the elder woman, but sat still by the bedside, looking at her all the time with an extraordinarily fierce expression. The woman seemed to me cowed by it, and never staid long. I was so interested in the two young people that I used to watch them as I sat at my needlework at the end of the ward. I wondered what was going on below the surface. It was evident that the elder woman and the younger were not friendly to each other. The young man, I thought, between the two, might have a difficult position. He went on fairly well for some time, and by degrees grew able to speak and eat with comfort, but his arm did not progress as it should. It was a very bad case of what the doctors call a compound comminuted fracture. How the accident happened remained a mystery. I had my suspicions, but could make nothing out of Anderson, who was extremely reserved. When I asked him how he came to tumble down-stairs like a baby he answered that he supposed it was along of clumsiness, and that in their place the stairs were dark and rotten. But I could not believe he had fallen without cause, and as I felt sure the cause had not been drink I could not help suspecting there had been some foul play.

He had been in hospital a month or five weeks when the doctors began to look very grave over the arm, and at last one morning they broke it to him that it would have to be amputated. I did not hear how he took it at the first, for I went into the ward kitchen on pretense of fetching something for the doctors, and cried. Such a fine, good young fellow, just going to be married, and by trade a carpenter. I said to myself that he would bear it like a man. But when I got back, to my surprise I found the doctor much out of patience. Anderson had flatly refused to have it taken off! "Here, nurse," cried the doctor, "you come and talk to him and persuade the silly fellow not to throw away his life," and he left me to the task. We nurses are used to bringing a bright face and firm voice to such tasks as these, even when our hearts are sore, as mine was then. But it was of no use. Anderson, poor fellow, seemed as if turned to stone; all the life had gone out of his face. He was hard and silent and replied to me only by curt refusals. This state of things went on for some days. Every morning the doctors tried again, but I left off arguing, for I saw it was of no use. However, I looked to visitors' day to change his mind, and only wished it had been nearer, for his arm was in a terrible state. And yet I dreaded it, too, thinking of the shock the news would be to the poor little French sweetheart who had been hoping so soon to be his wife. Would she have nerve enough to set aside her own feelings and try to reconcile him to the loss of his arm and the altered life before him?

The afternoon arrived, and I saw poor Anderson with a face that made my heart swell with pity watching the door. But she was not as punctual as usual. The afternoon wore on, the visitors left the ward, and she had not come. The mother came and staid a few moments only, looking scared, I thought. I did not hear anything that passed between them. She looked to me somewhat the worse for drink. I do not know when I have been more taken in than by that girl's not appearing. I had counted on it with such certainty. I could scarcely believe the time was gone, even when I looked at the clock. As for the poor fellow, I could only guess at what he felt.

"Do you know why your friend has not come to see you today?" I asked him as carelessly as I could. He was so shy of talking about himself that I was afraid of scaring him. He only said, "No, I don't; not for certain," but he looked at me as if he half wanted to tell me more, and I thought it would come. And so it did that night when I gave him his medicine. He said, just as I was leaving him:

"I say, nurse, I want to send a letter."

"Do you?" I said; "I will write it for you with pleasure. Who is it to be sent to?" though of course I knew.

"It's to my girl," and he grew red and very bashful.

"I suppose you want to tell her about your arm?"

"She knows that. There was a man went out yesterday that lives in our yard, and he told my mother and she told her."

So this was the end of the little French girl's devotion! Now that there was no chance of his being able to keep her she would not even come to see him. As I could not say what I felt I held my tongue. Anderson went on, "Will you say in the letter that she needn't be afraid of me wanting to keep her to her word? Tell her I ain't going to have my arm off. I'll take my chances. I don't want anything from her, but just to come once to see me for the sake of old times. Don't forget to put that in, nurse—for the sake of old times. Perhaps she is in the right of it to keep away, but I'd rather she'd come just for once, do you see?"

I wrote the letter and posted it. I should like to have added a few words of my own to the young lady, but I thought I had better not meddle. Would you believe it? No answer came from that heartless girl. The arm was getting worse, and the doctors said that nothing but amputation could save his life. But Anderson couldn't be moved from his resolve. He said that if die he must, why he could die like a man, but that he'd known a fellow that kept his leg for twenty years after the doctors wanted it cut off. But he was so low and looked so hopeless that I feared he did not care much which way it went, and that was terrible against him. He needed something to give him heart enough to face life afresh as a cripple, and to bring himself to beg for such work as a cripple can do—he who had been a skilled artisan, an aristocrat of labor. A woman who loved him might do it, I thought, but visiting day came round, and again the mother came, but no sweetheart, and there could be no longer any doubt of her faithlessness. I begged Anderson to take it like a man, give up thinking of her, and have his arm off next morning. I told him it was pride that stood in the way, but that he would show a far better kind of pride in submitting to the will of God and making the best of his misfortune like a brave man. He listened to me with attention, and though he did not answer I saw I had made an impression; though I am sure as I spoke and thought of his ruined life I felt how different practice and precept are. By and by he said:

"Nurse, perhaps I didn't ought to say it, but I can't trust to what my mother says. I can't get to the bottom of what she told me this afternoon. She's a spite against my girl on account of my taking to her. You go out of doors, don't you, nurse?"

He asked this so wistfully that I hastened to assure him I would go anywhere he liked for him in my off-duty time. So it was settled I should go to the house where his mother and the girl both lodged, and see if all was right. Happily I had leave of absence that evening after tea. "You see my mother is overtaken with the drink now and then," he said, in a shamefaced undertone, "and she has a terrible grudge against Marie, on account of its being along of her that she was put out with me; and you see, Marie don't make no allowance for her being in the drink that evening. And she don't know what fear is, that girl. She'll up and say anything to the old woman." In his excitement he never saw that he was letting out his secret. I held my peace and marveled at the absence of bitterness towards the mother who had been the cause of his misfortunes.

I had no difficulty in finding the court to which Anderson directed me. It was such a place as none but the London poor are doomed to live in. I should not have relished going into it after dark but for my nurse's garb, in which we are safe anywhere. And if I had been timid I need only to have addressed myself to a policeman and he would have walked with me anywhere. So many of the force have been nursed by us that they are always pleased to show us attention.

I had made up my mind to see the girl herself, if possible; but when I made my inquiry for her of the grimy person who lived, with many others, no doubt, on the ground floor, I found that she had left the house! Did they know where she was gone? No, they did not, nor did they know whether Mrs. Anderson was in. I might go up and see, if I liked, upon which they disappeared into the gloom and banged a door. I thought I had better try "going up," and it was well I did so, for I met a tidy-looking woman coming down, who not only could tell me that she had seen Mrs. Anderson go out, but that she knew where the young woman had gone to, but would not tell me unless I wanted it "for her good." So I got the address and went to find the place, though I half repented of the errand, for this changing lodgings secretly, as if to cut off all appeal, seemed to me the most heartless thing the young woman had done. "Three pair back" being the direction I received at the front door, I groped my way up stairs as pitch dark as they usually are in such houses, and in answer to my tap Marie herself appeared at the door. The room was as neat as possible, and quite pretty in its poor way, and she herself dressed in a trim, dark dress with snowy French cap and apron. But it was only in the moment that passed before she recognized me that I had the heart to observe all this. Poor child, how she cried! I am afraid I began by being harsh to her, being so full of her supposed heartlessness.

"Ah, madame, is it that he thinks me faithless? Madame, since I could not go today I write to him even now, voyez-vous." And I saw that she had been sitting with pen and paper before her. "Ah, le pauvre garçon! I could not go, non; I am blanchisseuse at the French laundry and the principal change itself; and she know not me and permit me not to go at the right hour, and last week I go plus tard, and they say no, it is past the hour, and then I write a word and give it to the commissionaire to give to my Jean. And is it that he had the heart to forget it? mais oui, it must be so. And is it possible that mon pauvre Jean think me faithless? Ah, madame," and the poor girl sobbed and cried so bitterly that I put my arm around her and made her lean on my shoulder. She was so absorbed in the piteous idea of Jean's suffering through doubts of her love that she seemed hardly to take in the idea of his losing his arm. "His mother say she tell me? Ah, non, she nevare tell me, madame, and the letter, I have not received it, non. I come away because that his mother is so mechante, so bad. She hate me for that Jean love me. Madame knows that she made to fall my Jean because we marry ourselves next day, and that he work for me then. Ah, he is too good to her, but then, voyez-vous, she is always his mother, yes."

"She might forget her anger now that he is able to work for neither of you," I said.

Marie ceased crying and drew herself away from my arm, looking at me with pale, fixed face, as on the first occasion I had seen her.

"Ah, le pauvre ange, his arm, I forget! Madame says he will lose it. Tell me."

I told her all about it, and of his refusal to submit to the operation.

"Mais comment, my Jean is not coward!" and her eyes flashed. "He is desole that he cannot work, say you? But I can work—me! I work well, I get good wages; and if I will not work! And as you say, madame, in your so kind way, one can do much with one arm, if one cannot be carpentare. Ah, how that God is good, for it is the left arm, n'est ce pas, that he will lose!"

"Come back with me now," I said, "and persuade him to have it done tomorrow morning" (I did not like to say "before it is too late"). "I will get you in, and we must hurry up, for my time is nearly up."

"If I will come!" said Marie, and she was ready in a moment.

I left her waiting down-stairs while I went to Sister Janet, who was only too glad to obtain admittance for her, and she was soon by the bedside of her "Jean." Of course I did not hear what passed between them. When she went away Marie threw her arms around me and kissed me and smiled, with the tears running down her cheeks. The smile was one of pride and thankfulness, and the tears were for poor Jean's arm that was going to be taken off next morning. Anderson's face when I went to him did me good to see, for hope and life had come back into it.

"I've changed my mind, nurse," said he, "and I know you'll be glad to hear it;" and then he whispered, "I don't want any medicine; my girl has been enough medicine for me!"—*Leisure Hour.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

No.

BLAIR, Neb., Aug. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform your readers whether or no the Mexican Pension bill which passed both Houses of Congress has become a law? VETERAN.

He Wants a Dead Dog Removed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I for one am at a loss to know why the Board of Health cannot remove a dead Newfoundland dog which has been on the lot south of No. 5 Nineteenth place since the 9th inst. I reported the nuisance to the officer in charge of the new police office on Canalport avenue, near Halsted street. They booked the nuisance and telephoned to the Health Department at the same time, in my presence. Now I propose to have the doctor of the Health Department or some of his assistants come with a big rope and haul the animal away at once, or all in the surrounding neighborhood that can run or get away will have to go to some other locality. THOMAS F. SMITH, No. 5 Nineteenth place.

Should Take One of Our Size.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Cutting controversy, which is engaging the attention of the public and the fire-eating element of this country in particular, goes to prove that we are not as great a Nation as we claim to be. It's like a man thrashing a boy, but is afraid to tackle a man. While the Mexican law in the Cutting case cannot have the approval of this or any other country, a case more unreasonable and more offensive to the dignity of this country happened several years ago in Russia. An honorable Jewish merchant, an American citizen, provided with a United States passport, having as an emblem the American eagle with wide-spreading wings, which means protection here and abroad to bearer, went to Russia on important business. Visiting St. Petersburg or some other large city there he was, after a stay of several days, told by the police and the city authorities that he had to go, as the laws of Russia don't permit a "non-resident Jew" a longer stay. His claims of being an "American citizen," and asking the same rights for himself which are granted a Russian subject in this country were ignored, and under threat of imprisonment and prosecution he was expelled for no reason other than being a "Jew." To the credit of this Government it must be said that it interested itself in his behalf, but Russia very plainly answered that this was their law, and we had to swallow it. The only difference in the case may be—that Cutting is a Texan bully with his followers, and the other man was a Jew, and Russia is a strong nation, "you know." D. L.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

Cheap Rates Given by the Railroad Lines During the Fair Week.

The railroads, appreciating the opportunity of favoring the agricultural classes and all interested in examining the many attractions to be seen at the coming Illinois State Fair, have made a rate to Chicago so low that no farmer or stock-breeder can afford to miss such a grand opportunity of seeing what promises to be the largest agricultural and industrial fair ever held.

The railroad lines centering at Chicago will charge visitors attending the State Fair not to exceed one and one-third fare for the round trip, while several of the roads will run special excursion trains on certain days during the week of the fair at much less than the rate named above.

Tickets will be sold to Chicago during the week of the State Fair, Sept. 6-10, 1886, at not to exceed one and one-third fare for the round trip, by the following railroads—viz.:

EASTERN LINES.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Chicago & Atlantic.
Chicago & Grand Trunk.
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
Michigan Central.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.

WESTERN LINES.

Chicago & Alton.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
Chicago & Northwestern.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Chicago & St. Louis.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago & Iowa.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago.
Illinois Central.
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.

All the popular attractions in keeping with the high character of the exhibition have been secured for the Illinois State Fair to be held in Chicago Sept. 6-10, 1886.

Grandpa's Pet.

A bundle of sweetness rolled up in blue—
 A round, curly head that was golden,
Two wee, chubby hands that came peeping through
 And ne'er to one thing could be holden.
Such a lump of fun as eyes never met,
And the whole went by the name of grandpa's pet.

He's up in the morning when daylight breaks,
 And every one knows all about it;
The day begins just when Roger awakes,
 And none are so hardy as doubt it.
An autocrat he, whose wish must be met.
All must bow to the reign of grandpa's pet.

Does he want a crown? He'll have grandpa's hat—
 The coal-scuttle serves him to fish in.
When he chooses to ride he'll ride the cat,
 And pussy must bend in submission.
He cannot do wrong—he never did yet—
Why, the whole world was made just for grandpa's pet.

When he makes a crow's nest of grandpa's wig,
 Then the old man is ready to kiss him.
He draws his snuff-box about for a gig,
 And the worst word that's said is God bless him.
All clocks in the house to his time are set—
Well, there's nobody there but grandpa's pet.

What pity we cannot be always young
 And rule like a king in his glory;
What pity that Time, with his iron tongue,
 Must change the sweet tune of life's story.
Alas! that we lose in flurry and fret
The dream of the time we were grandpa's pet.
—*William Lyle.*

The Long Dock Company's

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR SIX PER CENT

GOLD BONDS

Principal Payable 1935.
Interest April and October.

Covering Tunnel and Terminals of Erie Railway at Jersey City.

A SMALL BLOCK FOR SALE BY

CAROLIN & COX,
BANKERS.
55 Broadway, New York.

INVESTMENTS.

We own and offer to conservative investors the following named choice and well-selected Bonds:

$9,000 CITY OF CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., School District 5s.
Real value of property.......$10,000,000
Assessed value for taxation.......3,000,000
Total debt.......86,500

$90,000 SCOTT COUNTY, Ia., (Davenport County Seat) Court-House 5s.
Real value estimated at.......$30,000,000
Assessed value for taxation.......10,000,000
Total debt, including total issue.......120,000

$25,000 CITY OF MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Funding 5s.
Real value of property estimated at.......$5,573,000
Assessed value for taxation.......1,857,840
Total debt.......84,921

$35,000 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Ohio (Dayton County Seat) Bridge 5s.
Real value of property.......$100,000,000
Assessed value for taxation.......50,500,000
Total debt.......261,600

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
115-117 Monroe-st., Montauk Block.

FIRST NATION'L BANK
OF CHICAGO

Offers to Investors the following Selected Bonds:

100,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. 4s.
25,000 Chi., Burlington & Northern R. R. 5s.
25,000 Chicago & Indiana Coal R. R. 5s.
25,000 Chi. Art Institute 1st Mortgage 5s.
25,000 Cook County 5s.
25,000 Cook County 7s.
50,000 Osceola County, Iowa, 5s.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
Home Insurance Building,
N. E. Cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.

Paid-Up Capital -- $2,000,000
Surplus - - - - - - - - 300,000

Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers
Issued, payable in any part of the world.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
First-class Investment Securities Bought and Sold.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
SURPLUS, $200,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
DIRECTORS.
John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut,
Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

PEARSONS & TAFT,
BANKERS,
94 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Receive Deposits subject to check or on Savings account. Interest allowed by agreement. Farm Loan Securities and School Bonds for sale.
Farm Loans made at current rates and on option payments.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY
SAVINGS BANK,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $500,000.
N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same. Interest computed half-yearly and added to the principal if not drawn.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

MALCOM McNEILL & BROS.
Real Estate Mortgage Loans, and Private Bankers.
92 WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
At 5 per cent on Improved Property.
BUILDING LOANS MADE,
Repayable in Yearly Installments if desired.
WM. V. JACOBS,
Room 32, 118 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At 5 per cent, in large sums, on improved central Real Estate.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL ANY PUTS OR CALLS ON STOCKS OR BONDS, Write to, telegraph to, send for, or call on H. W. ROSENBAUM, 60 Exchange-place, New York. Send for my new circular just issued.

WANTED.
Gentleman in every way competent for Bank Cashier. Address, giving references and salary expected, D 77, Tribune office.

A NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE With adequate capital and European connections would like to connect with a good Chicago house. Address "Exchange," care Dow, Jones & Co., 26 Broad-st., N. Y.

An Editor Who Is Wanted in New York.

Illinois State Register: The *Journal* has been branded as a liar so often, and its lies crowded down its fool editor's throat so frequently, that it seems to revel in its shame. For instance, its fool editor yesterday morning, in the face of being publicly branded Sunday as a stupendous liar, had the impudence to try and cover up his exploded falsehoods by another batch as utterly untrue as its former slush on the same subject, all of which Welton has denounced as "lies as false as hell."

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: J. W. Doane & Co., 4 packages tea; E. A. Schoyer & Co., 277 packages tea; W. R. Manierre, 150 packages tea; C. D. Lathrop & Co., 800 packages tea; Sibley & Luske, 636 packages tea; Fitch & Howland, 421 packages tea; Robert Jeffrey & Co., 591 packages tea; J. Friedman & Co., 22 bales leaf tobacco; James Lee & Co., 100 tons pig-iron. Collections, $16,698.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 13.	Aug. 6.
New York	$90,883,744	$89,693,149
Boston	10,563,115	11,175,003
Chicago	7,909,000	8,797,009
Philadelphia	10,538,933	8,237,301
St. Louis	2,385,025	2,985,164
Baltimore	2,110,904	1,548,455
New Orleans	681,444	757,108

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70c discount; Boston, 17@20c discount; St. Louis, 75@90c premium; New Orleans unchanged.

The local money market was moderately active and firm at the rates that have governed during the greater part of this week. Call loans were discounted at 5 per cent and ordinary business paper at 6@7 per cent, the inside being accorded only to regular customers in undoubted standing. There was no new feature in the demand for accommodation, but it appeared to be a little more decidedly by city men than a few days ago, this phase being a gradually growing one in the recent past. The country is still needing money from the city, rather more going to the districts that ship corn and oats, while the movement of winter wheat from first hands is less active. The pressure for bank favors on the whole was not larger than the previous day.

New York exchange was flat early in the day, selling at 80c discount, and freely offered at that. Later there were buyers at a discount of 70c per $1,000 and less talk of ordering currency from the seaboard by express. The impression prevailed that the stringency of the situation has been slightly overrated, and some country banks sent instructions to their correspondents here to place funds to their credit in New York. This agrees with other intimations to the effect that interior merchants have recently been more free buyers of goods in the large cities of the East.

Foreign exchange was stronger in the morning, but afterwards easier. Good documentary bills were offered at 482 and demand sterling was about 483¾. Continental continued nominal. The early tone in New York was understood to reflect the fact that money was firmer in London.

Local securities were very quiet, with no material changes in the figures named. Counter sales were reported of $6,000 United States 4s at 126¾, $1,500 Chicago City Railway 4½s at 101¾, $500 Chicago City 4s at 104¾.

Not much disposition to trade in stocks in Wall street was shown in this city yesterday. Those who talked on the subject seemed to view the situation with favor for the bull side, considering the recent change in the weather to argue well for the carrying business of the Western roads. Hence the few orders sent from this city were mostly to buy.

It is reported that $7,400,000 of the $10,000,000 bonds embraced in the present call are held by the National banks against circulation. The present circulation of National-bank notes is fully $100,000,000 less than the highest point ever reached.

The tendency to an advance of interest rates in London was assigned as a reason for some selling orders from that city on the New York stock market. The selling was chiefly of the Vanderbilts, which have been recently in best demand by the foreigners.

Earnings for the first week in August show an increase as follows: Omaha, $3,800; Indiana, Bloomington & Western, $4,985; Milwaukee & Northern, $1,137; Norfolk & Western, $16,494; Denver & Rio Grande, $6,241. The most important gains for the seven months ending with July were: Canada Pacific, $889,997; Wabash, $567,062; Northern Pacific, $50,161; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, $499,560; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, $364,585; St. Louis, $205,543; Denver, $218,745; Omaha, $199,467; Northwestern, $190,257; St. Paul, $169,066. The largest decreases were: Illinois Central, $363,000; Louisville & Nashville, $352,149; I. C. & N., $162,981; Manitoba, $192,425; Chicago & Alton, $32,660.

It was rather widely thought a fortnight ago that if the Morrison resolution should become a law it would lead to exports of gold from this country. So far the tendency seems to be the other way. It was reported yesterday that arrangements had been made to transfer about $4,000,000 of gold hither from the other side of the Atlantic. It is said, however, that the movement has dwindled down to a possible importation of $175,000 and 1,000,000 francs.

The opinion seems to be growing, both here and at the East, that the recent excitement on the subject of financial stringency was greater than warranted by the facts in the case. Of course it is conceded that money has been in sharp demand, but it is also believed that there was nothing to justify the bidding up of rates in New York to the extravagant figure of three days ago. The dry summer has made the winter wheat crop ready to move at least a fortnight earlier than usual, which brought around the autumn demand before some people were ready for it. But the matter is already pretty well evened up, and it is by no means certain that there will be any difficulty in procuring the use of money for the next two months at about present rates.

The New York *Tribune* says that the cause of scarce money is to be found in the fact that gold has been hoarded. It is also true that over $86,000,000 of gold has been exported from New York to Europe this year. Also, it takes a little over $200,000,000 more to carry thirty-seven active stocks now than it did a year ago.

The order of the Treasury Department to stamp as "light" every gold coin presented at the Sub-Treasury that is ½ of 1 per cent below standard weight is causing some ill-feeling in San Francisco. The people of the Pacific coast use gold as the chief circulating medium, and the constant passing of it from one hand to another has worn very many of the coins below the limit, so that a considerable percentage of the money there will no longer pass current. The handling of gold has recently become much more common in this part of the world, owing to the growing scarcity of what the bankers call small bills, but the wearing process has not gone far enough yet to cause serious trouble in this direction.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The market was on a lower level throughout the day, though there was a recovery in the last hour from the lowest prices made about 1:30, at which time the majority were from ¼@1¼ below last night. The close was dull but steady, leaving three-fourths of the stocks a fraction higher, with no important changes in any case. In the last half hour money at the Stock Exchange loaned as low as 2 per cent, but there was very little demand. All those who felt any uneasiness about the rates for money supplied themselves yesterday. New York exchange in Chicago is 80c per $1,000 discount, which indicates the movement of currency to the West and the probability of a further reduction in the bank reserve. The net declines for the day were: Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 1¾, Louisville & Nashville ⅛, Erie ⅜, preferred 1⅛, Lake Shore ⅜, Colorado Coal ¾, Ohio & Mississippi ⅜, Richmond & West Point ¾, Wabash ⅜, preferred ⅜, Canada Pacific ⅛, Atlantic & Pacific ⅛, Gas ⅛, Denver ⅛, Homestake ⅛, Lake Erie & Western ⅛, Reading ⅜, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville ⅛, New York Central ⅛, Minneapolis & St. Louis ⅛, Northern Pacific ⅛, preferred ¼, San Francisco ¼, preferred ⅛, Union Pacific ⅜, Oregon Transcontinental ⅜, Central Pacific ⅛, Delaware & Hudson ¼, Kansas & Texas ⅛, Nickel Plate ⅛, Oregon Improvement ¼, St. Paul ⅛, Western Union ⅛, Illinois Central ⅛, Missouri Pacific ⅛, Northwestern ⅛, Omaha ⅛.

The net advances were: Hocking Valley ⅛, Chesapeake & Ohio ⅛, Oregon Navigation ⅛, East Tennessee ⅛, preferred ⅜, Burlington ⅛, Michigan Central ⅛, Norfolk & Western preferred ⅛, Pacific Mail ⅛, Southern Pacific ⅛, Jersey Central ⅛, New York & New England ⅛, Lackawanna ⅛, Canada Southern ⅛, Manhattan ⅛.

The stock market still feels the depressing effect of higher rates for money, and, though it opened pretty steady at about last night's prices, it was heavy through the forenoon, and at 12:30 a large majority of the stocks were from ¼ to 1 per cent lower than last night. The money question has undoubtedly caused some selling of long stock of New York Central and Lake Shore, which were both moderately active and each 1 per cent lower, though, on the other hand, there has certainly been considerable buying of these two, and also of other stocks for foreign account in the last two days. The leading speculative Granger stocks—St. Paul, Northwestern, and Omaha—were heavy, and though they were not much lower this forenoon there is reason for believing that the Chicago speculators who have been holding them up are gradually working out of them in view of the probability that their earnings for the rest of this year will run below those of last year. But aside from any clique manipulations there is sufficient reason in the loss of the wheat crop and the damage to the corn crop in their particular section of the country to cause an important decline in these stocks in the next few months. The high rate for money, which is the more immediate cause of the heaviness of the stock market generally, will probably not continue as a depressing influence for more than two days. If there is anything in the condition of the banks here to cause a tight money market for any considerable period there is plenty of capital in London and Montreal ready to take advantage of it. Nothing but the belief that the high rates of the last two days in the stock market here would be very temporary has kept it from coming. Of course, with the present activity of business and the large amounts being used in the country, the rates will be higher for the next three months than for the last three, and higher than they were during the same time last year, when there was less business and less confidence in the future; but the stock speculators will soon get accustomed to a 6 per cent rate, and with the majority of the small speculators it will make no difference, only their brokers, who have been borrowing money at 1 and 2 per cent and charging their speculating customers 6, will not make quite so much money.

The money from yesterday's bond call for $10,000,000 3 per cents will not be available until Sept. 15. Opinions differ as to the amount of available money it will yield. Of the total available 3 per cents the banks hold 84 per cent. If this proportion holds good in this call it would only release $1,600,000 in new money, but the banks hold the small numbered bonds, and sanguine people say the call will yield $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. There are about $3,000,000 of previous calls not yet presented. Aug. 8 the 3 per cent bonds subject to call amounted to $132,011,750. Of this the National banks hold $111,711,550 to secure circulation. It was the general impression that money had not gone largely into discounts, but into stock loans. The claim is made that the cause of scarce money is that gold has been hoarded. It is also true that over $86,000,000 gold has been exported from New York to Europe this year. In addition it takes a little over $200,000,000 to carry thirty-seven fairly active stocks than it did a year ago. The general hope was expressed today that money would come from Canada, and that funds from London might be sent to take advantage of the high rate here.

In the Stock Exchange loan crowd members generally supplied their wants early, the average rate being 7 per cent. Later in the day, especially toward the close, the demand having slackened, there were free offerings which carried rates down to 3½@4 per cent, but this was due entirely to the absence of bidders.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Aug 13	Closing—Aug 12
Atlantic & Pacific	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Canada Pacific	500	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Canada Southern	1,900	44¼	43¾	44¼	44
Cameron Coal	48	18¼	18¼	18¼	17¾
Central Pacific	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
Ches. & Ohio	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	[illegible]

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing Aug. 13	Closing Aug. 12
C. & O. 1st pfd	200	17	17	17	17	17
C. B. & Q.	560	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	1,100	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Gas Co.	1,900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. C. & I.	1,715	30	29	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. W. & B.	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver & R. G.	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	1,705	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	28,160	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	12,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds		[illegible]	[illegible]	102	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga.	1,450	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	430	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. B. & W.	150	17	17	17	17	[illegible]
Illinois Central	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	3,420	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. & Texas	3,155	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. & W.	640	10	10	10	10	[illegible]
Lake Shore	18,335	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash	6,000	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Con.	1,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M., L. S. & W., pfd	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L.	200	20	20	20	20	[illegible]
Do pfd	100	45	45	45	45	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	220	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	3,235	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Do pfd	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	9,670	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. & W. pfd	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	2,900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	4,139	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	7,400	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. R. & N. Co.	250	[illegible]	106	[illegible]	106	[illegible]
O. Transcon.	2,520	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	6,175	57	[illegible]	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, D. & E.	1,675	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	1,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	100	126	126	126	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. & W. P. T.	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San F.	1,450	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	2,150	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	16,325	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	430	[illegible]	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & D.	400	47	47	47	47	[illegible]
Do pfd	100	108	108	108	108	[illegible]
St. P. & O.	6,610	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110
St. P., M. & M.	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	400	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	6,345	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	5,160	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	1,500	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	2,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	4,830	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

9000 So C 6s-non-fnd...6¼ | 64000 NYLE & W f 5s cp 93½@93¾
10000 C C C & I g m...100 | 176000 NYLE&W n 2d en cp...101¼@102¼
10000 Can So 2d...92½@93 | 15000 NYC&SL1 trrec 95¾
3000 C B & Q 7s...134 | 5000 O R & N 1s...111½
23000 C S L & N O 6s...120 | 7000 Ogn S L 6s...104¼
3000 C & W I g m...116 | 11000 R W & O 1st...110
3000 CRI&P 5s cp...111¾ | 5000 StJ&G I 1st...107
1000 D&RG 1st en tr...110 | 18000 St L & Cairo 4s...74
8000 E T in Eng tr...26 | 5000 StPM&M2d...121
4000 FtW&D 1st...85¾ | 7000 Shen Val 1st...80
1000 H & S Jo 6s con...123 | 1000 SL&SL2d-ClassB.118
5000 I B & W 1st...90 | 10000 T & O C 1st...96
12000 L&N—NO&M 1st...103½@104 | 1000 T Pac tmc6s...58¾
10000 M K & T g 5s...82½@83 | 131000 T P R ex cp...68@68¾
7000 Met Ele 1st...118 | 112000 T Pac in 1 g 5s 54¼@56
11000 M U 6s...82¼@82¾ | 2000 U Pac 1st...116¼
20000 M&Chas 6s...103@103¼ | 20000 W S gtd 4s...102¼@102¾
10000 N O P 1st e c.76½@76¾ | 86000 W S gtd 4s...102¼@102¾
1000 N P Trm 1st...105 | 12500 W S 4s reg...102¾
3000 N Pac 2d cp...100 | 150 U S Ex...64@64½
150 Wells F Ex...128@128½

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

3000 La con 4s...77 | 1000 MK&Tgn 5s...82¾
1000 N Car con 4s...101 | 5000 M K&T gn 6s...96
2000 Tenn comp...75 | 55000 NYLE&W fnd 5s cp...93¾@93¾
7000 Tenn set 3s...78¾ |
2000 Va 6s dfd tr rcts...12¼ | 20000 N YC&SL 1s tst re...95¼@95¾
2000 A & P inc...25 | 5000 Ore S L 6s...104
1000 C&StstgdCCC&L 117 | 5000 P D & E inc—ED...72¾
28000 Can So 2d...91¾@92¾ | 5000 StJ & G I 1s...107
1000 CB&Q—Ia Div 5s.113¾ | 10000 S L&I M5s...96
10000 D & R G W 1s...80¼ | 10000 S LJ&C1st...122
25000 ETincEng tr cer...26 | 5000 T & W 1st...112½
5000 G C & S F 1st...124 | 2000 Tol & O C 1st...96
11000 IB&W en inc 29½@30 | 5000 Tx Pa in 1 g...54@54¼
2000 Intl coup 6s...92¾ | 6000 U Pac 1s...116¼
5000 L B & M 1st...102 | 302000 W S gtd 4s...102@102¾
5000 L & N Tr 6s...103¾ | 10 Bk of Com...171
1000 L & N cons...120¾ | 50 Met Bnk...61¾
5000 Met El 1st...118
2000 Met El 2d...110¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

67000 Can So 2d...91¾@92 | 30000 M K T & g 6s.95¾@96
1000 CCC&I g m...105 | 30000 NYLE & Wn2d cn. ex cp...102@102¾
10000 C & E I I cn...111@111¼ |
1000 C O & S W mt...98 | 30000 NYC&S L 1st tr...95¾
20000 D & R G W 1st...80¾ | 21000 NOP Is ex cp 76¼@77
20000 E T in Eng tst rt 26 | 5000 St J &G I 1s...107
15000 IB&W1st-ED...100¾ | 44000 T P R inc l g.54¾@55
1000 L S 2d reg...123 | 20000 W S gtd 4s...102@102¾
1000 L S 2d cp...124 |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams...140 | Fargo...128
American...108 | United States...64

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Money on call easier, changing from 2 to 7 per cent, closing at 3½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange quiet 482 for sixty-day bills and 484@484½ for demand.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,755	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	6,650	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼
Bell Tel	306	203	203	199¾	199¾
Union Pacific	304	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central	390	19¼	20	19¼	20
Eastern	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Central	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. H. & O.	10	32	32	32	32
A. & Pacific	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	43	193	193¾	192	192
Old Colony	27	176¼	176¼	175¼	175¼

Bond sales and quotations:

195000 Mex 4s...39¾@40¼ | 1000 N Y & N E 2ds...110
1000 do 7s...[illegible] | 5000 Ogn S L 6s...104¼

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—The market closed dull. Pennsylvania, 57¾ bid, 58 asked; Lehigh Valley, 58 bid, 58½ asked; Lehigh Navigation, 51¼ bid, 51½ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 13—4 p. m.—Consols, 101 3-16 for both money and the account; United States bonds: 4s, 129¼; 4½s, 113¾; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 51¾; do seconds, 16¾; Canadian Pacific, 68¼; Erie, 34¾; do seconds, 105¼; Illinois Central, 141; Mexican ordinary, 43¾; St. Paul common, 95¼; New York Central, 114½; Pennsylvania, 59¾; Reading, 13¾. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £27,000.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 85c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The mining stock market today was dull. Yellow Jacket sold at $1.00; Mono, $2.25; Bodie, $2.30; Hale & Norcross, $1.85@2.10, sellers three; Oriental & Miller, 8c; Sutro Tunnel, 11@12c; Homestake, 19½c.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), 1½c; Calumet & Hecla, $2.15; Franklin, 10½c; Huron, 1½c; Osceola, 13c; Pewabic (new), 1½c; Quincy, 48c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 70c; Bulwer, 30c; Belcher, $1.12½; Best & Belcher, $1.50; Bodie Consolidated, $2.50; Cholar, $1.00; Consolidated California & Virginia, $1.25; Crown Point, 95c; Gould & Curry, $1.12½; Hale & Norcross, $1.25; Mexican, 65c; Mono, $2.37½; Navajo, 70c; Ophir, $1.25; Potosi, 60c; Savage, 2.62½; Sierra Nevada, 65c; Union Consolidated, 55c; Utah, 85c; Yellow Jacket, $1.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday. Wheat advanced steadily on large purchases for foreign account, both here and at the seaboard. Corn was unsettled by rain and heavy receipts, but closed without important changes from the latest prices of Thursday. Provisions ruled easier for pork, in sympathy with corn, but lard was steady and firm. The shipping movement was impeded by the scarcity of vessel room. The demand for shipment was good.

Provisions were less active and averaged easier. The weakness in corn caused some realizing in pork, and prices fell under the offerings. Lard was weaker for the longer futures and ribs were neglected. Cables were steady and firm, with no change in prices. Hogs were firm and a shade better on the choice grades. Pork opened 2½c lower, at $9.72½ for September, sold up to $9.75, and down to $9.65, closing at $9.70, with October at 10c discount. January sold at $10.95@11.00. Lard opened 2½c higher, at $7.22½ for September, sold up to $7.27½, and closed at 7.22½, with October at 50@52½c discount. The year sold at $6.50 and January at $6.65@6.70. Ribs were very dull. September opened unchanged at $6.30, advanced to $6.32½, and closed at $6.30, with October at 10c discount. Cash sales were reported of 130 tcs lard at $7.10, 500 tcs do at $7.20, 150 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 6⅝c, and 75 tcs do September at 6⅝c.

Flour was in rather better demand, partly for export. In most cases, however, the bids of exporters were too low. City jobbers bought more freely. Sales were reported of 4,000 sacks and 1,900 brls, all on private terms. Total equal to 4,700 brls.

Red winter wheat was in very good demand and decidedly higher. The offerings were immediately taken and the nominal close was ¾@⅞c above the price of the actual sales. September red in demand at 2c premium over the speculative market. Cash sales were reported of No. 2 red in store at 77¼@78c, No. 3 red at 75¾@75½c, No. 2 Turkish at 75¾@76¼c, and No. 1 red at 79c. Free-on-board lots sold at 72@75c for No. 3 red, 76¾c for No. 2 white, 70@72c for No. 4 red, and 65@65½c for no grade. Total cash sales about 58,000 bu.

Wheat was more active and much higher. Cables were firmer, with an advance of ½@1d in Liverpool, and 6d on cargoes in London. Some private dispatches called the market 1s higher. An advance in flour of 75 centimes to 1 franc per 350 lbs was quoted at Paris. There were large export orders in the market for wheat, but vessel room being unobtainable they could not be filled here. At the seaboard business was reported to be brisk, and 63 boat-loads were taken in New York and Newport News. At Baltimore 200,000 bu were bought for export. Receipts were lighter at the West, and a further falling off in the arrivals is expected by those best able to judge of the situation in that respect. The buying in this market was led by foreign houses, and the local crowd followed, bidding the price up sharply, and the opinion was generally expressed that the advance of yesterday was the beginning of a bull movement of considerable magnitude. It was telegraphed from New York that all offerings made Thursday evening were accepted abroad. September opened ⅜c higher, at 77¼c, declined to 77c, and advanced irregularly to 78⅜c at the close, with October at 1¾c premium. December sold at 82¾@83¼c, and May at 88½@89¼c. Cash lots in store sold at 76@76¾c for No. 2. Free-on-board lots sold at 67@72½c for No. 3, 57@60c for No. 4, and 40c for no grade. Total cash sales about 22,500 bu.

On the curb in the afternoon September sold up to 78⅝c.

Corn was less active and averaged lower. The thunder-storm here, with some rain in Iowa and Illinois, caused free selling, and the downward movement in the price was helped by heavy receipts. The firmness in wheat held the market in check and the early decline, which was led by Kammerer, was recovered. The weather west of the Missouri was very hot, and some buying orders from Kansas and Nebraska were on the market. October opened ⅜c lower, at 45⅛c, advanced to 45¾@45½c, declined 45⅛c, and closed 45¾c, with September at 1⅛@1¼c discount. May sold at 50¼@50⅜c. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 43¾@43⅞c for No. 2 yellow, 43¾@43½c for No. 3 yellow, 43@43½c for No. 2, 41¾@42½c for No. 3, and 41¼@41½c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 44@44½c for No. 3 yellow, 42½c for No. 3 white, 41@42c for No. 4, and 40c for no grade. On track No. 3 white sold at 42c, No. 4 at 41¼@42c, and poor no grade at 38c. Total cash sales about 253,000 bu.

On the curb in the afternoon there was no change reported.

Oats were easy, September and May closing ⅛c lower. The continued heavy receipts tend to weaken the market, which is only sustained by the strength in wheat and corn. The volume of trading was fair. September opened at 28⅛c, advanced to 28⅜c, reacted to 28⅛c, and closed at 28⅛@28¼c bid, August 1¼c discount, and October 1⅛c and May 5¾c premium. No. 2 in store and to go to store sold at 27⅛@27⅜c, No. 3 white at 29¾@30, No. 2 white at 30¾@30⅞c, and No. 1 white at 30⅞c. The sample market was ½@1c lower by reason of large offerings and an easier demand. All the offerings were, however, disposed of before the close. Free-on-board lots sold at 25½c for no grade, 26¾@29¾c for No. 3, 28@30½c for No. 3 white, 27¾@30c for No. 2, 30¾@32c for No. 2 white, and 31@31½c for No. 1 white. Total cash sales about 200,000 bu.

Rye was steady but very quiet. Nos. 1 and 2 in store sold 19 cars at 51c. September delivery was quotably 53½c and October sold at 54½c. Sales by sample were: Free on board—1 car No. 3 at 47c, 3 cars No. 2 at 53@53½c, 1 car No. 1 at 53½c.

Barley was steady and quiet, and what demand there was was chiefly of a speculative character. Dealers are pretty well filled up on September and October trades. No. 2 sold to go to store at 60½c. September delivery at 62@63½c, and October at 64c. The sample market was lower by reason of large offerings, and only choice lots wanted. Almost everything else went to store. Free-on-board lots sold at 40c for No. 4, 56½@57c for No. 3, and 63@66c for No. 2. Total cash sales about 30,000 bu.

Millstuffs continued unchanged. Offerings and demand light. Sales were: 5 cars bran at $9.75, 5 cars middlings at $10.75@12.25, 1 car wheat screenings at $10.00.

Timothy was steady at about $2.08 for prime cash seed. A car of new seed, badly hulled, sold at $2.05½, 1 car at $2.07, 2 cars of bright but rough seed at $2.08, and 34 bags very choice at $2.20. Futures were firmer. August sold at $2.02@2.02½ and in exchange at $2.03, September at $2.01, and October at $2.01@2.01½. The year was quotably $2.00. Flaxseed declined ½c, owing to large offering and a slack demand. Twelve cars No. 1 on track sold early at $1.15 and two cars just before the close at $1.15½. Receipts, 34 cars. October delivery was offered at $1.17½.

Trading on the street markets was moderate by reason of the stormy weather, with plentiful supplies of green fruits and vegetables. The feature of the day was the speculative boom in cheese in the country, and this gave strength to the product here, although there was no material advance in values. A fair degree of animation was noted in the dry-goods market, staple and department goods being in most request. Values are well maintained, especially for cotton goods. In the markets for hardware, iron, and general metals a material increase was reported in the volume of sales, with values generally firm. There was no material change to note in steel rails. Orders continue to be received and standard heavy sections are quoted at $38.00 for future delivery.

The following State averages of corn are furnished by the Agricultural Department at Washington. They are given for Aug. 1: Ohio 88, Indiana 90, Illinois 77, Iowa 73, Missouri 75, Kansas 72, and Nebraska 76. These States produced in 1885 1,269,250,000 bu of corn. The above figures multiplied into the average yield per acre in each State would indicate a total of about 986,000,000 bu. The McCormick averages for the same States would make the crop about 918,000,000 bu.

Baker received the following cable from Paris yesterday: "Market active and higher. The crop reports are unfavorable, the yield in France being disappointing. Weather wet. Large orders are being sent to America." The latter clause was no doubt the cause of much of the firmness here, and some well-posted men estimated that 5,000,000 bu of wheat were bought in the United States yesterday for French account.

Another lot of wheat was posted yesterday in New York as being out of condition. The quantity is 53,000 bu. The place, Woodruff's warehouse. There is a strange coincidence between the posting of wheat in that city and the movements of the market which lends especial interest to the assurance given in this case that it "does not affect the market."

A farmer out West wrote the other day that he will not have more than half a crop of corn. In answer to a question he replied that he expects to gather about 25 bu per acre. But that 25 bu is not very far from the average yield on the last crop. If other people fare as well as he the harvest will not be a very poor one.

Brega has joined the list of Chicago firms having a branch house in New York.

A correspondent in the Northwest intimates that the entire crop of spring wheat this year may turn out to be fully equal to that of 1885. On the Omaha Road it is certainly yielding much better than expectation. He says: "It is demonstrated beyond a fact that the country does not want wet but dry weather for a good crop. The quality is first class in every particular."

The strength in wheat yesterday was of a kind that suggested the palmy days of 1879. There has been scarcely anything like it since then till now. There is no doubt that France has been a large buyer on the seaboard for several days past, and London operators were free buyers yesterday both here and in New York. Paris was reported 1f higher on flour and London 6d higher on wheat. The reason for both appears to be that the Russian crop is critical and that of Germany much worse than formerly supposed, while the harvest in England is progressing unfavorably. The foreigners are buying wheat on this side of the Atlantic at a rate that indicates their belief in an extensive crop shortage at home.

The following table shows the range of prices:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
August	$9.70	$9.60 @ 9.70	$9.65
September	9.75	9.65 @ 9.75	9.70
October	9.82½	9.72½@ 9.85	9.80
January	11.05	10.95 @11.00	10.95
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
August	$7.15	$......@ 7.20	$7.20
September	7.20	7.22½@ 7.27½	7.22½
October	6.72½	6.75 @ 6.75	6.75
January	6.70	6.65 @ 6.70	6.65
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
August	$6.30	$......@......	$6.27½
September	6.30	6.30 @6.32½	6.30
October	6.22½	......@ 6.30	6.20
WHEAT.			
August	75⅝	76 @ 77¾	77⅜
September	76⅝	77 @ 78¾	78⅜
October	78⅛	79 @ 80⅜	80⅜
November	80⅝	80⅝@ 82	81½
CORN.			
August	43⅝	43 @ 43½	43⅛
September	44⅝	44⅛@ 44⅞	44⅝
October	45⅞	45⅛@ 45½	45¾
November	46⅛	46⅛@ 46⅞	46¾
OATS.			
August	27¼	27⅛@ 27⅜	27⅛
September	28⅛	28⅛@ 28⅜	28⅛
October	29⅜	29⅛@ 29⅜	29¼
May	34	33⅞@ 34⅛	33⅞

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	August	September.	October.
No. 2 spring	$ 84¾	$ 86⅛	$ 88⅛
No. 2 corn	46⅜	46⅜	45⅛
No. 2 oats	25½	24⅛	24⅝
Pork	9.17½	9.17½	9.25
Lard	6.22½	6.22½	6.27½
Short ribs	5.45	5.45	5.47½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	6,463	5,874	5,255	2,138
Wheat, bu	69,056	30,902	149,950	81,374
Corn, bu	374,277	194,518	367,300	111,080
Oats, bu	275,060	107,028	132,730	23,636
Rye, bu	5,361	5,151		550
Barley, bu	30,874	2,200	3,055	519
Grass-seed, lbs	4,300	96,628	209,880	168,002
Flaxseed, bu	5,501	3,670	6,680	19,978
Broom-corn, lbs		12,000	47,460	18,228
Cured meats, lbs	585,780	545,100	3,732,982	2,808,716
Canned meats, cases			945	3,138
Dressed beef, lbs		20,000	740,319	1,389,799
Beef, tcs			37	208
Beef, brls				
Pork, brls		86	630	616
Lard, lbs	280,500	197,060	393,798	985,409
Cheese, lbs	159,900	292,369	98,095	150,889
Butter, lbs	339,084	487,162	308,278	393,780
Live hogs, No.	16,190	11,823	5,987	6,190
Cattle, No.	5,486	7,089	4,371	2,741
Sheep, No.	2,406	3,116	8	398
Hides, lbs	148,834	98,110	434,000	424,120
Wool, lbs	153,805	224,352	129,752	228,874
Coal, tons	9,598	10,772	2,339	1,648
Lumber, m feet	10,827	8,413	2,666	3,124
Shingles, m	3,153	2,911	150	583
Salt, brls	3,080	1,000	2,731	3,432

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	91	22	10	123
Spring wheat	12	15	13	40
Corn	439	270	66	784
Oats	229	54	3	286
Rye	15	1	..	16
Barley	58	7	..	65
Total	844	378	92	1,314

Also by canal 22,700 bu corn and 4,900 bu oats. Total about 775,000 bu. Inspected out: 260,751 bu wheat, 367,098 bu corn, and 8,827 bu oats. The estimated receipts for today are 160 cars wheat, 680 cars corn, and 290 cars oats.

Railroad freights were somewhat unsettled by reason of the report that some of the roads were cutting the rates by giving rebates to shippers. They were, however, quoted on the basis of 25c for flour, grain, and feed and 30c for provisions to New York. A moderate demand existed for cars.

Lake freights were firm at 3c for wheat and 2⅞c for corn to Buffalo. There was a good demand for vessel-room and all the available tonnage was taken. It was said that shippers at Duluth were paying 4c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters were made for 114,000 bu corn and 28,000 bu oats at 2⅞c for corn to Buffalo and on private terms for corn to Erie and for corn and oats to Georgian Bay.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Aug. 13.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 11.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Aug. 13.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 11.
Chicago	69,000	73,000	110,500	141,000	101,000	80,000
Milwaukee	10,500	12,000	11,500	2,000	1,500	2,000
St. Louis	104,000	98,000	78,500	5,000	7,000	6,500
Toledo	123,500	117,000	167,500	172,500	139,500	33,500
Detroit	83,500	102,500	88,000	17,500	42,000	58,500
Kans's City	11,000	4,500	12,500	14,000	11,000	10,500
Min'eapolis	64,500	55,000	64,500	12,500	10,500	4,500
Duluth	76,000	58,000	52,000	114,000	217,000	[illegible]

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

March 1 to Aug. 11—	1886.	1885.
Chicago	1,875,000	1,800,000
Kansas City	673,281	565,000
Milwaukee	150,000	144,000
Indianapolis	218,000	132,000
St. Louis	254,000	168,000
Cincinnati	88,000	70,000
Cedar Rapids	162,190	132,144
Cleveland	141,275	88,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Steady and moderately active at $1.25@1.35 per bu for choice hand-picked mediums and navies. Common and dirty beans were dull at 90c@$1.00.

BROOM-CORN—Firm and in good request, with small stocks. Self-working green, as to growth, 7½@8¼c; do slightly red tipped, 7@8c; do common, 6¼@7c; hurl, green, 7½@8½c; do slightly tipped, 7⅛@8c; common, 6¼@7½c; inside and covers, green, 7@8c; do slightly red tipped, 7@8c; do common, 5½@6c; crooked, as to length and color, 4@5c; common, damaged and seedy, 6@6½c.

BROOMS—Fairly active and unchanged: Best parlor-carpet brooms, $3.25@3.75 per doz; warehouse do, $4.00; railroad do, $3.75; No. 1 plain-handled do, $2.50; No. 2 do, $2.25; No. 3 do, $2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A brisk demand exists, as there are a large number of contracts to be completed before the cold weather sets in. Prices ruled steady. Lime (in bulk), 60@75c per brl; lime (in brls), 75c@$1.00; Louisville cement, $1.00@1.25; Utica, Akron, and Milwaukee cement, $1.00@1.25; English Portland cement, $3.00@3.25; Michigan stucco, $1.70@1.85; New York stucco, $1.75; land plaster, $1.00@1.25; white sand, $1.00@1.25; fire-brick, per m, $27.00@55.00; hair, in paper sacks, 20@25c per bu; fire-clay, $2.50@3.00 per brl; Lemont stone, 18@45c per foot; common brick, $6.50@7.25; Indiana pressed brick, $14.50@25.00.

BUTTER—Fine selections of creamery continued scarce and in good request at 19@20c per lb, although 21c was obtained in several instances. There was also a brisk inquiry for packing stock at 7c. An increased movement was noted for choice and medium grades at 17@18c for the former and 12½@15c for the latter. Ordinary makes were quoted at 8@9½c.

CHEESE—This market was firmer, owing to reports coming in that there would be a shrinkage in the production throughout the West and Northwest. There was an active demand for choice full creams at 7¾@7½c per lb for cheddars, 7¼@8c for flats (2 in a box), and 8½@8¾c for Young Americas. Some lots were sold to arrive at those prices. Off grades of full creams were wanted at 3½@6c per lb, according to condition, but skims were scarce and neglected.

COAL—Firm and active, with anticipations of an advance in the near future owing to the stocks on hand being materially lower than at this time last year and the possibility of a heavy shortage at the close of navigation. The following are the quotations per net ton by car-load: Anthracite—Grate and egg, $5.13; stove and nut, $5.38. Bituminous—Erie and Briar Hill, $4.15; Pittsburg, $3.29; Indiana block, 2.40@2.50; Illinois, $1.70.

DRIED FRUITS—A firmer feeling prevailed in this market for domestic dried fruits, while imported stocks were lower. Dried berries are coming in freely and California plums and peaches are on the way. Demand fair for this season of the year. New Valencia raisins, 8@8½c; London layer do, $2.50; L. M. do, $2.05; new Turkish prunes, 4c; new Zante currants, 6¼c to 6½c; citron, 20c; apples, quarters, 3½@4c; do, sliced, 3@5c; do, evaporated, 8@9c; half peaches, 3½@4c; California peaches, 7@8½c; do, raisins, $1.75 per box; blackberries, 7@7½c; raspberries, 16@16½c; pitted cherries, 10@11c; pitted plums, 8c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The tone of this market continues strong, with an upward tendency upon many of the principal staples. Trading continues fair, but the orders extend very little beyond what is required for immediate wants. Citric acid, 70@75c; tartaric acid, 50@52c; carbolic acid, 30@35c; carbolic ammonia, 13@15c; brom. ammonia, 58@60c; balsam of Peru, $1.75; balsam, Tolu, 45@50c; bay rum, $2.00@3.00; Tonka beans, $1.85@1.90; vanilla beans, $7.50@10.50; cubeb berries, $1.00@1.10; borax, 8@9c; calomel, 80@85c; camphor, 25@28c; cantharides, $2.20@2.25; cassia buds, 14@15c; chloroform, 40@45c; ergot, 40@50c; glycerine, 16c; gum arabic, 77@92c; lycopodii, 50@55c; mercury, 55@60c; morphine, sulph., $2.25@2.50; opium, $3.20@3.30; quinine, P. & W., 65@70c.

EGGS—Continued steady at 9½@10c per doz for fresh candled Northern stock, and 10½c in a single case way. The inquiry for shipment was fair, but the local trade very quiet. Southern eggs were almost unsalable at 6@7c.

FISH—In fair request and firm. Lake fish is coming in very slowly and there is not more than enough to meet the demand. New whitefish No. 1, per 100 lbs, $5.50; do family, $2.50; trout, No. 1, $3.75; codfish, extra George's, $4.25; do boneless, 4@7c; mackerel, half brls, extra shore, $14.50; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $12.50@13.00; do No. 1 medium, $6.50@7.00; do large family, $5.00; do family, $4.00; new Walkhoff Holland herring, $1.25, and dark hoop do, $1.00; Labrador herring, split, $5.50; do Halifax, split, $5.50; George's Bay split herring, $8.00; scaled herring, 25c; Norway herring, $12.00 per brl; summer cured cod, 4½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Quiet except for peaches and with light arrivals from Michigan they were firmer at 35@50c per peck basket. Baltimore peaches $5.00 per bu and $1.50@1.75 per half bu; Messina lemons, $5.00@5.50 per case; bananas plentiful at 50c@2.00 per bunch; cocoanuts, $4.00 per hdd; Indiana nutmeg melons, 75c@$1.00 per doz, and home-grown, $1.50@3.00; blackberries, 75@90c per case; Ives grapes, $4.50 per 2-bu stand; crabapples, $2.50 per brl; eating apples, $1.75@2.00, and cooking do, $1.50@1.75; Michigan Bartlett pears, 40c per box; whortleberries, $1.75@2.00 per case.

GROCERIES—Firm and active all round, the demand scarcely ever being known to be so good at this season of the year. Coffees—Java, 18¾@24½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10¾@12c; fair, 10½c; good, 9¾c; common, 8½@9c. Sugars—Cut loaf, 6¾c; standard A, 5¾c; powdered, 7@7¼c; standard granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 5¾c; white extra C, 5¾c; yellow to extra C, 4⅞@5½c. Rice—Carolina, 5¼@6¾c; Louisiana, 3¾@5c.

HAY—Old timothy continued dull, but new timothy and upland prairie in fair request at $10.00@10.50 for No. 1 timothy, $8.00@9.00 for No. 2 do, and $7.00@10.00 for Iowa upland prairie. Sales were: On track—9 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@11.50, 1 car No. 2 do at $9.00, 21 cars upland prairie at $6.00@10.25. Free on board and switched—1 car No. 1 timothy at $10.50, 1 car No. 2 do at $10.00, 1 car mixed at $8.50, 3 cars upland prairie at $7.00. Receipts, 292 tons; shipments, none.

HIDES—Quiet and easy. Green-salted bull hides, 6c; No. 1 heavy green-salted, fully cured, 8c; No. 2 do, 7½c; light do, 9c; green-salted calf, 8@12 lbs, 10½c; do, 12@15 lbs, 9½c; No. 2, 8c; dry-salted hides, 11@12c; dry flint, 13@14c; deacons, 50c each.

HOPS—Firm and in moderate request. New York stock, 25@30c per lb, according to quality; Pacific coast do, 20@25c; do new, for October and November delivery, 35c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin and tin plates were steady and quiet. Pig-tin active at 21.40@21.90c. Sheet copper in good demand at unchanged quotations, and ingot copper in brisk request at 10½@10¾c for Lake Superior, spot and September delivery, and 9½@9¾c for other brands.

NAILS—Sales continued brisk and prices very firm with an upward tendency. Iron nails from store are quoted at $2.10 and steel nails at $2.20, with the usual 5c per keg discount on car-load lots.

OILS—Trading fair for this season of the year and prices steady, except that turpentine declined 1c. Standard white, 110°, 8⅛c; prime white, 50°, 8⅝c; snow and water white, 150°, 9⅝c; headlight, 175°, 11⅛c; Michigan test, prime white, 10¼c; do, water white, 11½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8⅝c; do, water white, 9¾c; Indiana test, prime white, 9c; do, water white, 10⅛c; Elaine, 16c; Eocene, 13½c; Oleane, 11⅛c; Scarlet Rose, 12½c; linseed, raw 41c and boiled 44c in 5-brl lots and upwards, and 42c and 45c in less than 5-brl lots; turpentine, 36½c; extra lard oil, 52c; No. 1 lard oil, 42c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 60c; and W. B. sperm, $1.10.

PIG-IRON—Strong and active, with large sales and an abundant supply: Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, $20.50@21.00; Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $23.00; imported Scotch, $22.50@23.50; American Scotch $17.50@21.00; Southern coke, Nos. 1 and 2, $18.00@18.50.

POTATOES—Demand fair on both local and shipping account, and prices firm, owing mainly to light receipts. Choice St. Louis early Ohios, $1.65@1.75 per brl and 55@58c per bu; early Rose, $1.75 per brl and 56@58c per bu in job lots; home-grown, $1.75@2.00 per brl.

POULTRY—In liberal supply and easy, with a moderate inquiry. Live old hens, 7½@8c per lb; roosters, 4@5c; chickens, 9@9½c; young ducks, 8c; old do, 6@7c; turkeys, 7@8c.

SALT—Firm and active. Fine salt, 90c per brl; coarse do, $1.35; dairy, with bags, $1.90@2.15; do, without bags, $1.65; Ashton's Liverpool, sacks 224 lbs, $2.80@2.85; Genesee, factory filled, $2.25@2.40; do, cheese salt, $2.00@2.20, and do, packers' fine, $4.50 per ton.

TALLOW—Steady and in fair request at 3⅝c for cake, 3¼@3⅜c for No. 1 country, and 3c for No. 2. Grease was moderately active at 3¼c for country "A," 2⅞c for "B," 2½c for yellow, and 2¼c for brown.

VEGETABLES—The volume of shipping orders was fair, but the demand for local consumption was limited owing to the rain storm. Tomatoes were scarce at $1.50@1.75 per bu for select and $1.00 for common do; egg-plants $1.00 per doz; cabbage $2.50@4.00 per hdd; cauliflower, $1.50 per doz; cucumbers 10@15c; lettuce, $1.00 per brl; beets, 12½c; carrots, 10c; rutabaga turnips, $1.75, and white do, $1.25 per brl; celery, 25c per doz; green onions 10c; silver skin do, $2.25 per brl; green corn 8@12c per doz; string and wax beans, $1.00 per sack.

WHISKY—Steady and quotably $1.12.

WOOL—Easy and only moderately active. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 30@32c; medium tub, 28@31c; fine unwashed, 19@23c; medium unwashed, 25@28c; coarse unwashed, 22@25c; burry unwashed, 14@16c; fine washed, 29@30c; medium washed, 30@33c; coarse washed, 28@29c; Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 17@22c; medium unwashed, 22@26c; coarse unwashed, 21@25c.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 19½c; extra firsts, 17c; extra dairy, 15c; extra firsts, 13½c; packing stock, 7¾c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 7¾c; Young Americas, 8¼c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 10c; do August, 10c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 9	9,108	196	18,868	2,144
Tuesday, Aug. 10	8,214	525	14,146	2,896
Wednesday, Aug. 11	9,071	270	14,278	3,609
Thursday, Aug. 12	8,485	213	16,120	2,478
Friday, Aug. 13	7,400	200	13,500	2,000
Total	42,278	1,403	76,192	13,127
Same time last week	33,052	1,134	93,625	13,075
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 9	3,119	1	3,336	
Tuesday, Aug. 10	2,217	118	4,612	1,379
Wednesday, Aug. 11	2,455	186	7,118	
Thursday, Aug. 12	4,371	67	5,957	170
Friday, Aug. 13	3,000	50	5,500	300
Total	15,162	422	26,523	1,849
Same time last week	13,295	187	30,074	1,320

Friday's cattle market was active, and desirable cattle sold 5@10c higher. Best grades of hogs sold a shade higher and sheep remained unchanged.

Next week's receipts are estimated at 41,000 cattle, 90,000 hogs, and 14,000 sheep.

Shipments of cattle this week, about 16,000, are the largest for any week in almost six months.

Thus far this week cattle receipts have averaged over 8,000 per day, amounting to 42,278, or nearly 9,000 more than arrived the corresponding time last week. Arrivals of calves, 1,400 head, are the largest for several months past, including a large proportion of Eastern dairy calves, which are selling to Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and other buyers. The run of hogs for the last five days compared with the same time last week exhibit almost 16,000 decrease, amounting to 77,000. Sheep receipts are the same as last week. Thursday's shipments of cattle were the largest for any one day since April 22, 1886, when 4,408 were forwarded from here.

CATTLE—There was a lively local and outside business transacted in this branch of trade, and prices ruled firmer. Good to prime natives, especially "handy" cattle, sold 5@10c higher, while poor to fair grades ruled steadier. Texas and other range cattle advanced 5@10c, and native butcher stock sold a shade higher. Stock cattle were in good request, and prices remained unchanged. Dressed-beef men were the principal buyers. Native cattle sold to them at $3.25@5.00, largely at $4.20@4.65. Eastern shippers paid as high as $5.10 for steers averaging only 1,316 lbs. Some 1,568-lb steers sold at $4.82½, and handy 1,143-lb cattle at $4.60. Coarse cattle, averaging almost 1,300 lbs, sold at $4.00, and inferior 1,032-lb steers as low as $3.25. A car-load of 1,505-lb stags sold at $3.50; some 1,351-lb Colorados sold up to $4.70, Montana-Texas 1,092@1,146 lbs sold at $3.80@4.40, and Wyoming-Texas 1,103 lbs at $3.45. Indian-Texas 971@1,064 lbs sold at $3.50@4.00. Native cows sold at $1.50@3.00; bulls at $2.00@2.75; veal calves at $4.00@4.75. Stock cattle sold at $2.15@3.37½. The market closed strong with a good clearance reported. Revised quotations are as follows:

Prime steers, 1,500 to 1,650 lbs	$ 5.10@ 5.20
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.60@ 5.10
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.05@ 4.85
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,350 lbs	3.65@ 4.30
Poor and medium, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.20@ 4.00
Grass-fed natives, 900 to 1,300 lbs	3.00@ 3.85
Distillery steers, 950 to 1,300 lbs	4.20@ 4.75
Northern Rangers, 800 to 1,250 lbs	3.00@ 4.25
Through Texans, 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@ 3.60
Fair to choice native cows	2.35@ 3.30
Inferior to medium cows	1.40@ 2.20
Poor to fancy bulls	2.00@ 3.50
Stockers, 500 to 800 lbs	2.20@ 3.15
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@ 3.75
Veal calves, 100@180 lbs	3.50@ 5.25
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

Sales: 744 shipping (av. 1,049 to 1,536), $3.50@5.10; 1,307 dressed beef (av. 1,003 to 1,578), $3.25@5.00; 91 feeders (av. 901 to 1,145), $3.05@3.87½; 163 stockers (av. 609 to 818), $2.15@2.90; 113 calves (av. 136 to 170), $4.00@4.75; 57 cows (av. 676 to 1,054), $1.50@3.00; 788 Indian (av. 910 to 1,064), $3.50@4.00; 388 Montana-Texas (av. 1,092 to 1,146), $3.80@4.00; 188 Wyoming (av. 1,079 to 1,103), $3.00@3.45; 769 Texans (av. 800 to 1,060), $2.50@3.30; 22 yearlings (av. 609), $2.30; 21 Texas cows (av. 744), $2.45; 35 Texas yearlings (av. 434), $2.25.

HOGS—The demand for hogs was active and competition between buyers was lively, especially for good corn-fed stock, which was scarce and in demand. The more desirable stock sold a shade higher and in some instances showed 5c advance. The highest price paid was $5.25. Very few sales were made above $5.10, while plenty of good heavy packers changed hands at $4.75@4.95. Selected light bacon weights sold at $4.80@4.85, with singeing pigs at $4.90. Common to fair light changed hands at $4.30@4.65, and poor and grassy light at $3.80@4.25; rough heavy sold down to $4.10 and fair to good mixed hogs ranged at $4.65@4.85, with occasional fancy bunches at $4.90@4.95. Only seven of the regular eighteen packers were buying hogs. About 3,000 undesirable hogs remained unsold.

SHEEP—A fair trade was reported and prices ruled about steady. Dressed mutton men were the principal buyers. They purchased a string of 600 Montana sheep averaging 112 lbs at $3.50. A small lot of native scalawags sold at $1.80, and poor to choice stock at $2.65@4.30. Lambs sold freely at $4.25@4.50. Sales: 1,528 (av. 74 to 113), $1.80@3.80; 445 lambs (av. 54 to 63), $4.25@4.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—BEEVES—Receipts, 223 cars; last week, 277; with an increased and more active demand; good business. Values improved 10@15c on common to good natives, which sold at $4.25@5.75; few extra, $6.00; few extra Colorados, $5.62½; Texans, $4.12½. Shipped: New York, 3,077; Brighton, 1,555.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 109 cars; last week, 112; demand active and business lively, with increased sales over last week. Sales: Sheep, $3.50@5.00; lambs, $5.00@6.75.

New York, Aug. 13.—BEEVES—Receipts, including 205 car-loads for export, 151 car-loads; fat native steers were about steady, but common native Texas and Cherokee steers, of which 30 car-loads were offered, fell off 25@50c per 100 lbs, and some of the latest sales of Texas cattle show a decline of fully 60c per 100 lbs. Native steers sold at $4.10@5.40 per 100 lbs; Texas and Cherokee do, at $3.55@4.60; and bulls at $2.20@3.25. Exports today and tomorrow, 725 beeves and 3,140 quarters of beef.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,900; market dull and weak at $3.00@4.50 per 100 lbs for sheep, and at $4.75@6.75 for lambs. Not all sold.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,900; market slow and steady at $4.90@5.20 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,051; shipments, 811; slow; offerings of fat, steady; grass range weak; good to choice, $4.50@4.81; common to medium, $3.40@3.90; stockers, $2.30@2.75; feeders, $2.80@3.00; cows, $1.50@2.75; grass range steers, $2.30@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,533; shipments, 471; choice, 5c higher; others steady; good to choice, $4.80@4.95; common to medium, $4.50@4.75; skips and pigs, $2.75@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 68; shipments, nothing; steady; good to choice, $2.40@3.00; common to medium, $1.50@2.25.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 600; market firm and unchanged; good to choice shipping, $4.40@4.85; common to fair, $3.75@4.30; butchers' steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.50; Texas and Indians, $2.50@3.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 900; shipments, none; market active and stronger; butchers' and best heavy, $4.85@5.00; mixed packing, $4.40@4.80; light, $4.50@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 525; shipments, 300; market steady at $2.25@3.75.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 950 head; market quiet but steady; two loads extra sold at $5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,200; market quiet but steady; good to choice, $3.75@4.20; Canadian lambs weak at $5.40@5.80; bulk at $5.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,148; market advanced 5@10c; good to choice Michigan and Ohio, $4.80@5.00; selected Yorkers, $5.05@5.15; selected mediums, $5.25; coarse mixed heavy ends, $3.75@4.55.

East Liberty, Pa., Aug. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 218 head; shipments, 187; market, nothing doing.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 2,600; market active: Philadelphias, $4.90@5.00; Yorkers, $4.70@4.80; grassers, $4.30@4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,800; market very dull and a quarter lower.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13.—CATTLE—Quiet; common to choice grades, $3.40@5.00.

HOGS—Stronger; common to best grades, $4.25@4.90.

SHEEP—Steady; common to best grades, $2.20@3.75; lambs, $3.00@4.25.

LUMBER.

A fair volume of business was transacted at the yards and prices ruled steady.

A stock boards, 12 to 16 ft. 12 in.	$43.00
B stock boards, 12 to 16 ft. 12 in.	38.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 ft. 12 in.	33.00
D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft. 12 in.	20.00
A box, 13 in. and upward	43.00
B box, 13 in. and upward	38.00
C box, 13 in. and upward	33.00
A flooring, 6in	35.00
B flooring, 6in	32.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 ft.	22.00
A siding	20.50
B siding	19.50
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft.	13.00
Common boards, 1¼ and 1½ in	13.00
Fencing, first, 12 to 20 ft.	13.00
Fencing, No. 2, 12 to 20 ft.	11.00
Timber, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@13.50
Timber, 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft.	12.00@15.00
Pickets, flat, rough	9.00@13.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00
Shingles, extra A	2.60
Shingles, choice A	2.45
Shingles, standard A	2.40
Shingles, extra cedar "A"	2.35
Lath, dry	1.80

The arrivals in the cargo market were light. There was a good demand and sales were effected at full former prices.

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 9.00@ 9.25
Piece-stuff, long and green	10.00@14.00
No. 2 boards and strips, green	10.00@11.50
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	10.00@12.50
Medium boards and strips, green	12.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	15.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	1.80@ 2.05
Shingles, standard	1.70@ 1.75
Lath, green	1.25@ 1.40
Lath, dry	1.35@ 1.40

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—COTTON—Quiet: middling uplands, 5 3-16d; do Orleans, 5¼d; sales, 8,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export, and 7,400 bales American. Weekly cotton statistics: Sales of the week: 50,000 bales; American, 42,000; speculators took 1,100; exporters took 3,500; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 4,700; actual export, 2,400; total import, 18,000, all American; total stock, 557,000; American, 397,000; total afloat, 93,000; American, 30,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Firm; demand improving; holders offer moderately; red Western spring, 6s 5d @6s 8d per cental; the receipts of wheat for the last three days were 250,000 centals, including 131,000 centals American. Corn—Strong; demand good; new mixed Western, 4s 3½d per cental; the receipts of American corn for the last three days were 49,700 centals.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 61s 6d, steady; do Western, 59s, steady. Lard—Spot and futures, fair demand; spot, 35s; August, 35s. Beef—Extra India mess, 57s 6d per tc. American refrigerated is quoted at 6¼d for hindquarters and 3¾d for forequarters per lb.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 27s 7d per cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—BEEF—American refrigerated is quoted at 4s 4d for hind quarters and 2s 8d for fore quarters, per 8 lbs, by the carcass.

LINSEED—Calcutta, 43s 6d per quarter.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 5¼@5½d per gallon; spirits, 7¾@8¼d per gallon.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 26s 3d per cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 13.—PETROLEUM—15⅝f paid and sellers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Speculative trading in winter pronouncedly bullish today, stimulated in great part by the reports by cable of unsettled weather, critical and discouraging crop position and outlook, and higher and more or less excited foreign markets, and on much more extensive dealings here (in good part on foreign account and for covering purposes), prices were advanced on the future list 1¾@2c a bu at the regular hour of adjournment, and subsequently on outside trades in September options an additional ⅜@½c a bu, leaving off firmly. And for prompt delivery or early arrival business was unusually brisk, largely in the export interest, and mostly in red graded and ungraded, with a resulting rise in values of 1¼@1½c a bu. No. 2 red for August closed regularly at 86⅞c; September at 88c bid, and subsequently on outside transactions as high as 88⅜@88½c; October at 89¾c; November at 91c; December at 92¾c bid; January, 1887, at 94⅛c; February at 95⅛c; March at 96⅜c; May, 1887, at 99c bid; and June at 99⅝c. Sales: No. 2 red afloat at equal to 87⅛@87⅝c, closing at 87⅜c bid; do free on board for export, mainly for the Continent, reported at equal to 88@88⅛c, closing at 86⅝c. No. 2 red, new crop, in elevator, car lots, at 86½@86⅝c, closing at 86⅝c. No. 2 Chicago spring, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, at 85⅛c.

CORN—Attracted a fair share of attention for prompt and forward delivery, and also hardened in price—on early delivery ⅛c and in the option line ⅛@¼c a bu. Export call moderate and mostly for No. 2 corn afloat. Sales: No. 2, early delivery in elevator, at 51¼c; do, in store and delivered, afloat, at 51⅛@51⅞c, closing at 51⅞c.

OATS—Likewise gained for the day ⅛@¼c on prompt and ½@¾c on forward deliveries on a moderately active movement. Sales: No. 1 white in elevator, at 41½c; No. 2 white in elevator, about 100,000 bu, at 38@38¼c, closing at 38c bid; No. 2 in elevator at 33¼@33⅝c, closing at 33⅛c, against 33⅜c last evening, and delivered at 34⅛c.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Western steam lard again the prominent feature in the trading. Apart from this the movement was within narrow limits and sales were irregular. Of pork, mess, old, $10.50@10.75 and new mess $11.62½@11.87½. Cut meats and bacon about as last quoted, but dull. Western steam lard held firmly in the local market for prompt delivery, though outside of the shipping operations referred to above the business was light, with choice quoted at the close at $7.50.

BUTTER—Less active but steady, with best Eastern creamery at 20@22½c; do Western at 19@21c; best Eastern dairy, 18@20c; Western dairy slow at 10@13c, and factory 11@12½c for June packed, and 8@10c for fresh.

CHEESE—In good request, with best Eastern factory quoted up to 8⅜@8¾c, generally 8½c, though some lots were held as high as 9c, and other grades proportionately.

TALLOW—Reported sold at 4@4 11-16c.

SUGARS—Raw steady on a moderate movement. Refined inactive, with granulated at 6 1-16c, and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—The feature of interest was the more urgent call for accommodation for grain, rates on which ruled somewhat stronger. In most other lines the business was moderate at about former figures. Of the contracts for steam carriers the most important were for Liverpool, hence, red wheat 1¾d, London, hence, red wheat 2¼d, Bristol, from store, wheat 3¼d, Leith do, through, 4¼d, Newcastle wheat at 3¼d, Havre do 8½d. Copenhagen grain 2s@2s 3d; Cettsor, Marseilles, hence, wheat at 3s 3d; St. Nazaire, Havre or Antwerp from New York or Newport News do at 2s 6d@2s 7½d, Antwerp, hence, wheat at 2s 6d.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—COTTON—Steady; middling uplands, 9 7-16c; Orleans, 9⅝c. Sales, 847 bales. Futures closed steady: August, 9.30c; September, 9.31c; October, 9.29c; November, 9.29c; December, 9.32c; January, 9.41c; February, 9.49c; March, 9.57c; April, 9.66c; May, 9.75c; June, 9.83c; July, 9.90c.

Comparative statement for the week ending Friday, Aug. 13: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 6,727 bales; net receipts at all United States ports same week last year, 3,125; total receipts to this date, 5,312,525; total receipts same date last year, 4,710,085; exports for the week, 13,181; exports for same week last year, 17,722; total exports to this date, 4,255,618; total exports to same date last year, 3,858,741; stock at all United States ports, 204,-872; stock at all United States ports same time last year, 108,927; stock at all interior towns, 17,637; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 8,269; stock at Liverpool, 557,000; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 681,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 30,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 9,000.

FLOUR—Receipts, 21,031 brls; exports, 2,612 brls and 12,310 sacks; more active and stronger; sales, 22,700 brls; superfine Western and State, $2.10@2.80; common to good extra Western and State, $2.50@3.10; good to choice do, $3.15@4.90.

HAY—Steady and in fair demand.

HOPS—Quiet and weak.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio firm; 9⅝c; options a shade stronger; moderately active; sales, 21,500 bags; September, $8.00; October and November, $8.00@8.05; December, $8.05; January $8.10@8.15; February, $8.15; March, $8.20@8.25. Molasses dull; 50° test, 17c. Rice steady and demand fair.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United closed at 60⅞c; crude in brls, 5¾@6¼c; refined, 6¾c.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 60c; highest, 61⅛c; lowest, 60c; closed at 60⅞c; sales, 1,096,000 brls; clearances, 4,128,000; charters, 41,586; shipments, 100,-057.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Petroleum steady and firm. National transit opened at 60⅛c; closed at 60⅞c; highest, 61c; lowest, 60c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 60⅛c, closed at 60⅞c; highest, 61⅛c; lowest, 60c; clearances, 1,820,000.

Titusville, Pa.—Transit opened at 60⅛c; highest, 61⅛c; lowest, 60⅛c; closed, 60⅞c.

TALLOW—Steady.

RESIN—Firm; $1.00@1.05.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 34c.

WOOL—Firm and in moderate demand; domestic fleece, 30@38c; pulled, 14@35c; Texas, 9@25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,031 brls; wheat, 428,413 bu; corn, 78,250 bu; oats, 95,000 bu; rye, 500 bu; malt, 13,350 bu; corn-meal, 450 brls and 1,850 sacks; pork, 45 brls; beef, 2,233 pkgs; cut meats, 2,103 pkgs; lard, 1,364 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 2,612 brls and 12,315 sacks; wheat, 109,810 bu; corn, 32,137 bu; corn-meal, 105 brls; pork, 359 brls; lard, 601,600 lbs; bacon, 2,049,823 lbs.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 18@21c per lb for choice to extra, 16@17c for firsts; Western creamery, 18½@20c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 17@17½c per lb for choice to extra and 14@15c for firsts; Western dairy, 12@15c for choice to extra, 9@11c for seconds; imitation creamery, 11@15c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 10@12c for firsts to extra, and 7@9c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra at 8@8⅛c; choice, 7@7¾c; common to good, 4@6c; Western extra, 7¾@8c; choice, 6¾@7c; common to good, 5@6c.

EGGS—Are held at 18@19c per doz for near-by and Cape, 16½@18c for Eastern, 15½@18c for Northern, 14@15c for Western, and 15½@16c for provincial.

WOOL—Firm and fairly active: Ohio and Pennsylvania X, 32@32½c; do XX and above, 35@35½c; Michigan and Wisconsin X and above, 31@32c; Michigan No. 1, 36@37c; Ohio delaine fine, 36@38c; No. 1 combing, 38@39c; unwashed wools, 21@30c; pulled wools, 40c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Stimulated by firm, higher cables, advanced today, and business was active, with a feeling of strength ruling all day. September opened at 78⅞, rose to 79⅜c, declined ⅛c, advanced again, and closed a ... October opened at 80⅛c and closed 1⅜c higher, 81⅜c; November sold at 82¼@83¾c. The first ... May was made at 91c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 78¼@79⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 77¾c. In the afternoon prices continued firm and unchanged from the close. Receipts, 76,000 bu; shipments, 114,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard closed dull and higher at 85c asked; No. 1 Northern, 85¼c. Quite a number of orders appeared to be in market, but buyers were looking for a slump in Chicago. Winter wheat firmer and in fair demand: No. 2 red, 83¼@83½c on track; No. 1 white, 85c in store, and new 81@81½c to arrive on track. Corn dull and unsettled; 49½c was asked for No. 2 corn and 47½c for No. 3 corn in store.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13.—FLOUR—More active at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Wheat active, strong, and higher; the market opened firm and advanced 1c, ruled strong during the entire session, and closed 1@1⅛c higher than yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 77⅜c; September 78@79⅛c, closing at 77⅞c; October 80⅛@81⅜c, closing at 81¼c. Corn dull and unsettled, closing ⅛c higher than yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 40½@41c; September 40⅛@41⅛c, closing at 40⅞c; October 42⅛@42⅝c, closing at 42⅛c. Oats dull but firm and ⅛@¼c higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 27@27½c; September, 27⅛c bid; October, 28⅜c. Rye firm at 53c. Barley—Not marketed.

LEAD—Dull and unchanged.

HAY—Firm; prairie, $7.00@9.00; timothy, $10.00@12.00.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; 9@9½c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet; $1.09½.

BRAN—Stronger; 47½@48c.

CORN-MEAL—Strong; $2.25.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.07.

WOOL—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active at firm prices. Pork steady; $10.35. Lard firm; $6.50. Bulk meats firmer; loose lots, long clear, $6.25; short ribs, $6.35; short clear, $6.50; boxed lots, long clear, $6.40; short ribs, $6.50; short clear, $6.60. Bacon stronger; long clear, $6.95@7.00; short ribs, $7.00@7.15; short clear, $7.15@7.20. Hams very firm at 12@13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 104,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 34,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 16,000; rye and barley none.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 13.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat strong under a good speculative demand; steamer No. 2 red, elevator, 83¼c; No. 2 red in export elevator, 85¼c; No. 2 red August, 85¼@85¾c; September, 85¾@85⅞c; October, 87¼@87½c; November, 88@88½c. Corn—Spot scarce and firm. Futures dull and nominal. No. 2 mixed, track, and grain depot, 53½c; No. 2 mixed in export elevator quoted nominally 50¼c; No. 2 mixed August, 50@51c; do September, 50½@51¼c; do October, 51½@52¼c; do November, 51¾@52¼c. Oats—Spot unsettled and lower; rejected white, 33c; No. 3 white, 38½c; old do, 38c; new No. 2 white, 38c; No. 1 white, 38½c; ungraded white, 36c. Futures dull and weaker to sell: No. 2 white, August, 36@36½c; do September, 35@35½c; do October, 35¼@36c; do November, 35¼@36¼c.

EGGS—Dull and unsettled: fresh, 12½@13½c.

CHEESE—Firmer, but quiet; Ohio flats, choice, 7¾@7⅞c; do fair to prime, 6@7c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 116,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 13.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; cash, 76⅝c; September, 77⅝c; October, 80c. Corn dull; No. 2, 43½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 27¾c. Rye steady; nominal. Barley easy; No. 2, 61c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, September, $9.70; October, $9.80. Lard—September, $7.25; October, $7.62½.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 13@15c.

EGGS—Easy; 10@11c.

CHEESE—Strong; cheddars, 7¾@7⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,581 brls; wheat, 10,635 bu; barley, 8,050 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,450 brls; wheat, 2,150 bu; barley, none.

Toledo, O., Aug. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and dull; cash and August, 79⅞c; September, 80⅜c; October, 82⅛c; December, 85⅝c; May, 91¼c. Corn quiet and steady; cash and August, 44½c; September, 45c. Oats steady; cash, 28½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Easy; September, $5.25; October, $5.35 bid; December, $5.47½.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; August, cash, 80c; September, 81c; October, 81⅝c. Corn steady and firm; cash, 44⅛c. Oats steady and higher; cash, 28⅜c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; September, $5.25; October, $5.35.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 124,600 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 172,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing firm; No. 2 Western winter red and spot, 85@85⅛c; August, 85¼@85⅜c; September, 85⅝@86⅛c; October, 88¼c bid. Corn—Western higher and firm; Western mixed spot, 49½@49⅝c; August, 49½@50¼c; September, 50@51c. Oats—Steady and fairly active; Western white, 32@35c; do mixed, 30@32c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,540 brls; wheat, 118,200 bu; corn, 8,100 bu; oats, 14,700 bu; rye, 4,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,189 brls; wheat, 122,700 bu; corn, 38,880 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 659,200 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 13.—WHEAT—The market opened firm; closed strong; higher; old No. 1 hard, cash or September, 76c; October, 77¾c; November, 79c; No. 1 Northern, cash or September, 73c; October, 74¾c; November, 76c; No. 2 Northern, cash or September, 69c; October, 70¾c; November, 73c; new No. 1 hard, September, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 71c; September; No. 2 Northern, 67c September.

FLOUR—Market quiet; moderate demand; patents, $4.25@4.50; bakers', $3.25@3.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 64,350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,650 bu; flour, 17,286 brls.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Stronger; No. 1 white cash, 77¾c; Michigan red, cash, 79¾c; No. 2 red, cash, 79¾c; September, 80⅜c bid; October, 82c bid; receipts, 83,500 bu. Corn—No. 2, 44c nominal; receipts, 3,000 bu. Oats—No. 2, 29c, nominal; No. 2 white, 32½c, nominal; receipts, 7,100 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 13.—WHISKY—Dull; sales of 306 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.07.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 13.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 31c.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Aug. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Thirty-seventh st, 156 ft e of State, n f, 25x121 ft, dated Aug. 12 (Mary F. Safford to Edwin C. Chapman)

Centre av, 50 ft s of Hastings st, e f, 50x99 ft, dated Aug. 9 (estate of Philip Loehr to V. Kopf)

Brown st, n w cor Maxwell, e f, 24x100 ft, dated July 30 (Ellen Wolsser to Harris Jacobson)

Genesee st, s w cor Twenty-fifth, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (Lucy R. Griffin to Mary B. Shepard)

Vernon av, 334 ft s of Douglas, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 12 (Edwin C. Chapman to Mary F. Safford)

Portland av, 50 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 13 (William B. Rose to James Stewart)

Carroll av, 96 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 12 (Edward Heath to Jacob A. Hosaboom)

Wallace st, 332 ft n of Thirty-second, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 7 (Benjamin Shurtleff to Conrad Ungleterscht)

Bonney av, 170 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 30x125 ft, dated Aug. 6 (Charles C. Bonney to Charles H. McAfee)

Vernon av, s w cor of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 64x164¼ ft, dated July 1 (George A. Seaverns to Mary H. Prindiville)

Kroger st, 75 ft s e of Clyde, s w f, 25x100 ft, dated May 27 (Johann Zimmer to Louise Luebling)

Same premises, dated May 27 (Louise Luebling to Mary Zimmer)

West Harrison st, 175 ft w of Sacramento av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 27 (Frances H. and L. E. Clark to Henry Thomas)

Lowe av, 122 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 10 (Thos. H. Faile to Christian Wolf)

Albany av, 164 ft s of Madison st, e f, 24x81 ft, dated Aug. 2 (Geo. W. York to E. Estelle Baker)

Irving place, 100 ft n of West Taylor st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated July 12 (Chas. T. North to Eunice L. Tronette)

Franklin st, n e cor Florimond, w f, 52x115 ft, dated Aug. 12 (estate of E. Oanda to Catherine Spelz)

Warren av, s w cor Francisco st, n f, 25x123 ft, dated July 28 (Wm. B. Bange to Sam'l H. Wheeler)

The premises No. 826 Warren av, dated July 28 (Sam'l Wheeler to Wm. B. Bange)

Carroll av, 75 ft e of Parker place, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 11 (Eliza McCarthy to Pat'k Feeling)

Archer av, 188 ft s w of Hoyne, n f, 20x100 ft, with 3 other lots in same subn, dated Aug. 12 (Alex. McCoy to Mary E. T. Pratt)

Green st, 150 ft s of Jackson, e f, 25x116 ft, dated Aug. 13 (Harry Greenebaum to Henry Reimer)

Fox st, 120 ft s of Thirty-first, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 2 (heirs of John Dempster to August Meilke)

Campbell av, 57 ft n of Congress st, w f, 19x125 ft, dated Aug. 4 (Mary A. and S. H. Ladd to Eliza A. Dittus)

Hoyne av, 122 ft s of Ewing st, w f, 24x150 ft, dated Aug. 13 (Isaac Waixel to A. Borgman)

West Twelfth st, s w cor Homan av, n f, 20x167 ft, dated Aug. 10 (Carl M. Treadway to D. Goodwin)

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fullerton av, 338¾ ft e of Orchard st, s f, 31½x174½ ft, dated July 27 (Julia C. Sherman to Lua Austrian)

Seminary av, 150 ft s of Roscoe st, e f, 62½x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (Robert Mayer to F. Follett)

Dakin st, s e cor Jones, n f, 40x123 ft, dated Aug. 3 (John R. Hale to Albert Mayer)

Fletcher st, 401 ft w of Evanston av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 13 (John M. Connell to Sanford Landin)

Fletcher st, 148 ft w of Evanston av, n f, 30x125 ft, dated July 12 (William G. Stephens to Carl F. Julin)

Fletcher st, 196 ft w of Evanston av, n f, 30x125 ft, dated July 13 (Same to Carl A. Carlson)

Lyman av, s w cor Wilson st, e f, 100x177 ft, dated June 30 (Augustus W. Wright to Amasa Rood)

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Gunn st, 125 ft w of Wright st, n f, 37½x120 ft, dated Aug. 11 (George W. Past to Frank A. Winkelman)

Same premises, dated Aug. 11 (Frank A. Winkelman to Nancy A. Past)

Washtenaw av, s w cor Green st, e f, 41½x125 ft, dated July 20 (Nathan Corwith to Amanda Morier)

Wabash av, s e cor Fifty-third st, w f, 50x161 ft, dated Jan. 19 (Frederick W. Belg to Edward F. Reynolds)

Same premises, dated June 2 (Edward F. Reynolds to Sarah Fogerty)

La Salle st, 77 ft n of Cloud court, e f, 25x127 ft, dated July 28 (Charles F. Mattmiller to G. M. Welles)

Fifty-first st, n w cor Leavitt, s f, 34x124¾ ft, dated July 3 (William H. Rand to August Meyer)

Cornell av, 080 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 150 ft to alley, dated April 30 (James Barnell to Fredrick Lange)

Cornell av, n e cor Fifty-fifth st, w f, 170x150 ft, dated April 30 (same to Frank H. Armstrong)

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mitchell st, 216 ft n of North av, w f, 25x118 ft, dated Aug. 3 (Charles F. Johnson to Max A. E. Kleppin)

Powell av, n w cor Cherry place, e f, 75x119 ft, dated July 25 (Valentine Ward to First Congregational Church of Chicago)

Alice place, 155¾ ft w of Powell av, n f, 36x102 ft, dated July 30 (Perry R. Powell to G. S. Wedener)

Kimball st, 72 ft s of Bloomington st, e f, 25x177 ft, dated July 16 (John G. Wetmore to Eleazer F. Green)

Tripp av, 275 ft n of Wabansia, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 13 (James F. Keener to William H. Schafer)

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

John Borgwardt, four-story store and flats, ... feet, No. 1021 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $5,000.

John Monahan, two-story dwelling, 24x60 feet, 466 South Paulina street, to cost $4,000.

W. P. Fitzpatrick, three three-story stores and ... 72x81 feet, Nos. 445 to 451 Ogden avenue, to cost ...

H. Corwith, two-story shop, 90x72 feet, rear of ... ket and Madison streets, to cost $7,000.

Dr. Emrick, three three-story stores and flats, ...

PEOP...

VOICE OF THE PE...

The TRIBUNE does not notice ... those written on both sides of ...

In 1881, 683,32...

CHICAGO, July 14.—[Editor of ... Please state the population of ... the best authority, and greatl... AN OL...

The Younger.

CHICAGO, July 14.—[Editor of ... Please state whether the pow... Camille" was written by Dumas th... the younger. PH...

Detroit and Chic...

CHICAGO, July 14.—[Editor of ... How many games ahead of the C... team are the Detroits?

[Detroit, 41 won, 18 lost; Chica... lost.]

Bathing Is Allowed if One We... Suit.

CHICAGO, July 10.—[Editor of ... Will you inform me if there is an ... hibiting bathing along the break... Park, and if so what it is? EDG...

The "Shine" Nuisa...

CHICAGO, July 14.—[Editor of ... I am glad to notice in the "Peop... reference to the "shine" nuisance... unate, however, that a "strange... the one to call attention to the f... be regulated by our City Fathers... boy earning an honest penny eve... needy, but it should be within c... The boys referred to often go ab... fighting, swearing, and "jabbering... to be heard in the next county. T... around the alleys picking up the ... rule, they are impudent, and if spo... do curse you uphill and down, the... you with the stereotyped question... though having a blacking-box, an... license in connection with same, th... all liberty desired. OLD ...

The Best Advertising M...

CHICAGO, July 13.—[Editor of T... Under "Voice of the People" I n... TRIBUNE a small article signed ... answer from your side to his que... experienced myself that to two a... one in the *News* and the other... same wording in THE TRIBUNE of ... I received thirteen answers fr... against none from the former, I f... ious to see B. M.'s question replied ...

[Nine-tenths of THE TRIBUNE's ... tion is regular and not transie... scribed for and read in tens of tho... ilies. Many of its issues are re... persons each day. The number of ... ers of THE TRIBUNE cannot be le... ter of a million, and they are the ... who have something to sell and ... and pay for what they get.]

A Red-Headed Girl's Co...

CHICAGO, July 14.—[Editor of T... To begin with I am a red-headed ... some call me so, and it is in the ... persecuted sisterhood and of myse... this appeal to you. Before the "... horse" craze came upon us we we... to a great deal of admiration fro... the breasts of our less favored and ... sister, for they have shamefully fo... throw us into ignominy, or at least ... uncomfortable for us that we are ... ourselves away from an inquisitive... crowd. My hair is not red ... never has been called red unti... now it certainly must have taken ... for as I pass down the street I h... like this from all sides: "Look ... horse!" "Where's the white ho... haven't you heard of the red-hai... horse craze?" Its too funny for an... see a red-headed girl just look ... sure to see a white horse. It's ... never fails," etc. Now it is altog... ly," and to say the least is very ... A party was recently formed to i... the matter and find out, if possib... sponsible for the plot (for ... and the mystery, if an... with red hair and white horse... nously agreed that there was ... that it is nothing more than ... scheme to draw attention ... hair is s... soon as the color of our ... never as ... looking for the horse brought upon ... chance or second ... As soon as an ... made a meeting will be held ... of affairs, experiences will be ... ing this plot and its workings ... appointed to investigate and ... will be given. Let there be a ...

FROM THE SHORES OF T...

Visitors at Oconomowoc ... Other Resorts.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 14.— ... excursion numbering 1,300 people ... Knights of the Patriarchal Circle ... Oconomowoc tomorrow. ... Milwaukee this morning brought ... school picnics to this resort. ... rivals are:

At Draper Hall—Miss Vro... St. Louis; Charles D. Hancock, ... Jones and wife, Oak Park; E. ... wife, George F. Kiccam, M. D. ... wife, Miss Strycker, Chicago; Mr... Miss Stella Willis, Miss Celeste ... Willis, F. D. Ball, wife, and ... Galveston, Tex.; Mrs. W. P. ... Halliday, M. Halliday, Miss Addi... Halliday, W. P. Halliday Jr., Mr... day, Miss Laura Halliday, ... Douglass Halliday, Cairo, Ill.; ... Chicago.

At the Townsend House—F. ... waukee; F. S. Sturman, Chicago... Hot Springs; W. B. Hamblin, ... St. Paul; H. H. West, W. W. ... kee; William E. Kelly, wife an... Frank, Chicago; F. M. Reynolds ... L. F. Kimball, R. C. Dinock an... Ia.; Mrs. M. A. Farwell, Miss C... Master Ralph Farwell, Chicago; ... ton, J. C. Forrester, M. F. Bayl... L. W. Champion, Green Bay.

At the Jones House—M. L. B... L. Friess, Will Rolph, New Yo... and lady, Miss T. McEvoy, Ch... berg, Hartland; E. G. Boettcher, ... wife, Milwaukee; E. Holmes, ... T. Smith, New York; J. G. Irwin... Milwaukee; L. G. Wise, V. H. B... kinson; W. B. Gilman, Milwauke... Watertown; John Black and wife...

At Waukesha.

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 14.— ... following are today's arrivals ... hotels:

At the Fountain Spring Ho... Lewis, Oconomowoc; J. M. Arn... King and party, Chicago; Jacob ... Mrs. A. Oppenheimer and daugh... E. J. Jones, New York; J. Rich... Shoemaker, Elmira, N. Y.; D... Milwaukee; Dr. A. Moses, Lo... West, John T. H. Edwards, Cinci... H. Calvert, Rupert L. Calvert, ... roy, Eddy Gempp, St. Louis, Mo...

At Exchange Hotel—J. J. Mo... L. Quinley, Chicago; G. G. ... Ind.

At Spring City Hotel—E. W... Sharp, Milwaukee; E. S. Mc... Mrs. J. W. Horton, Mrs. Rob... child, Nashville; Dr. H. Fena... gan; George T. Loker, M. N. ... Wright, H. G. Northrop, Chicag... Philadelphia; W. S. Sweet, N... J. Lombertson, Milwaukee; Ch... Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. B. S... J. A. Troup, Kankakee; Mrs. ... ton, Lincoln, Ill.

At Grand Avenue Hotel—Tho... cago; Mrs. M. Ewing, Memph... Rannodrick, Beveren, Belgium... Beloit, Kas.; W. S. Peckins, M...

At the American Hotel—S. E... Newell, J. B. Cooper, R. Leche... R. Hall, H. Lewis, Chicago; E. ... Sabin, R. C. Tate, W. H. Timlin... Charles Elkhart, R. Riesen, R. ... Livisay, J. S. Brown, Miss L. B... W. J. Miter, G. A. Perkins, Bost... Detroit; S. B. Grees, Altoona... Cleveland; H. H. Roundtree, ... Williams, Wales.

At National Hotel—Fred A. ... Hinselmer, Grand Rapids; Ma... Steele, Westfield, Mass.; W. S... ee; E. M. Thompson, Monticell... H. C. Rinkel, Milwaukee; Jo... Rockford, Ill.; E. Frank and ... S. Fencht and wife, Memphis.

At Park House—Fay Taylor, ... James Maloney, E. Riley, P. ... Bush, F. R. Miller, Chicago; A. ... wife, Delafield.

Outrages by the I...

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July ... From a north-bound passenge... learned that the Indian news ... Paso has not been exaggerated. ... the band which was captured by ... sees about eighty warriors, and ... sent from them was, in effect, ... camped in the Ragged Range, ... Madres. He gave a detailed ac... of two El Paso prospectors ... Smith who had run upon ... camp and who immediately ... tors. The men fought brav... but both were killed. ... themselves and it is likely a ... moment. Mexican troops ... brigades.

For Cleaning Baby's ... ... has no equal. Handy, ...

... Nos. 93 to 99 West North avenue, to cost $10,000.
... Mindak, one-story store, 22x75 feet, No. 705 ... street, to cost $4,000.
... Horner, rear addition, 18x36 feet, No. 1705 ... avenue, to cost $1,500.
... Hanlon, one-story store and dwelling, 22x ..., No. 58 Fairfield avenue, to cost $1,200.
... Pattke, one-story cottage, 20x50 feet, No. 1014 ... court, to cost $1,300.
... three-story flats, 22x60 feet, No. 1220 ... street, to cost $3,500.
... Clark, one-story cottage, 20x32 feet, No. 60 ... street, to cost $1,000.
... Clark, one-story cottage, 21x34 feet, No. 20 ... street, to cost $1,200.
... Clark, two-story flats, 21x36 feet, No. 14 Con... street, to cost $2,000.
... Friedville, two-story store and flats, 36x60 feet, ... West Twelfth street, to cost $4,000.
... Pierce, two-story dwelling, 34x77 feet, No. 3330 ... Park avenue, to cost $4,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MOTHER OF PEARL AND GOLD ALBUM locket marked "Mildred." Reward if returned to ... Woodland Park. M. M. OATMAN.

LOST—A SKYE-TERRIER DOG, COLOR GRAY, ears not cut. Return for reward to HOWARD, ...-av., corner Cornelia, Lake View.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
A duly properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owner, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are made that any part can be paid at any time each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Loans also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry, which are stored in special vaults. Persons borrowing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and pay no commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower should you need money.
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES! ADVANCES!
LOWEST RATES.
Any honest parties wanting $25 to $500 can borrow on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, or any good security, at lowest rates, property to remain in your possession. Payments whenever desired, each payment reducing interest; no commission charged, and all loans strictly confidential. If you want to borrow it will pay you to call. Fifteen years in business in Chicago and thousands of people with whom I have dealt are my references.
E. R. WALKER, Banker,
Rooms 43 and 44, 125 Clark-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER,
8 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of ...

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS OF the Western States and Territories bought and sold by WM. O. COLE, 140 Washington-st., Room 5 Chamber of Commerce.

FARM MORTGAGES, CLEARING 6, 7, AND 8 per cent, constantly on hand and for sale at par. A. KEAN & CO., Bankers, 205 La Salle-st.

HOFFMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (TWO YEARS OLD or more; no assessment companies) and same bought. Send stamp. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS OF ANY AMOUNT ON AVAILABLE SEcurities. F. C. POPE, 10 Pacific-av.

MONEY TO LOAN
WITHOUT COMMISSION
at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE; funds in hand, no delay; building loans made. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. E. W. ... & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 5½ and 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

STOCK COMPANIES AND OTHER CORPORATE associations organized, articles of association and by-laws drafted, stock ledgers opened, etc.; all in working order; will call for interview when desired. THOMAS S. HOLMAN, 1624 Michigan-av.

TO LOAN—$20,000 ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate, in sums of $10,000 and upwards, at 6 per cent interest. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $25,000 AT LOWEST CURrent rates. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., northwest corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.

6 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMproved city property in sums of $500 to $5,000 for sale. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

$10,000 TO LOAN AT 6 AND 7 PER cent on city real estate. D. S. PLACE, ... basement.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE at 5 to 6 per cent interest. Also loans negotiated. J. P. SAYER, 157 La Salle-st., Room 55.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

J. F. CULLERTON'S, ROOM 8 METROPOLITAN Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.—Cigar stores, groceries, furnished houses, hardware stores, barber shops, meat markets, crockery stores, boarding-houses, restaurants, a large assortment of business chances on hand for sale or exchange. Also a large amount of real estate in city, suburban lots, and first-class farming lands in this and other States for sale or exchange.
Please call or write. Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—TO LET—THE restaurant privileges at 71 East Randolph-st., Lake State, which will be opened about Sept. 1, as a first-class saloon with restaurant. Apply to P. HORVATH, 627 West Madison-st.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN crowded with increasing business wants active business-man with $5,000 to $6,000; salary and profits good. Address H A 11, Tribune office.

DO YOU WANT MONEY-MAKING MANUFACturing business? Cash and real estate secures part or whole. Investigate. D 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GRAND CHANCE FOR SOMEbody; a fine 2-story store building and grocery complete; the store is worth $4,000, and rents for $50 per month and the stock $3,000, and enjoys a fine growing trade in one of the growing suburbs; the whole can be had for $6,000; part cash and balance on time; this is an extremely fine offer for somebody; will give reasons for selling. Address D 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE HARDWARE BUSIness in one of the best inland cities of the West; sales at present $225,000 per annum, which can be much increased; an excellent opportunity for one or two young men with means. A thorough investigation solicited and the best of references furnished. For particulars address SHOVEL, SPADE & CO., care of Iron Age, 66 and 68 Duane-st., New York.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOCATIONS—
Saloon, West Madison-st., with pool and billiard tables.
Ice cream and bakery, corner on West Madison-st., cheap. May; will exchange for real estate.
Two fine restaurants, West Side; cheap.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR DISPOSAL—THE COPYRIGHT AND ABSOlute interest in a new book which is certain to have an immense sale; only principals with capital dealt with. C 78, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES 149 STATE-ST. AT HALF price; no patent; modern central home and lot; established and must sell. REYNOLDS.

TO PHYSICIANS—OWING TO LOSS OF HEALTH I offer for sale my fine residence, together with my practice, at very low figures. For particulars address D 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY AN OFFICE BUSINESS. Advertiser wishes to purchase interest in good-paying business. Can furnish money and credit for anything good. Replies must state nature of business and references. C 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO MEN WITH A FEW hundred dollars to invest in manufacturing a specialty, "no competition," that pays 150 per cent. Call at Room 11 St. Charles Hotel, 15 and 17 Clark-st.

$25 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST IN ONE OF the most money-making enterprises ever inaugurated in this city. Address D 16, Tribune office.

$300 WILL BUY A FULL OUTFIT OF MEAT-market, including good horse, two wagons, ice-box, and everything for a first-class market; fine location and low rent. ISAAC DRAKE, 196 La Salle-st.

$7,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—A MANUFACTurer desiring to extend a very profitable business will sell an interest to the right party. No agents. Address D 80, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 CASH BUYS HALF interest in manufacturing business in this city; it is guaranteed the best thing in the market for the money, and is an unequaled chance for a business manager. Address N. L., P. O. Box 285, Waukon.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with about $10,000, to start lucrative business; safe and profitable; no patent rights. Address D 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND dry goods to go to Redfield, D. T. Address E. P., Room 10, 106 Fifth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AND active man with a small capital can find a good opening in a good, paying business. D 3, Tribune.

WHO HAS GOT A GOOD, SAFE BUSINESS that wants a partner with $1,000 and services of a good man? Address C 57, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR A coal shaft, including engines, cages, car-wheels, etc., all but little used; will be sold on favorable terms. Address COAL RUN COAL CO., Streator, Ill.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIVE AND SIX HORSE POWER boilers cheap; also pipe, fittings, radiators, etc. SAM'L L. POPE & CO., 193 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HAND OR HORSE POWER derrick. Immediately. Room 35, 159 La Salle-st. W. WETHERELL.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 CALAGRAPH; ALMOST NEW; a bargain. Address D 71, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; seven years' experience. Reference. D 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; fair penman; willing to work and anxious to rise. Can give best of references. Address D 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence; is a rapid writer and accurate at figures. Can give good references and real-estate security if required. Address D 18, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN AS salesman in good paying business with object to take interest in spring. D 98, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER OR TO DO housework. References. C 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A HANDY MAN WANTS a place about a gentleman's or lady's house; will make himself generally useful. Good references. WM. HONEYMAN, 390 Lincoln-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK by two girls from Wisconsin, or one as seamstress and nurse. Address for two days, C 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMan, where they have stationary tubs. Address 2023 Butterfield-st.; in the rear, for three days.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good German or Scandinavian female help apply to G. DUSKE'S office, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, and well-trained servants of all nationalities for the North, South, and West Sides can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st. Telephone 4499.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL document.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS BOOKkeeper and collector, who will loan employer $300 on good security. A permanent position with fair compensation guaranteed. Address D 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE DRUG CLERK; ONE who understands German preferred; must be well recommended. State salary wanted and experience. Address D 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN 18 TO 20 years old to act as shipping clerk in manufacturing business; must write and figure well and come well recommended. Address D 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE a competent clerk for examining extensions; also a bookkeeper. Only those experienced in this line need apply. Address D 73, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITer; must be very expert stenographer; one experienced in wholesale stove business and with machine preferred. C 100, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN CALLING ON STEAMusers to take orders on commission for the Bay State Boiler Compound. C 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN BY A first-class manufacturing house for Northwestern, Western, and Eastern States to sell a line of goods on commission, principally to saddlery hardware trade, which can very easily be handled in connection with other lines of goods. Address 24 and 26 Bank-st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR Minnesota; one acquainted with trade handmade hoods. JNO. A. PEPPARD & CO., Mfrs.

WANTED—A1 SALESMAN TO CARRY OUR line of kid gloves in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Michigan, California, and Texas. Apply between 12 and 1 noon. A. C. MATHER & CO., 122 Market-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY IN OFFICE, 14 TO 16 YEARS old; must know something about books; would prefer one that has worked in furniture business; state wages your are willing to work for. Address D 70, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—STONECUTTERS—WHEREAS THE union stonecutters employed by us on the Georgia State Capitol having demanded the discharge and struck against the foreman, we will pay $5 per day of nine hours to first-class stonecutters who do not belong to the union; these wages to continue to the end of the job, which will be about twelve months, work continuing through the winter. Address MILES & HORN, contractors, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS TO keep away from Detroit; trouble here.
J. P. JENKINS, Secretary No. 2.

WANTED — ABOUT 300 BRICKLAYERS AND stone-masons; bricklayers 40 cents per hour and stone-masons 35 cents per hour; steady work for good men; those who come first will have the preference when there is not much work; good board $4 per week. Apply to the Builders' Exchange, Moffat Block, Griswold-st., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT watchmaker. Apply at once to H. F. HAHN & CO., 159 Franklin-st.

WANTED—PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS; GOOD steady job and good pay. Address R. BROUDE & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM COATMAKER TO go to a thriving country town in Wisconsin; steady work. Apply to KOHN BROS., Market and Monroe-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN, IMMEDIately, to locate in city 300 miles away in nice cash office business; $100 monthly salary and half the profits to the right person wholesaling goods we manufacture. $150 cash required. Well secured.
JOSIAH T. HAIR, 106 Fifth-av., Room 8.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN CAN COIN MONEY selling Towns' patent beater and mixer for egg drinks. Sells at clubs, hotels, saloons, and soda-fountains. Stamp for trade prices. W. F. TOWNS, 30 Beach-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED — WOULD LIKE TO CORRESPOND with a corset man competent to take charge of a factory. Address, with references, D 10, Tribune.

WANTED — GENTLEMAN IN EVERY WAY competent for bank cashier. Address, giving references and salary expected, D 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN TO sell tickets for a traveling hall-show; no experience required; must have a small amount of money. Address or call on J. F. FOSTER, 492 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FOR NEWSPAPER work. Cook County Review, 133 La Salle-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN IN EASY CIRcumstances to handle a quick-selling invention which brings money quick without talking; this is not a catchpenny affair and is not intended for persons who are dead broke, but men who can raise a few dollars should investigate. Address
MERRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,
106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 566 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook and laundress. Call 3033 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 10 Wentworth-av., corner of Lake-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO DECorate holiday novelties for fall and winter trade; steady employment; $9 per week earned; all materials furnished; work mailed free. Address New England Decorative Works, 19 Pearl-st., Boston, Mass., P. O. Box 5,078.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS OF
R. SHONINGER CO.,
215 State-st.,
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Manufacturers' prices. Easy payments.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON,
And Kimball Pianos,
And Kimball Organs.
Easy monthly payments.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
New and second-hand Pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
Bargains in second-hand Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR RENT at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PIANOS SUITABLE FOR BEGINNERS. $25 TO $75; $5 cash and $5 per month. Organs little used $15 to $25; $5 monthly. New Pianos to rent.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GIVING UP KEEPING house will sell at a sacrifice the trotting bay horse Trinke, record 2:34; also handsome family and saddle horse, trot in 2:45; and one large coupe horse; all are perfect in every respect, and are sold for no fault, but solely for want of use. Call at residence, 3129 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO CARRIAGE CO.—WHY BUY OLD, second-hand wagon when the Chicago Carriage Company, corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., will sell you new ones warranted for less money?

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO GOOD WORK HORSES about 1,250 weight each, perfectly sound; also set light double harness. Apply at 292 Centre-av., in basement.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS, laundry, furniture, bakery, and trucks, buggies, Hansom cabs. Factory opposite 23d-st. depot, Archer-av.; show-rooms 2300 State-st. C. J. HULL.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ATTENTION— ATTENTION—
Chicago Second-Hand Furniture Co.,
355 and 357 West Randolph-st.
Bedsteads, carpets, chamber sets, books, cutlery, harness, bedding. Cash or easy terms. We pay cash for all kinds of goods. Cheapest place on earth.

$100,000 WORTH FURNITURE, CARPETS, Folding Beds, Ranges, Stoves, Crockery, Bedding, and Household Goods to be sold at our
GREAT ANNUAL FOURTEENTH SUMMER
CLEARING SALE,
now under full headway, affording housekeepers a rare opportunity for selection and realization of GREAT BARGAINS and the SAVING OF BIG MONEY. Country buyers should not fail to attend this great bargain sale. Will continue for 30 days. Terms to city buyers, time payments to suit or cash. All goods warranted. See this stock.
EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,
381 and 383 West Madison-st., opposite Centre-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., NORTHwest corner of Madison and Sangamon-sts.

HOUSES.
510 Washington-boulevard, brick, 10 rooms.
542 West Lake-st., stone-front, 10 rooms and barn.
312 West Van Buren-st., stone-front, 14 rooms.
10 Union Park-place, cottage, 6 rooms, $18.
62 De Kalb-st., stone-front, 7 rooms; $25.
395 West Jackson-st., brick, 9 rooms; $35.
452 West Jackson-st., brick, 10 rooms.
1309 West Monroe-st., brick, 7 rooms, $22.50.
30 Park-av., stone-front, 10 rooms and barn.
891 West Polk-st., brick, 7 rooms.

FLATS.
Elegant 7-room flats in Talbot Block, corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts.; $25 up.
143 and 145 South Peoria-st., new brick flats, 7 rooms each; ready Sept. 1.
524 West Lake-st., corner Ada, stone front, 7 rooms each; $25.
Southwest corner Lake and Robey-sts., new brick flats, 7 rooms each; moderate rents.

TO RENT—HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

488 West Jackson-st., 11 rooms, brick, and barn	$50.00
1035 and 1039 Wilcox-av., new brick and barn, stone front, only	30.00
230 Park-av., 10 rooms, stone front and barn	50.00

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—38 PARK-AV., HALF A BLOCK FROM Union Park; first-class location; handsome brown stone residence, 15 rooms; low rent if taken at once. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s wholesale department.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with all modern improvements, 56 Pearce-st., to responsible tenants. ROBBINS & BLOOD, 147 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—324 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., SOUTHeast corner May—A large house and grounds, with barn; house being put it complete order.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—618 CONGRESS-ST., CORNER OF HERmitage-av., brick house, 10 rooms, all conveniences. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A NEARLY NEW BRICK HOUSE; parlor, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; 6 bedrooms; hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, furnace; everything in good condition; rent only $45. Apply on premises, 14 South Wood-st., near Park-av.

TO RENT—A SUPERIOR TEN-ROOMED BRICK dwelling and barn; perfect order; $40. 81 Throop.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1130 OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD—FINE brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, near Illinois Central Oakland Station, Lake Shore boulevard train, and cable cars; very desirable. JAMES HOOD,
Room 117, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND sub-cellar brick dwelling-house 2617 Wabash-av.; hardwood finish on first floor; possession given Sept. 1; price $70 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 26 THIRTY-NINTH-st., in good repair; carpeted and partly furnished; cheap rent. JOSEPH WRIGHT,
18, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, NO. 3259 Vernon-av.; moderate rent. Party renting can buy window-shades, carpets, etc., at a bargain. Apply at premises.

TO RENT—805 EAST FORTY-FIRST-ST. BEtween Vincennes-av. and Grand Boulevard—Two-story, modern 8-room house; furnace wood mantels, barn, screens, and storm doors; large lot. To a small and responsible family.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR THIRTY-NINTH-st.—New houses; ten rooms, all modern improvements; street and steam cars; moderate rent.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1804 INDIANA-AV. AND 1736 PRAIrie-av., 10 rooms each; also one of the elegant Carleton Flats, Eighteenth-st. WIRT D. WALKER, 99 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — AT A BARGAIN — 3-STORY AND basement brown stone front on La Salle-av.; occupants would sell carpets and furniture cheap; house is elegantly papered and frescoed. Apply to W. T. SHELDON, 229 Adams-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—VERY DESIRABLE 8-room house; rent reduced. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—OR SELL ON TERMS LIKE RENT—New modern brick house, 9 rooms, on Fortieth-st., near Grand-boulevard; price, $4,500; rent, $35.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THREE TO SIX ROOM FLATS AT reasonable prices in Seaverns Buildings, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—7 AND 9 ROOM FLATS IN THE Saint Benedict, corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av.; all modern improvements; heated by steam, janitor, etc. Location unsurpassed. Will rent on reasonable terms to good tenants.
T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., NEAR JACKSON, flat of 8 rooms and bath-room, $30.
522 Van Buren-st., new, first flat, 7 rooms, every convenience, $30.
556 Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., 8 rooms and bath-room, $35.
280 Honore-st., near Van Buren, 7 rooms and bath-room, $25.
1068 West Monroe-st., 5 rooms and bath-room, $20.
744 Congress-st., 5 rooms, $16.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST SIDE.

307 West Congress-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms	$20.00
757 West Lake-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms	20.00
7 Lexington-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms	22.50
354 West Jackson-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms	35.00
532 West Madison-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms	30.00
404 Ogden-av., 2d floor, 5 rooms	18.50

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FOUR TO SEVEN ROOM FLATS ON West Van Buren-st., east of Halsted, near business centre; modern conveniences; to responsible tenants. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD,
147 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A NEW FOUR-ROOM FLAT, MODERN improvements, bay windows. 549 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 3 AND 6 ROOMS IN stone front block, West Madison-st., between Throop and Ada. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — ONE 8-ROOM AND ONE 7-ROOM apartment, also furnished flat, in the Marquette, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts. This building has every convenience, and the rooms are light and handsomely finished. J. W. HOWELL,
822 Opera-House Block.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 4 AND 5 ROOMS, BATH and closet; first-class; price reasonable. Apply at 130 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—30 RUSH-ST., A HANDSOME FLAT; all conveniences; $30.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PLEASANT CORNER ROOM FOR 2 or 3 young men; parlor for gentleman and wife; easy walking distance. 15 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE front room, also small room; superb location, overlooking lake. 217 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY - FURNISHED ROOMS—271 Dearborn-st., Flat 10.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS 530 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court; 12 rooms. R. LANCASTER & SON, 173 La Salle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED PARLORS reasonable to first-class parties in private family. 192 Michigan-av., Flat D.

TO RENT — 1325 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE SECond floor front room nicely furnished; $20 per month.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board; all modern improvements. 85 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORES—WEST SIDE.

122 North Halsted-st., 5 rooms	$25.00
58 West Indiana-st., corner Union, only	20.00
1161 West Madison-st., and barn	30.00
211 Ogden-av., corner Adams-st	35.00
776 West Van Buren-st., 6 rooms	40.00
633½ West Lake-st., and large room	30.00

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD STORES AND TWO lofts, well-lighted, with or without power. Inquire of R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS, 220 to 232 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 25X108 FEET, No. 368 State-st., with or without basement. Apply to G. M. TROWBRIDGE, Room 28, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW DRY-GOODS STORE, LIGHT basement, 349 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—522 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR LAFLIN, new store and basement, 25x65 feet, very desirable location. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE FIRST-CLASS office building, 168 and 170 Washington-st., just completed for occupancy; entrances Fifth-av. and Washington-st., less than one block from City-Hall; no better centre for office business; horse-cars on both streets; Fifth-av. cars bring South and West Side travel to the very doors; Washington-st. tunnel cars will bring the great bulk of West Side travel to the main entrance; La Salle-st. tunnel cars will bring North Side travel within a block of the building. Splendid light and ventilation; outside windows front and rear; hall roofed with glass; Crane elevator; latest improved steam heating; wainscoting, flooring, and staircases are red oak; entrance door red oak and plate-glass. Low prices to good tenants. Special concessions to tenants who have rented in inferior buildings up to next May but desire to change location now. Apply to OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN COMMERcial Bank Building, with large vault; will rent cheap until May 1. Inquire at Room 75.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES ADJOINing Open Board of Trade; hardwood finish; steam heat and first-class elevators; $10 to $15.
C. L. JENKS, 125 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN COMMERcial Bank Building, with large vault; will rent cheap until May 1. Inquire at office of building or of HAY & PRENTICE, 36 South Canal-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—
233 Fifth-av., 2 lofts, 22x80 feet each.
179 Jackson-st., good light, 22x80 feet.
232 Randolph-st., 2 lofts, 30x170 feet each.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—LIGHT LOFTS WITH POWER; ALSO stores and basements, at 304 and 308 Dearborn.
J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO BRIGHT LIGHT ROOMS WITH power 20x65 each; one 40x65. D. W. RICHARDSON, 285 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR A REALestate office; must be between State, La Salle, Randolph, and Adams-sts.; not higher than second floor. T. B. BOYD, Room 19, 179 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
MARKET-ST.—4-story brick store, near Lake; good investment.
WASHINGTON-ST.—Fine office building at a bargain.
FRANKLIN-ST.—A good corner, 60x90, unimproved; also 40x80, 5-story stone-front building; rented well; good investment.
DEARBORN-ST.—The cheapest 40 feet north of Harrison, unimproved; one party wall.
WABASH-AV.—Large corner, improved; first-class investment for capital.
THREE SINGLE STORES—Centrally located, $50,000 to $60,000; each well rented.
MILWAUKEE-AV.—Two 3-story brick stores for less than they can be built for; must sell.
ADAMS-ST.—Very central, 5-story 50-foot store; a bargain.
WEST MADISON-ST.—Several good bargains on this growing street.
NORTH CLARK-ST.—Several 10 per cent investments. J. P. WHITE,
99 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS, IMPROVED BUSIness property on all the principal central streets within a mile square of the Court-House. Capitalists looking for investments will find it their interest to consult with me before making their investments. JACOB WEIL,
166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNERS ON WABASH-av. and West Madison-st.; also some for lease, on long time. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first-sts., new 10-room houses; parlors, reception-halls, hardwood finish, dining-rooms, laundry, water-closets, etc.; lot 160 feet deep to 20 foot alley, and fronting on a 100-foot street, with fine lawn; one-half block from boulevard trains, which arrive at Van Buren-st. depot. The above for sale at low prices. Terms to suit purchaser. O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STOP PAYING RENT AND BUY yourself a home on monthly payments: Nice new 9-room houses on Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., with modern improvements; price from $2,000 to $2,800; one-fifth cash, balance in monthly payments of $25 per month. Parties wishing to get a home cannot find anything cheaper in the city. Apply to JACOB WEIL,
166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN BOULEVARD—TWO fine residences; $25,000 each. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — VINCENNES-AV., 2-STORY AND cellar store front house ten rooms. Modern, every convenience. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV. BOULEVARD property north of Twenty-sixth-st., with brick basement frame improvements in excellent repair and well rented; price $390 a foot; good for better buildings, and a bargain anyway.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
57 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERNON-AV., BETWEEN THIRty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 300 feet east front by 164 feet deep to an 18-foot alley; I will sell in 25-foot lots; price $130 per foot. Apply to JACOB WEIL,
166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN, DEARBORN near 36th, splendid brick improvements, well rented. J. M. COLLINS, Room 54, 103 Washington.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., NEAR THIRTY-fifth-st., 100x125 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN BRICK HOUSES—$3,800 to $4,500—Nos. 1402 to 1412 Forty-first-st. near Cottage Grove-av.
OWNER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST., BRICK BUILDING 24 x80 feet, renting for 10 per cent. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
EXTRA VALUE—HOUSES—EXTRA VALUE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SEE
our commodious and substantially built 12-room and basement brick houses, now ready, on Monroe-st., near Albany-av. These houses are handsomely finished and arranged for two families, with bath and closets on each floor, and cannot be otherwise than convenient and comfortable.
SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS AND BASEMENT
brick residences on Sacramento-av., extra well finished, with furnaces and all improvements. Still a few left. Also on the same property desirable cottages of 6 and 7 rooms; high basements, baths, grates, etc. All of this property is within one block of Madison-st. cars, in the midst of first-class improvements, streets well graded, trees, water, and sewers; convenient to parks, schools, churches, and stores.
Just think of a 12-room house for $4,500 and $5,500.
Just think of a model 7 and 8 room and basement for $4,000 and $5,500.
Just think of cottages of 6 and 7 rooms for $2,200 to $2,950.
But don't think until they are all gone and then think you are an idiot for delaying so long, but come now and study our easy payment plan.
Branch office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av., or at main office, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO.
Over 4,000 houses and lots sold in six years.

FOR SALE—$6,800—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Western-av.—3-story brick store and flats; lot 24x100 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., 2-STORY AND cellar stone front, house of nine rooms and bath room. F. A. HENSHAW 161 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—WEST MADISON-ST.—$28,500—The fine 3-story attic and basement stone-front building 718 and 720 West Madison-st., with barns, and lot 48x125 feet to alley; rentals $3,000 per annum. Terms, $13,500 cash; balance 5 years at 5 per cent interest. Apply to E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY — $41,250 — 242X341 feet southeast corner Fleetwood and Blanche-sts., one block south of North-av.
New dock, 254 feet on North Branch of Chicago River, 82,500 feet, at 50 cents a foot, including buildings and other improvements.
75,000 square feet with but 260 feet dock front on the South Branch, half a mile further from main river, has just sold for $65,000, or 85½ cents a square foot.
JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR Leavitt, brick house, 10 rooms and bath-room, furnace and gas-fixtures; lot 20x135 feet; a bargain. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS ON ASHLAND-av., east front, between Polk and Taylor-sts.; also lots on Marshfield-av. at a bargain. Inquire of D. W. IRWIN, American Exchange National Bank, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR ASHland-av., 25x112 feet; $125. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—110, 112, AND 114 SOUTH LEAVITT-st., new 8-room brick houses; all improvements; the most thorough built and cheapest houses in the city; if you want a home, look at them. Owner at houses.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR PAULINA, 3-story stone front building, renting for 10 per cent. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER FULLERTON AND Western-avs.; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; price $400 to $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., NEAR HOMAN-AV.—50x125 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE LOTS ON TAYLOR BEtween Aberdeen and May-sts. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., BETWEEN POLK AND Taylor-sts.—Lots 24x10 feet each; $2,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-ST., NEAR ORCHARD, 93¾ ft., or one-half of same ... Centre, west of Halsted, ... business corner 125 feet.
Howthorne-av., 183 feet (on Evanston railroad) Larrabee, north of Webster, a corner 75x125 feet.
CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland block.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE STONE-FRONT house, fronting Lincoln Park, 703 North Clark-st.; agent at house every day to show it; will sell at a bargain. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT DWELLING, CENtre-st., two blocks from the park. All modern improvements. 25-foot lot. $6,000.
2-story and basement brick and barn. Orchard, near Garfield-av., at a bargain. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland block.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS ON DIVISION-ST., east of State, adjoining 566; $175 per foot. Owner, Room 24, 34 Pacific-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—18 ACRES ON MILWAUKEE-AV., corner of Belmont-av. and depot of C. & St. Paul R. R.
15 acres on State-st., opposite Pullman.
20 acres on Stoney Island-boulevard, Sec. 36.
5 acres at Fernwood, ripe for retailing.
25 acres West of Normal Park, on Seventy-first-st.
HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FORSALE—AT A BARGAIN—261X150 FEET TO an alley on Grand-boulevard, between Pierce and Forty-third-sts.; price $150 per foot. Also 211x127 feet deep, east front, on Vincennes-av., between Pierce and Forty-third-sts.; price $70 per foot. Also 325x122 feet deep on Pierce-st., between Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av.; price $50 per foot. Also 300 feet, south front, on Forty-third-st., fronting the "Storey Mansion"; price $60 per foot; this will be sold in 25-foot lots if desired. This property has sewer, water, and gas, and is very accessible to the city by the Michigan Southern and Forty-first-st. steam cars. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, $3,500, IN SUBURBS; bargain; account of death. Easy terms. F. H. HERR, No. 196 La Salle-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-AV. NEAR FIFTY-sixth-st., 100x150 feet, east front. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IN HYDE PARK—98 FEET FRONT—corner of Drexel boulevard and Forty-third-st. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

FORSALE—CHEAP—ENGLEWOOD LOTS, FIFTY-sixth-st., near boulevard depots; 5 cents fare; sewer, water, walks all in; $450 each; $50 cash, $10 monthly. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES IN LAKE VIEW; FRONTS Clark-st. and Evanston-av., near Argyle Station on Evanston R. R. and Summerdale on Northwestern Railroad; it is stated horse-cars will run within one block by Nov. 1, 1886; price $1,500 per acre.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and on terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN H. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 WASHington-st.: 50 or 100x250 feet, Drexel-boulevard, east front, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts. Bargain.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT 10-ROOM HOUSE in La Grange; 100 feet front; fine location; shade trees, fruit, barn; attractive place. Inquire of station agent.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—$20,000 CASH TO INVEST IN FIRST-class improved business property; must be a bargain. Address, with full description and price, R. L. G., Southern Hotel.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 160 ACRES RICH land, improved in ... manner, house and outbuildings first-class, well fenced, good orchard, plenty of small fruit and shrubbery, 70 miles west from Chicago, 1½ miles from a beautiful town of 2,500, good schools and churches. For views and full particulars call on
ANDREWS, BURHAMS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS—132 SECTIONS in Lincoln County. For those seeking a safe and profitable investment there is nothing in the market to be compared to this; no better soil in the State; to parties buying in township lots special prices will be given; part cash, balance on long time.
HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A HIGHLY-IMPROVED stock and grain farm in Indiana, 75 miles from Chicago, 200 acres. Title perfect. Price, $45 per acre. Will take half in good stock of goods or town or country real estate, balance in cash. Address Box No. 8, Winamac, Indiana.

TO EXCHANGE—TEN CITY LOTS AND CASH for residence worth $15,000 to $20,000. Give location. B 45, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$30,000—BEST-PAYING BUSIness in country general store and grain elevator; doing a business of $100,000 a year; owner is making money, but wishes to retire; bought and sold in July 45,000 bushels wheat alone; will take $5,000 cash, balance good land. A. J. MILLER, Hillisburg, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES BEST QUALITY OF wheat land in Central Dakota for stock of boots and shoes. Address E. P., Room 10, 106 Fifth-av.

BUILDINGS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED FROM THE grounds—The four brick dwellings (in a row) at southeast corner of Wood and Congress-sts.; the buildings are two-story and basement, brick, 41x81. Apply to BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGTON—Board and room $6 and $7 a week; down-town and first-class. OGDEN.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board; also a pleasant room fronting the lake to rent for parties staying in the city a short time.

436 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, suite of rooms, private bath; table and appointments superior.

1307 WABASH-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms. Moderate charges.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE MOST HOMELIKE family hotel in the city; all new; location charming; choice table; rates moderate.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

NORTH SIDE.

69 RUSH-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS with board, also day board.

248 EAST OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT DOUBLE AND single room; superior table board.

HOTELS.

ATTENTION—
Board, $4.50 per week; with room, from $5.50 to $10; the best in the city. If you want a nice, homelike place try Hotel Auburn, 175 and 177 South Halsted-st.
WM. H. BOWERS, Manager.

CLARENDON HOUSE, NORTH CLARK AND ONtario-sts.—Under entire new management; first-class family hotel.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 AND 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Don't pay high prices. Elegant rooms, 50 cents to $1.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE—EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

ST. JAMES EUROPEAN HOTEL—CORNER HALsted and Washington-sts.; rooms $1 a day; $2 to $4 a week; convenient and comfortable; well ventilated.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLIE SLACK: CALL AT 15 E.

PERSONAL—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of James Perriam or Fleming of Ecmouth, Devon, England, son of the late Loyd Perriam, he would find it to his advantage by communicating with John Dixon, Ecmouth, England, or Wm. T. Parker, 282 West Chicago-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A MERCHANT TAILOR made suit, ordered for $25. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office. Formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$40 SILK-LINED CUSTOM-MADE suit for $20. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office. Formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A MERCHANT TAILOR made suit, imported goods (sack or frock coat), ordered for $30. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office. Formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MADE PANTS in great variety from $3, $3.50, $4, to $8, hardly paying for the material that's in them. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office. Formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—DON'T FORGET THE ORIGINAL Misfit Clothing Parlor (formerly 111 Monroe-st.) has opened at 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, with an entire new stock of fine merchant tailor misfits and uncalled for garments.

PERSONAL—$50 SATIN-LINED SUIT, CUSTOM-made, imported goods, for $25. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office. Formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—1 DOZ. GENUINE "ROYAL ARMS" Sheffield Silver Plated Table Knives (new) for $4.25. Call at Room 5, No. 220 West Madison-st., 9 to 11 a. m. Saturday.

PERSONAL—CHRISTMAS CARD—SEND ME A note addressed to my own name to hotel telling where and when I can see you.
CHAS. H. GRAY.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSINESS, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths. Ladies specially invited. Letters answered by return mail. Diseases located and cured at once. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near West Madison.

ASTROLOGY—CONSULT MRS. BARBER, 256 West Madison-st., if you are in doubt as to business, friends, love, or speculation.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

FREE—MRS. W. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, BORN with double veil, gives your mother's name before marriage. Ladies consult free personally or by letter; gents charged. 621 Van Buren-st.

JENNIE WEBSTER, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment. 246 State-st., 2d flight, Room 10.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELLER, clairvoyant, reveals secrets in love, marriage, divorce, business, diseases; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1. 445 northwest corner of West Madison and Throop-sts., now Waverly-place, third floor.

MME. ST. JOHNS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic physician; give her a trial. 157 West Madison-st., Room 3. Call.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, SPIRIT MEDIUM; NAtivities given. 49 Ann-st., near Madison, 3d floor.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER, gives names, magnetic treatment. 1913 Wabash.

MME. BYRON, JUST FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, wonderful mind and palm reader; powerful magnet giver. 25 cents. Call. Satisfaction. 490 Wabash-av.

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CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 92 LOOMIS-ST.—Guarantees that in twenty lessons by their new method young or old will be able to perform on the piano, organ, or guitar what will require years by the old method. Instructions evenings if desired. Send for prospectus. PROF. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

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HYDE PARK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC (Incorporated)—The most accomplished staff of teachers. All branches of instrumental and vocal music taught. Fall term begins Sept. 7. Descriptive catalogues mailed free. FREDERICK BOSCOVITZ, President, Hyde Park, Ill.

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AGENTS WANTED—OF INTELLIGENCE (either sex) to sell the Missouri Steam Washer; a phenomenal success, paying good agents big money; works on a new principle, and a thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, time, soap, and clothes; exclusive territory guaranteed working agents; to active, honest persons wanting a first-class agency I will ship a washer on a week's trial on liberal terms. Write for illustrated circular and terms. J. WORTH, Box 517, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A BUSINESS PAYING 125 per cent profit; goods paid for after delivery. Samples free. Address, with stamp, N. M. FRIEDMAN & CO., Martinsburg, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE MEN IN EVERY city or town to sell my jeweled letter sign just out; sells on sight. Send stamp for descriptive circular and prices. GEO. E. ANDROVETTE,
132 East Lake-st., Chicago.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Low rates; advances made. Telephone 891.
CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb. 1871. Tel. 4579.

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DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST.—HOME for ladies before and during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable. Adopts infants.

DENTISTRY—NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE OF Dental Surgery, corner Wabash-av. and Twelfth-st. Teeth extracted free.

ELEGANT MASSAGE PARLORS—LUXURIOUS baths, polite and skilled attendants. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

FURS RESHAPED; SEAL GARMENTS REDYED with genuine London Dye at reduced prices during summer. ETTLINGER, furrier, 109 State-st.

LOUISE BENNETT, MASSAGE AND MAGnetic. 63 South Clark-st., Room 9. Call.

MME. NATHAN, DOCTRESS, GRADUATE ROYal Medical College, Pesth, Hungary; cures all ladies' complaints; takes ladies during confinement at her house, with best of care, and treats at their homes; cure for barrenness guaranteed. Residence 240 Ogden-av., corner West Jackson-st.

MME. BUTLER'S GENUINE TURKISH BATH; male and female attendants; dry rubbings and massage. 327 South State-st., basement.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, AND WHISKY HABITS easily cured with Keeley's Gold Remedies by J. MOSHER, Gen. Agt., 31 Times Bld., Chicago, Ill. Book free. Send your friend's name and address.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR $1. ONE QUART OF our paint will do it. No buggy is complete without a coat of it. No varnish necessary. For sale by all dealers. COIT & CO., 206 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

RARE COINS BOUGHT AND SOLD. CATAlogue, 10 cents. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

STEEL FURNACES, ALSO STEEL AIR-HEATers, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAMER MANITOBA, NOW LYING at Detroit, and schooner A. G. Morey, at Chicago, Ill. For particulars inquire of T. G. CROSBY, 200 La Salle-st., or J. C. Burton, Detroit, Mich.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
Anchor Line.
STEAMERS EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK to GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
Rates of Passage to or from
New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast, Cabins, $45 and $55; Second-Class, $30.
Atlantic Express Service.
LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Steamship "CITY OF ROME" from New York WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 13, Nov. 10.
Saloon passage, $55 and upwards. Second class, $30.
Steerage outward or prepaid, either service, $20.
For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information,
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

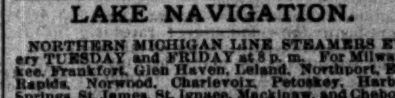
FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
Fastest direct route to the Continent. New York to Havre every Saturday. All steamers new, 7,000 tonnage, 8,000 horse power, being the most magnificent ships afloat, enabling passengers to reach Havre, Paris, and other principal Continental cities in 7 to 8 days. Maurice W. Kozminski, Gen. West'n Agt., 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, connecting for Montevideo and way ports.
ADVANCE....Saturday, Aug. 14 | At noon from Rob-
FINANCE, Wednesday, Sept. 8 | ert Stores, Brooklyn
From Newport News, Va., three days later.
F. F. GERHARD & Co., Gen. Ag'ts, 31 Broad-st., N.Y.
B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.
For Racine and Milwaukee, twice daily. *9 a m & 8 p m
For Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily ... *8 p m
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily ... *9 a m
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Green Bay ports Mon., Wed., & Fri. 8 p m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Detroit, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday... 7 p m
*Sunday excepted.
Office and dock foot of Michigan-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.
NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE STEAMERS EVery TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinaw, and Cheboygan. For tourists' guide and time card address Northern Michigan Line, rear 126 Market-st.
S. S. BURKE, Agent.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 p m
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m	§ 2:15 pm
	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	*11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:50 p m
Rockford	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§ 2:45 p m	§ 1:00 p m
	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis—Limited	§ 7:20 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and ...	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 9:00 p m	† 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:30 a m	4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee & Waukesha—Limited	§ 7:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	* 9:05 p m	* 6:30 a m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m	* 6:15 p m
	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 8:05 a m	* 7:45 p m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.
Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'fs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park & Essex Accom	§ 4:30 p m	§ 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleepers to Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N.M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:01 p m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:20 p m
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Peoria Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Kankakee Line.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF —TRAINS— EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.
Reference marks: a. Daily; b. Daily except Sunday; c. Daily except Saturday; d. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a 7:15 p m	a 1:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 1:00 p m
	a 7:30 p m	a 7:55 a m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
		a 9:30 p m
Milwaukee	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	b11:30 a m	b 1:00 p m
	a 2:45 p m	b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
	a12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Elgin	b10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
La Crosse local	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis—Limited	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a 7:30 p m	a 7:55 a m
	a 3:45 p m	a 1:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and San Francisco	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:10 a m
Dubuque & Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b 2:45 p m	b 9:30 p m
	c10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b 2:45 p m	b 1:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	a 7:00 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain	c10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m
Redfield, Aberdeen	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 3:15 p m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	c 8:00 a m	6:00 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 6:30 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b11:00 a m	b 2:30 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs, C. R. & Wat. Pas	b11:00 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	b 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Mexico Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 8:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:00 p m	b10:30 p m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	a 6:00 p m	a 6:45 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	c10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wisconsin Central Line.
Temporary Depot on Meagher street, between Canal and Jefferson. City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 4:40 p m	12:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 4:40 p m	12:45 p m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	b 8:00 a m	8:35 p m
Waukesha	a 4:40 p m	12:45 p m
Waukesha	a10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	8:35 p m
Waukesha	b 3:00 p m	10:35 a m
Waukesha	c 8:30 a m	8:40 p m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 4:40 p m	12:45 p m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8:00 a m	8:35 p m
Ashland, Lake Superior	a10:30 p m	6:45 a m

a Daily. b Except Sunday. c Sunday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:30 p m	‡ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:30 p m	‡ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:50 p m	* 3:10 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 p m	* 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 p m	§10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§10:05 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:42 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:35 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 a m	* 4:05 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec	§12:00 m	§ 3:30 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."
Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:15 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	* 8:15 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 8:30 a m	† 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	6:50 a m	† 5:15 p m
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:15 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr	* 9:55 p m	* 7:45 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.
Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., and Palmer House (State-st.), and at Depot. General office, 109 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:45 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 5:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 8:10 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex		§ 9:30 p m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 9:30 a m	* 6:45 pm
New York & Philadelphia Exp	§ 4:20 p m	§ 9:20 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd	§ 7:45 p m	§ 6:45 pm
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	§ 4:20 p m	§ 9:30 pm
Kouts Accommodation	* 6:00 a m	*11:10 a m
Hammond Accommodation	* 4:25 p m	* 7:00 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR THE WOMEN FOLKS.

A PICTURE OF GIRL STUDENT LIFE IN A PARIS ATELIER.

Women at the University of London—Housekeeping as a Profession—"Nothing but an Old Maid"—Miss Rives, the New Southern Authoress—Words to Wives—Girls Who Sew Furs—About Ribbons—Why Some People Marry—Women at Home and Abroad.

Better than any words of mine, says a writer in *Harper's Bazar*, is what one of these girl-students says herself in some notes which I asked her to make for me, in addition to the sketches made by another girl at the same atelier. I give them just as they are:

"For any girls coming to study art in Paris, to live as we do in a quiet hotel is far better and more economical than to board with a French family or pension, unless with a wish to master the language. Nothing can be more simple than our habits. We have one room, and we descend to table d'hôte when we choose—not otherwise. We cook our own breakfast over a spirit-lamp at 8 a. m., and go straight to the atelier, where we work till 12. Then déjeuner at a crèmerie, and work again till 5 p. m. Returning to our hotel we can dine if we like, but more often we boil our kettle, have tea and an egg, and spend the evening over a book. It sounds rather a monotonous life, yet we all find it very attractive, and the weeks slip by only too fast.

"Even the regular morning walk is pleasant. At the hour, the Quartier Latin is filled with street sellers wheeling their stalls about, housewives marketing in their white caps, and little children in black pinafores, not white ones, being taken to school by their bonne or garçon. Streams of men, too, on their way to business, a newspaper in one hand and a roll in the other, imply that hard-working Paris is waking up to its daily life.

"Our atelier gives us every opportunity for the study of character, for in daily work together most people's natures are clearly displayed. There is the elderly spinster, prevented from study in her youth, and always envying the younger students who have their life before them. Beside her is a patient artist who has been toiling for years without making any visible progress, but who still hopes to succeed one day. Another, equally hard-working, with her whole soul in her work, scorns such a small thing as outward appearance, and her dress, once esthetic, looks like a worn-out robe de chambre slowly melting into a bundle of rags. But a few who combine the love of fashion with the love of art come here in costumes more suited to the Champs Elysées than to our crowded studio, where they are in serious danger of rubbing against paints, knocking down easels, etc.

"Companionship is one of the pleasantest bits of our student life. Our frugal tea parties, when the hostess boils the kettle and sets the table, and we all sit round the fire and discuss the last exhibition, especially our own Professor's work therein, or the success of one of us in getting into the Salon, which is held as a universal triumph to all. Conversation never flags, for some of us have lived at the ends of the earth, and can describe them well, and others are political spirits, who belong to a debating society and wish to reconstruct the world after their pattern, which the rest good-naturedly but resolutely disapprove. Then where to spend our Sunday afternoons is always an important consideration. Nearly always we go out of town by road or rail, and after six days spent in the atelier, its close atmosphere reeking with oil and turpentine, the smells, sights, and sounds of the country are only too delightful.

"Such are our pleasures; but, after all, the most interesting thing is our work. Every Monday we have the excitement of posing the new model. We begin enthusiastically, but Tuesday, after the Professor has criticised our drawings, our spirits usually sink a little. Lower still they get Wednesday and Thursday; by Friday, when the second Professor comes, they are usually down at zero. Saturday finds us in deepest despair, only comforted by the resolution to do better next week; and that day is generally devoted to water-colors, or pen-and-ink sketches, or portraits of some picturesque fellow-student, usually kept as a souvenir when the time for leaving the atelier comes, and the girls who have been working together all winter go their several ways, to meet again—when and where, who knows? Probably never."

But still they have done good work, poor girls! and mingled it with a great deal of innocent enjoyment. And though Paris is, most will agree, not a desirable place for a girl to study in alone, still necessity has no law, and in community is much safety. Then young students seem to go through the ordeal unscathed, and, so far as I could judge, without being unfeminized. For they are working-women, and, as they honestly say, have "no time" for anything but work. It is idleness which breeds the follies, or worse than follies, of many young people, teaches them to substitute flirtation for love, and the craving for mere admiration, instead of that self-devotedness which, however sad, is at least more noble than the selfish vanity of a conquering beauty. The busy life of a working-woman may harden her a little, but it will never degrade or deteriorate her; and very often, in good time,

If Love comes, he will enter
And soon find out the way.

But should he never come, the woman learns to do without him, and will be all the happier and better woman for having put her life to useful account. And therefore, as a help to the many girls who must work, and do work, I have given this simple, truthful, and faithful picture of how they work in a Paris atelier.

Women at the University of London.

Women have been admitted for some few years at the University of London, says the *Queen*, to precisely the same examinations for degrees as those undergone by the male candidates for similar titles and honors. On the first opening of the portals of the Metropolitan University to women there was naturally a sudden influx of candidates, some of whom had been waiting for years the opportunity of securing degrees, and others who entered without knowing precisely the character or severity of the tests to which their acquirements were to be submitted. Hence there were successes and failures which would not occur under ordinary conditions; and it was difficult to infer, under these exceptional circumstances, the permanent place that would be taken by the female candidates for degrees and honors. Now that the first rush has passed and the stream of candidates, both men and women, settled down into a steady current, the relative position of each to the other at the University of London can be more definitly ascertained. The examinations at the University of London are better tests of the intellectual status of women in general than those at the two older universities of Oxford and Cambridge, inasmuch as the former receives candidates from all the schools and colleges of the Kingdom, and even from those beyond its limits, and accepts others who have had no collegiate training whatever, and whose education has been entirely of a private character.

The lists of the candidates who have passed the recent examinations include those who have been examined for the M. A. degree. In classics six candidates are successful, Mr. J. H. Haydon of King's College, Cambridge, taking the gold medal, followed by two ladies (Miss H. E. Macklin of Bedford and Girton, and Miss L. MacDonald of University College, London), who precede in position the other three male candidates. In the branch for mental and moral science there are four successful candidates, one of whom is Miss C. E. Collet of University College, London. In examination for modern languages one male candidate only passed. In the lists of those who have passed the examinations for the degree of Doctor of Science the names of no women appear.

The matriculation examination, which is the first that those who purpose taking a degree at the university have to undergo, is perhaps the best test that could be afforded of the relative intellectual status of the rising generation of male and female students; a very large number of young men and women pass the first test, many of whom go no further, or fail in the severer examinations that follow. Taking those who have succeeded in obtaining places in the recently-published honors division, we find that they number no less than 154 out of the 442 who passed the matriculation. First in the honors division are the names of six students who obtain exhibitions and money prizes varying in value from £30 per annum for two years to a prize of £5. These are all boys who have recently left school. Then follow the names of fifty-seven who obtained the number of marks qualifying them for one of the prizes had there been no more successful competitors. Of these nine were girls. Of the remaining ninety-seven who are placed in the honors list twenty-three are girls.

The high position attained by so large a number of young women is a satisfactory proof of the value of the instruction which is now imparted at the various high schools and collegiate institutions established in every large centre of population. The matriculation examination at the University of London is in itself one of a very searching character. To pass it is a test of considerable and satisfactory acquirement in the young students, and those who succeed in getting into the honors' division must have been well trained and taught. That so many girls succeeded is evidence not only of their own intellectual ability, but of the excellence of the educational facilities of the present day.

Housekeeping as a Profession.

There is now an increasing opportunity in this country for women, says a writer in *Good Housekeeping*, to find employment as housekeepers. As modes of living and claims of society become more complex their aid will more frequently be required in our homes. It is possible that young people may some time be trained for this work, but at present it is oftenest taken up by women thrown upon their own resources without any previous special training, but whose home experience or domestic tastes incline them to this way of self-support.

Ideally there can be no pleasanter work for a woman. It is sheltered, without very wearing business responsibility, and its successes often win a peculiar gratitude. It is a privilege to provide home comfort and cheer, even though one be not the owner and head of the home. The housekeeper, even if her nature be not wholly practical, all the more perhaps for her possessing some ideality, finds her duties congenial because they are home duties. Even though she may be placed in an institution or boarding-school her effort must still be to make it a larger home. She is aiming at pleasantness in the range of rooms that are her world; that is why she does not tire of them. Bright windows, clean floors, a nicely-appointed table—there is a satisfaction in securing these, because one is thus forming the background or foundation for all manner of higher delight and cheer. That one may legitimately give one's self up to this work to the exclusion of claims more difficult and responsible, such as the promotion of church or social welfare, which many a wife and mother must take in addition to her housekeeping, is in itself a rest to the feelings of some women.

Housekeeping is also very healthful work. It requires constant bodily activity if only in oversight. From garret to cellar one's presence must be known, and the housekeeper best supplied with help finds occasion enough in practical teaching, or lending a hand to supply deficiencies, to keep her blood in very active circulation. The work imposes no undue tax upon the brain, that most easily victimized of our members by modern civilization, yet it keeps every faculty of thought and feeling busy in the various contingencies that daily arise.

The housekeeper gains an appreciation of quiet comfort known to few women in like degree; and in right circumstances she has some opportunity to secure it. No woman learns better than she what the four walls of her own room can be to her when an hour of quiet comes. She has had activity enough to give her a zest for the book or newspaper or bit of sewing she may take up there. Thought which has been shut out by business rushes in now with a flood-tide and, behold, every rock and stump of the day's material cares has hidden some secret spring to swell the flow of thought. That is as God has ordered it in this double, earthly and spiritual, life of ours. In all English novels how often and how pleasantly allusion is made to the housekeeper's room; remembrances of homely comfort hang about it. Cheering cups of tea are dispensed there; cleanly fragrances as of lavender pervade it; plants grow in the windows—for all whose lives are a good deal limited by house walls delight in the culture of plants. They are a miniature world of nature brought inside the home for convenience of resource. But the real charm of the place is in a serene and comfortable presence, always free to minister to wants, hear grievances, or relieve ailments.

"Nothing But an Old Maid."

Elizabeth of England, one of the most illustrious of modern sovereigns, a woman of extraordinary acuteness, courage, and political sagacity, says the Portland *Oregonian*, was "nothing but an old maid." Maria Edgeworth, whose writings prompted Walter Scott to begin the Waverley Novels, was an old maid; so was Jane Porter; so was Joanna Baillie; so was Mary Russell Mitford, Jane Austen, whom Macaulay awards a very high place in the field of fiction. Harriet Martineau, Frances Power Cobbe, Florence Nightingale, Emily Faithfull, and Sister Dora, the angel of charity of English pest-houses, are some of the single women who have done double work for humanity, lived and thought nobly, and taught others to live and think nobly. Some of the most eminent women in America are persons who are married to nothing but some thoroughly good cause—some public or private benevolence.

There is Miss Jennie Collins of Boston, whose mission is to make the burden of the working-girl light; and that she has not mistaken her mission is shown by the fact that in a single year over 1,500 working girls applied to her for advice and sympathy, aid and protection, and she was generally able to meet their demands, because her example stimulated the cultivation of a spirit humane enough to stand up alongside of this blessed "old maid" and help her aid forlorn women to help themselves by "such advice, sympathy, aid, and protection" as with justice to our own we can all render.

A wealthy "old maid," so called, died about a year ago at a hospital in New England that, founded and entirely maintained to this day by her benevolence, bears her name. It was a good place for her to die, for she had only to look around her to feel that her life had not been lost; she had not wasted the solemn trust of large wealth in riotous living or wicked extravagance; she had not used it to oppress the lowly and the weak; she had invested $225,000 of her wealth during her lifetime in good Christian works, and her dividend was the comfort that was hers in her dying hour to think that the world was a little warmer and brighter for somebody because she had been in it. She had used her money to build a free public hospital; to found a fine, free library. The permanent good wrought during her lifetime by the wise benevolence of this excellent woman was a rebuke to those flippant persons who are ever ready to sneer at a single woman who has passed youth as "nothing but an old maid."

The world is full of single women who show by the gentle and kindly conduct of their lives that fine womanhood does not need marriage to keep it sweet or unselfish; the sickness and sorrow of years does not sour it, nor disappointment "freeze the genial current of their souls." Without a husband or children to care for, this woman felt a kindly, tender interest in the welfare of her fellows and their children, so she put up a hospital for the poor who were in want and pain; so she opened a fine library to her fellow-creatures, old and young, who could not afford the extensive privileges she purchased for them with her bounty. Of course, few women have a large fortune upon which to base their benevolence, but everywhere there are single women whose pure lives, kindly counsel, and benevolent action are the sweetness and light of the many who are made to mourn; and because of such women it is not pleasant to hear the coarse expression, often thoughtlessly used, "She is nothing but an old maid." A fine woman neither makes herself by marriage nor breaks herself by refusing or missing marriage. In this world of terrible want, wo, ignorance, and sin there is plenty of noble work for woman to do if she has wealth and leisure, and if she be a true woman she will herself be blessed within or without marriage, just as a good man may do. If it be true Satan finds plenty of mischief for idle hands to do and idle tongues to talk, it is no more true of idle women than idle men, and a single woman of wealth is no more a proper synonym for idleness and tattling mischief than a wealthy bachelor. Marriage neither makes nor breaks anybody, for no man or woman makes celibacy a curse who is capable of adorning marriage.

A New Southern Authoress.

Miss Amelie Rives, the young Virginia authoress, whose story, "A Brother to Dragons," has recently attracted so much attention, is said to possess a very high type of a typical Virginia face—chestnut curls framing a broad white brow, gray eyes, so dark as to be almost black, with straightly marked brows and long dark lashes, and much more likely to be laughing than grave; aquiline nose, inherited from English ancestors; expressive mouth and chin, and a fine color, which comes and goes with excitement, as, for instance, when she dashes up the lawn on her thorough-bred mare. She is said to be the finest horse-woman in Virginia, saving only a younger sister, who is far and away the most beautiful and daring equestrienne this generation has seen or is likely to see.

To the uncommon beauty and grace in the ball-room and field, which made her easily the belle of a winter in New York and a summer in Newport, she adds accomplishments in about every sphere of achievement. She is an admirable musician; she draws with a bold hand and a daring of conception which may ultimately make her more famous in art than in literature; her brush is not less original and effective than the crayon; she models in clay; she excels in about every athletic exercise and practices with dumbbells that would try a member of a gymnasium. She is as good a trainer of dogs as the best in the Westminster Kennel Club. She has read much, and her facile conversation shows that she has read to the entertainment of listeners as well as readers. And she is the best teller of darky stories on the stage or off of it. Among the many dogs that follow her and her sister everywhere they go about her home are a splendid collie, which she has taught pretty much everything except to speak, and a bit of a terrier, so finely bred that she is pathetic in her delicacy.

Miss Rives, what with her horses and dogs, her dumbbells and music, her reading and usual feminine employments, and very probably her many admirers among the jeunesse dorée of Virginia and other States, has plenty to occupy her time without resort to her pen or her easel. She enjoys life to the full, and is as active and merry as the most frivolous of the frivolous when she sets about being so. But when she does get to work her intimates say that nothing less than a Corliss engine is to be compared to her. Having selected a subject she spends a couple of days gathering together every book in the library that may have a bearing upon it. Then she shuts herself up in her room or her studio with them, and her family or her friends see practically nothing of her until her task is done. She has stood ten hours at a stretch before her easel, I am told, and will read or write twenty hours continuously with nothing but a cup or so of tea or a bowl of bread and milk to sustain her. Her Virginia story will make an octave volume of 150 pages, and the time between which it was begun and finished was incredibly short. The story is said to be intense to a degree, and in many of its characters deals with a class and a dialect which is known to Miss Rives only by observation. To have finished the work in the interval given to it must have been a draft upon her physical and nervous system which only the most splendid physique could stand. Her facility of composition is indeed said to be almost phenomenal. She is now 22 years old, and whatever excellence her unpublished manuscripts may prove to have, she has already written enough to supply her publishers with material for a dozen large volumes. The variety of their subjects, heroic and fanciful about in equal parts, is astonishing. With an epic or a pastoral Miss Rives' poetic fancy seems equally facile. The exquisit sonnet in a recent *Century* bears testimony to another side of her nature. One of her medieval stories will shortly be published in the *Century*.

A Few Words to Wives.

Encourage strict confidence with your husband; withhold nothing from him, and be patient in hearing all he would confide to you, that he may always fly to you as his counselor and best friend.

Be punctual to a second in all engagements with your husband and he will be the same with you, and in thus doing you will avoid much that is unpleasant.

Practice economy in taking care of what you have, keeping a strict account of what you spend, buying nothing but what you pay for immediately, and making your account of each month's expenses show you have more than you have spent. This is a great way to win a man's respect, to make him think he has a little savings bank upon which he can rely in time of sickness and financial difficulty.

Rule only by love. Strive to call out the best feelings of your husband's nature with continual loving attentions, which, though they may be small in themselves, make such a strong chain around his heart in time that he cannot turn carelessly aside from you.

Go out always with your husband, but manage to make home so attractive that he finds no place so dear.

Dress better for your husband than for any one else. Take a pride in his appearance that that he may judge your heart by his own. Never allow him to see you slatternly attired. Even be tasty in a kitchen dress or looking pretty over a kitchen board.

Be strong in your determination never to gossip, to harshly criticise. Nothing men so much despise as gossip; nothing makes a woman rise so much in a good man's estimation as to see her charitable, particularly with her own sex. "For large charity does never soil, but only whitens soft white hands."

Put down your cook when your husband enters the room and interest yourself in whatever pleases him, seeking also to bring him over to your tastes. Try for mutual concession, else you may travel different roads.

Never bother your husband about the servants. Cast aside disagreeable topics when he returns from business. Give your orders to your servants kindly but firmly, exacting obedience, yet showing them the encouragement of consideration when it is in your power.

If more mothers gave one-tenth good advice to nine-tenths wedding outfit there'd be fewer thoughtless marriages. And better yet, if every mother made it a point to follow these rules as closely herself as she would like to see her daughter do girls would look longer for good men like their fathers and try harder to be good women like their mothers.—*New York Graphic.*

Girls Who Sew Furs.

Of all the skilled labor that women do probably the worst and most unhealthy is that of the fur-sewers, and few live to work at it more than five or six years. They go into a consumptive decline, lose their sight, or become victims to arsenical poison. The busy season with fur-sewers is during the summer and early fall, as the garments that are to be sold the following winter are made then, and as that also is the season when moths are flying, it is necessary to keep the workroom closed as far as is possible to prevent any of those dreaded insects from entering. In consequence the air is filled with minute particles of fur, which keep up a constant irritation of the lungs and a desire to cough which frequently develops into pulmonary consumption in those predisposed that way. The flying hairs also get into the eyes, and there are few of the girls who work at that trade long that do not have red and sore eyes, though some of them attribute that trouble to the presence of the arsenic which has been used to cure the skins. The fur dealers will tell you that there is no danger to the health in that business, and that there are no poisons used in the preparation of the pelts, but one glance at the girls will disprove that, for nine out of every ten will show unmistakable evidence of poisoning in their pale faces and puffed-out eyelids. Every pelt has to be cured with more or less arsenic, and no amount of subsequent shaking or dyeing will remove it all. The girls receive it into their system with every prick of the needle and every particle of dust they inhale. The very air is scented with its pungent, coppery odor.

Fur sewing is in itself no harder than any other kind of sewing. The workers are generally seated in low chairs, and have the work in their laps and thus bend directly over it. The stitch is an over and over one, and is sewn with linen thread, and then the seams are flattened out by means of a bone instrument, the wrong side being first dampened. The work is tedious, as it is composed of hundreds of small bits of fur matched and sewn together, to piece out lengths or alter shapes. The sewing up of a garment is the easiest part of it. Sable, bear and fox, marten, skunk and beaver, as well as otter and sealskin, and also Siberian squirrel, as well as some furs of minor value, all have the same characteristics regarding the flying of the loose hairs and the absorption of arsenic into the system. In some few establishments they receive beaver skins au naturel and pluck out the long hairs, though that work is not always done here. Sealskin also has to be treated in the same way, and the coarse, long hairs are plucked out, leaving the soft fur exposed. Some of the girls who work at the fur trade are set to making buttons for the sealskin sacques, and as this work is comparatively easy they are very poorly paid. They earn by steady work about $4 a week if expert. In some cases a whole family of girls will be found working together. It takes about a year for a girl to learn fur sewing, though those who finish off garments must of necessity understand it better still. The pay is fair for experts, for they can earn up to $10 a week, but the work is not steady, and in the winter and spring there are many idle months, so that the average is at once reduced to $5. When learning girls usually get $1 a week for the first year, and it is very rare that one receives over $5 a week inside of three years, and this then is reduced nearly one-half by the dull months.

The Ribbon in History.

A ribbon is a symbol, writes a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*. From the knot which burns in the turban of the Sybil to the simple bow of blue on the forehead of "La cruche casee," how ribbons reappear in art, in poetry, in history, or in legend! A ribbon fastened the crown of laurels around the brow of a Cæsar; a ribbon sewn with pearls held the veil of Clotilde, the pious wife of Clovis. Chivalry fought for ribbons. Edith with her swan-like neck recognized her Harold on the field of Hastings by the scarf which she had embroidered for him. On the sword of the young warrior appears always the ribbon of his well-beloved. A blue ribbon fell from the knee of the Countess of Salisbury. It became the order of the garter. A red ribbon bound the curls of Mlle. de Fontanges. It was changed to the crown of a duchess. A white ribbon made into a cockade on the hat of Henry IV. gained the battle of Ivry. Later on, these ribbons, red, blue, and white, became the French colors, and went round the world as the "tricolor." The Renaissance is full of glorious ribbons, given, lost, and retained. In the history of past loves, these little links remain, when years have changed, and after portraits have been effaced by tears and kisses. Mary Stuart died for a black velvet ribbon, which she gave to Leicester, which he always wore. Elizabeth could not forgive that. Buckingham was assassinated for certain white satin ribbons with diamond tags—the dear and dangerous present of Anne of Austria. A rose and silver ribbon carelessly detached from the King's coat, was found in the corsage of Mlle. de la Valliere; it betrayed their secret. Agnes said to Arnolphe: "He has taken the ribbon which you have given me." Perrin Daudin cries out in "Les Plaideurs": "Each of thy ribbons costs me a sentence." Behold the cross of St. Louis, dipped in the blood of the heroes of Steinkirk, what glorious stained ribbon! The blood of the warrior has deepened and the sun of Austerlitz has faded the ribbon, the red from which hangs the cross of the Legion of Honor! No age cherished rose ribbon like the eighteenth century. Is not that the age of Watteau, of lakes and moonlight with lovers, shepherdesses covered with roses, white lambs led with blue ribbons? The age of Pompadour! For men the knot on the shoulder and the sword commemorated the tenderest superstitions of chivalry. The grand cordon or even the cross of the commander was secondary to the bow in his laces.

What a variety in ribbons. The Fontenoy, the Marie Antoinette, the Jean Jaques, the Estelle, the Heloise, the Chembia, the watered ribbon, the saith ribbon, the figured, the flowered, the brocaded, the Chinese, the American, the Turkish. The mourning ribbon comes last, tying the bonnet of the weeping widow or heart-broken mother. Massena marched to victory with a ribbon of Mme. Récamier, which she had taken from her ball dress. He wrote to the beautiful giver: "This charming ribbon given by Mme. Récamier has been carried through many battles by the General Massena; it has always brought him victory." For a cockade, Paris has been on fire six times; during the league, during the Frond, during the Revolution, under the Directoire, during the Hundred Days, in the Three Glorious Days, and tomorrow, perhaps. And Musset, mingling war and pleasure, writes: "Happy he who can put the cockade in the cap of Mimi Pinson." The ribbons of the Crimea and Italy ornament the uniforms of our gay dancers at balls. Today we wear the ribbons of Tonquin at our fêtes. It is our latest victory. After all, glory is not a vain work. We find our heroes of today so fascinated with the cross of the Legion of Honor that they are willing to dip the ribbon which fastens it in their blood. We bow before these young heroes who in an age of money-getting will give their youth, their pleasure, their life to defend their country, asking no other recompense than a bit of red ribbon. Like the men of our past they will die for that little symbol which means, "It is sweet and pleasant to die for one's country."

Why Some People Marry.

Some marry for the fun of the thing, and never see where it comes in. This is discouraging.

Some marry for the sake of a good companion, and never discover their mistake. This is lucky.

Man is a fickle "critter." Even Adam, who had his wife made to order, found more or less fault with her.

Don't marry a man for his reputation. It is liable to be only a second-hand affair borrowed from his ancestors.

Many women have married men for their fine exterior. But that's all there is to an ancient egg worth mentioning.

Marriage resulting from love at first sight is generally wedded bliss on a par with sour milk. One or the other gets swindled, and often both.

Many a man has married for beauty only to learn that he paid $20 for what can be purchased for 25 cents at all druggists. This is hard.

But few people marry for pure love, and they in after years suspicion that what were at the time promptings of the tender passion were, in all probability, but the first symptoms of cholera-morbus.

The man who marries a woman simply because she is a dandy arrangement to have about the house does so from a pure business standpoint, and in the end, if not compelled to support him, she has done better than many women I know of.—*Nasby.*

Sculptresses.

Sculpture has not, until of comparatively recent years, been regarded as a conspicuously feminine form of art. We had, indeed, not so very long ago the case of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose photograph in sculping costume and attitude had a considerable vogue, whatever opinion art-critics may have held with regard to her artistic ability. But her case was generally thought to be rather exceptional; and, indeed, there are very obvious reasons why this should be so, even since it has become possible to be a sculptor without much muscular development of one's own. We were scarcely, therefore, prepared for the result of a simple enumeration of lady sculptors exhibiting in Paris. They are no fewer than 136. Most people would have thought, roughly speaking, that there were scarcely so many sculptors—in the artistic and not purely monumental sense—in the world, even allowing for the forty or fifty sculptors from the United States who make a permanent occupation of Rome. In any case, even on second thoughts, 136 ladies "sculping" in one city is rather astonishing and shows an unexpected appetite on the part of the Parisians for being modeled. For it appears that out of the 182 works by ladies now on exhibition exactly 100 are busts, against five groups (two of animals), twelve statues, nineteen medallions, thirty-nine bas-reliefs, and one alto-relievo. Only twelve of all the works, however, are executed in marble. It is calculated that, comparing the rate of increase during past years, next year should show 200 sculptresses at least, and so on, till it will become necessary to convert the avenue of the Champs Elysées into a sculpture gallery. And the worst of it is that the enumerating authority deplores not only the quantity of these works but their quality. It is suggested that ladies take to sculpture instead of painting, because, while wishing to write themselves "artist," they have never learned to draw. In more courageous England, neither ladies nor gentlemen feel restrained from becoming painters by any such scruple. Is that why sculptors in London are so comparatively few?—*London Globe.*

The Best Place to Rest.

It is a great relief in these days of much journeying, says the Boston *Record*, to find out now and then a woman who stays at home for her summer rest.

"I like to send my family off, and have the house to myself for a fortnight," says a representative of this small class of femininity. "I take solid comfort in going to bed at 8 o'clock, and in having time to pull over old letters, and read, and rest, and lie about without being interrupted. It is rest that overworked mothers need, absolutely rest, and not simply a change of worry. That is what most of them take in the summer, instead of the vacation they call it. Of course a change of worry is better than nothing, but it isn't the best thing to be had, and I find it in staying at home when everybody else is away, and I am certain that no one will ring my bell from dawn till bedtime. A rest from the vexations of home at home is a better help towards appreciating its blessings than any amount of going away, to my mind. Mothers have a great deal to endure when their little ones are flocking about during all the school year, and it rests the house as well as the mother for her to be alone in it once a year if the thing is possible."

The Rosa Bonheur of Cats.

Comparatively few animal painters of note have made cats their special study, although puss is ever handy for a model, and the antics of kittens are unsurpassed in grace and variety. True there has been an artist who was called the Raphael of cats, for the perfection with which he portrayed the feline tribe; and the heads of cats engraved by Hollar, as well as the rare print of a cat sleeping with a rat behind her, by Cornelius Visscher—both artists living in the seventeenth century—are still the delight of everybody who takes an interest in the domestic tiger. But in more recent times it was left to a Dutch lady to become the Rosa Bonheur of cats. Mrs. Ronner-Knip is the daughter of the landscape painter T. A. Knip, and was born at Amsterdam in 1821. Familiar with the brush before she was 5 years old, she followed the example of her father and devoted herself to the rendering of landscapes and cattle. After having married Feleo Ronner of Brussels she found that too much of her time was taken up by household duties to continue her outdoor studies and took to the painting of domestic pets as a specialty, making the cat her favorite. Very soon Mrs. Ronner-Knip made her mark in this branch of animal painting, and her humorous renderings of cats and kittens were eagerly sought after by connoisseurs. Besides being an expert colorist, she delineates the characteristics of her pets with extraordinary skill.

He Knew Whereof He Spoke.

An Arkansas Justice of the Peace, who had just married a couple, turned to a man and said: "I don't believe that the woman will love, serve, and obey him." "I don't know," some one replied; "she seems to be a very amiable woman." "I don't think she is," the Justice replied. "Why so?" "Because she used to be my wife."

A MODERN SOCIAL FAULT.

THE TOO PREVALENT DISPOSITION TO BLOW ONE'S OWN HORN.

A Suggestion Looking Towards the Endowment in Our Leading Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries of Chairs for the Theory and Practice of Modesty—The Public and Unrestrained Manifestation of Self-Conceit—Seasonable Viands and How to Prepare Them.

Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit; there is more hope of a fool than of him.

The remark is not infrequently heard that the Bible has become old-fashioned, its code of ethics and beliefs fallen far behind that of the present age. Occasionally in reading a passage like the one cited above it seems that such a statement has some truth in it, and that the conditions of success must have undergone an astonishing change since the days of Solomon. We know so little of the everyday life of that period that we cannot judge if egotism was as essential to advancement then as it now appears to be, although the royal preacher's dictum would seem to indicate the contrary. Still, his utterances may have been like those of many moralists and epigram writers of our own period, whose terse sentences show phases of life rather as they should be than as they are. Perhaps, too, diplomatic dissimulation and the "pride that apes humility" were as common in 1000, B. C., as in 1886, A. D., and conceit may have veiled itself under an appearance of self-depreciation that then as now deceived no one thoroughly except the person who practiced it.

The fact, lamented by many but denied by few, that modest merit has little chance when placed in competition with self-asserting mediocrity, makes itself more glaringly perceptible each day. The saying that if a man will not blow his own trumpet he will find trouble in inducing any one to blow it for him merely crystallizes into an aphorism popular opinion upon the matter. If it be true that men will praise thee when thou doest good unto thyself, it is also true that self-exaltation and self-depreciation are both more apt to arouse echoes than contradictions.

A theory once held as a belief, but now rapidly sinking to the standpoint of a fallacy, is the one that great learning brings modesty in its train. The man wise in his own conceit was prejudged to be a fool, while primers, copy-books, and other engines for youthful instruction declared that true knowledge was always accompanied by humility. In the words of M. Jourdain: "Nous avons change tout cela." Now intelligent self-appreciation rules the day, and a man is thought none the less of because he proclaims his own powers and accomplishments.

Nor is any profession exempt from this failing—if one may venture to stigmatize as a failing what is so rapidly becoming a general practice. Clergymen are rarely free from a strong tendency towards self-glorification. This may not always be simply coarse repetition of flatteries. It shows itself in various forms. Chief among them is a naive conceit manifested principally by constant dissertation upon their methods of preparing sermons, their style of treating certain topics in sermons preached, the startling effects produced upon spellbound audiences by the aforesaid discourses, and the heartfelt compliments elicited from various members of the congregation. In listening to such reports one is tempted to parody the well-known saying of the small boy, who, after roaming through a graveyard, attentively perusing the epitaphs, suddenly asked, "Father, where are all the bad people buried?" One wonders privately what has become of all the stupid sermons and thinks with a new appreciation of the text preached from by so many young theologs, "I magnify mine office."

The charitably disposed may plead in extenuation of this weakness in members of the body clerical that there is probably no other class of men who are so tremendously petted and flattered as are these. Women and men vie with one another in attentions and compliments, and it is not to be wondered at if vain and much-spoiled ministers are the result. Their horizon is often bounded by their pastoral charges and their professional brethren, so that they become apt to "take the rustic murmur of their burg for the great wave that pulses 'round the world."

But this excuse cannot be urged in favor of literary men. They, at least, have intercourse and friction with other learned minds. Still it is the exception, not the rule, when a writer can be found who is unwilling to entertain a chance acquaintance with an account of his modes of work, his successes, and the tributes paid to his talents. All, too, with a generous confidence that his recital cannot fail to be interesting to the person honored by being made the auditor of the narrative.

To such an extent has this been carried that even among learned students modesty may be said to be fairly gone out of fashion. Sir Isaac Newton would find few imitators in his dying statement that he felt like a little child who had wandered on the shore of the ocean of knowledge, gathering here and there a shell or a few pebbles. The modern savants have cast their plummet into the deepest depths and some of them do not hesitate to aver that nothing in their fields is unknown to them.

A noted authority in English literature, holding a chair in one of our foremost universities, recently consented to deliver in a private house, and at a high figure, a course of lectures upon the English poets, interspersed with readings from their works. The series over, the lady in whose parlors the entertainments had been held invited a choice circle of appreciative friends to meet the distinguished professor. The lion kindly consented to roar gently for the benefit of his admirers, who listened in rapt attention to the valuable information bestowed on them. They were told with what receptions the great man was received when we went abroad. German, English, and French scholars united in delighting to honor him and in offering incense at his shrine.

"I read extracts from Chaucer when I was in Oxford," he said. "The professors there told me they had always declared that it was impossible to read English of that period aloud. But when they heard me they were completely overcome with admiration. They said they had never imagined such music, such rhythm as I put into the lines."

He further favored his hearers with extracts from two or three letters he had with him from noted littérateurs, all tending to show the lofty esteem in which he was held by those highest in his own branch of study. The whole recital was characterized by an almost child-like simplicity of belief that each particular could not fail to charm all listeners. Such conceit does not fall far short of the sublime.

There is no intention to deny that women are wholly guiltless of this weakness. Doubtless their share is as generous as that possessed by members of the sterner sex. Women, however, have a natural genius for concealment, or perhaps, it may be said, a more strongly developed sense of the ludicrous that prevents their vanity in intellectual accomplishments from being so openly displayed. There is nothing a woman dreads more than the ridicule of those of her own sex, and few and far between are those who make a boast of their achievements in any branch of study for the benefit of the ears of other women. Generally they reserve parade of this sort for men, while those with a noble ingenuousness and impartiality favor either men or women with accounts of their deeds and of the commendations these have called forth.

In view of this prevailing bias of the age, would it not be well to suggest to the public at large the suitability of endowing chairs for the theory and practice of modesty in our leading colleges, schools, and seminaries? By pursuing this course the youth of the rising generation might be taught that, while self-respect and self-appreciation are excellent in their way, the public and unrestrained manifestation of self-conceit is more entertaining to its exhibiter than to any one else and has a tendency to awaken in the spectator sentiments of amusement, strongly tinged with disgust.

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

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Everyday Bills of Fare.

BREAKFAST.

Wheat Germ Porridge.
Lobster Croquets.
Bread and Milk Muffins.
Fried Cucumbers.
Fruit.
Meringued Coffee. Tea.

Wheat germ porridge—A recipe for this excellent cereal has already appeared in these columns.

Lobster croquet—Chop the meat of a large lobster quite fine, stir into a cupful of drawn butter, beat up an egg and add it, with the juice of half a lemon, salt to taste and a little cayenne. (The drawn butter should be rather stiff.) Set the paste thus made on ice until stiff and cold. Take out a great spoonful at a time, make into croquets, roll in flour, then in beaten egg, again in pounded cracker. Fry carefully in hot lard, drain each as you take it up, and serve on a hot dish.

Bread and milk muffins—Two cups of fine dry crumbs, two heaping tablespoonfuls of prepared flour, two cups of boiling milk, two beaten eggs, one cup of boiling water, half teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of butter. Pour the boiling salted water on the crumbs, let them stand covered for half an hour; drain off the liquid without pressing the crumbs and beat in the flour; add the butter to the hot milk and put in next; beat until smooth and nearly lukewarm before the eggs go in; bake in muffin rings on a hot griddle. Send to table hot and tear, not cut, open.

Fried cucumbers—Cut off the skins, slice lengthwise into thick pieces and lay in cold water half an hour; wipe dry, dip in beaten egg, then in fine cracker crumbs seasoned pretty highly with pepper and salt, and fry in hot lard; drain dry and eat hot. They are far more palatable than might be supposed. Some like to squeeze a few drops of lemon juice on each slice before eating it.

Meringued coffee—Make hot and strong; put into each cup one or two lumps of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of scalding milk; fill up with coffee and lay on the surface a heaping teaspoonful of a meringue made by mixing the white of an egg, frothed stiff, with a half pint of whipped cream.

LUNCHEON.

Ragout of Sweetbreads.
Potato Scallops.
Lettuce Salad with plain dressing.
Cousin Melissa's Sponge-Cake.
Lemonade.

Ragout of sweetbreads—Boil the sweetbreads for ten minutes; leave them in ice-cold water for half an hour; wipe dry, cut into dice, and add half as much mushroom-dice, and stew in enough broth to cover them ten minutes. Season well with pepper and salt; put in half a cupful of stewed tomatoes, strained, a tablespoonful of browned flour cut up in as much butter; boil up sharply and serve.

Patato scallops—Mash potatoes soft with butter and milk, season with pepper and salt, whip to a cream, and fill scallop shells with the mixture, mounding it high and smoothly. Bake quickly, and as they brown wash over lightly with beaten egg. Eat hot from the shells.

Cousin Melissa's sponge-cake—Twelve eggs, four cups of powdered sugar, four cups of prepared flour, juice and grated peel of two lemons. Beat whites and yelks separately and very light, add the sugar to the yelks, then lemon juice and rind, the whites, at last the flour, stirred in quickly. Too much stirring toughens this cake. Bake in square or brick-shaped pans, lined with buttered paper. Be very careful as to the baking. Lay white paper over the pans when the cake goes into the oven, for the door should not be opened in less than twenty minutes. Turn the tins then gently, or the batter may fall. This is for a large quantity of sponge-cake, but it will be so good that it will disappear rapidly.

Lemonade—Peel six lemons; roll and slice them and pack in a pitcher, alternately with sugar, allowing for each lemon two heaping tablespoonfuls. Cover and set in a cold place for ten or fifteen minutes before adding three pints of water and a lump of ice. Stir well and long; fill tumblers one-third the way to the top with cracked ice and pour in the lemonade.

DINNER.

Salmon Bisque.
Brown Fricassee of Chicken.
Stuffed Tomatoes.
Green Peas. Mashed Potatoes.
Egg Salad with Sardine Mayonnaise.
Huckleberry Pudding.
Coffee.

Salmon bisque—Two full cups of minced salmon, two cups of fine crumbs, half a cup of butter, two quarts of boiling water, pepper and salt, a tablespoonful of minced parsley, two raw eggs beaten light. (You can use canned salmon if you like). Rub the warmed butter into the minced salmon, season, and put over the fire with the boiling water. Cook gently half an hour, stir in crumbs and parsley, simmer five minutes, add the beaten eggs, stir well, and pour out. Send around crackers and lemon with it.

Brown fricassee of chicken—Joint a fowl and lay in a dripping pan on a thin stratum of chopped salt pork and a little minced onion. Pour in cold water two inches deep, cover with another pan, and cook slowly until tender; uncover, increase the heat, turning the chicken often as one side browns. When all the pieces are colored take them up and arrange on a hot dish. Add to the gravy more boiling water, a spoonful of butter rolled in two of browned flour, some minced parsley, pepper, and, if needed, salt; boil up and pour over the chicken.

Stuffed tomatoes—Cut a piece from the smooth top of each fine, ripe tomato and take out the inside. Chop the pulp, mix with a force-meat of crumbs and butter, season with salt, sugar, and pepper. Fill the hollow tomatoes with this mixture, fit on the tops, and bake from forty to forty-five minutes, packed neatly in a bake dish. Fill the gaps between the tomatoes with the force-meat if any is left over before baking.

Egg salad with sardine mayonnaise—Boil eight eggs hard and throw them into cold water, to lie there while you make the mayonnaise. Do this in the manner already prescribed in this series and when thick and smooth rub four sardines to a pulp and whip them in gradually. Cut the eggs into quarters, lay on crisp lettuce leaves, and as you serve these out pour the dressing over them. At this season, when salad is more than a luxury—almost a necessity if one would keep well—study such agreeable novelties as the above. It will be found delicious.

Huckleberry pudding—Two cups of milk, two eggs, four cups of flour, half a cup of yeast or half a yeast cake dissolved in warm water, two teaspoonfuls of butter, a scant teaspoonful of soda, and half as much salt sifted three times with the flour; a quart of berries. Whip the eggs, butter (warmed), and milk together, and pour gradually into a hole in the sifted flour. Mix well, put in the yeast, and set to rise in a bowl for four or five hours or until light. Then stir in the berries, dredged thickly with flour, pour into a greased mold, and boil steadily for two hours. Turn out and eat warm with hard sauce.

MARION HARLAND.

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A Cynical View of the Girl of Today.

The girl of today, writes a savage critic in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is raised up in the parlor, to be an ornament and nothing more. She knows nothing of the kitchen; the place is a death-trap to her. She knows nothing of the art of cookery, and never proposes to learn the art, except circumstances force her to it; as, for instance, she marries some young blood who turns out to be poorer than a church-mouse, and therefore she has to do without a cook. Then she goes into the kitchen and, with a good deal of grunting and finger-burning, manages to scare up a meal barely fit for a dog. The girl of today belongs to the parlor. You can always find her there when she is not lying abed or shooting through the principal streets—shopping. Her education consists of a few lessons in grammar, Latin, music, and drawing. She completes nothing. A year after she graduates she remembers nothing but her school flirtations. As a musician she is a nuisance. She studies music, not as an art, but as an accomplishment. The result is that she not only succeeds in murdering music, but the poor victims who are often compelled to listen to her are made sufferers, too. She can dance, she can flirt, she can make love as no other girl in this wide world can, but when we have said that we have said all that can possibly be said in her favor. She is beautiful, charming, and always interesting, but she is a mere ornament and nothing more. If you can afford to build a fine house, furnish it with rich and costly furniture, keep horses and carriages, and a groom to keep them in order, by all means marry the girl of today. She can spend your money as the girl of no other country can. She can play queen to perfection, and will not only master your household affairs, but will master you. But if you are poor, keep away from her. You cannot help from falling in love with her, but study well the expenses you will be forced into in case you make her your wife. If you see you can't well make both ends meet, can't keep her and the hired girl, too, then take our advice and marry the hired girl.

The Tyrant Man in Germany.

Not content with closing the Women's Club in Berlin, the German male is at present snarling bitterly at the female students at colleges and universities. One young lady actually had the "impudence" to attend one of Prof. Hofmann's lectures on organic chemistry at a Berlin college, and, what was far worse, she even showed "considerable knowledge of the subject." A widely-read German paper, reporting the above facts, hopes "that Russian fashions will not be introduced at our high educational establishments." Nevertheless, the "Russian fashion" seems to find favor, for no sooner had the first "elegantly-dressed young lady" taken her place among the male students than three others, two of them elderly ladies, graced one of Prof. Schulze's lectures on zoology with their presence. This fact was also duly recorded in the press, and the *Deutsche Tageblatt* delivers itself on the occurrence in the following manner: "The next thing will be that women will make their appearance in the dissecting-room. We are waiting to see whether there will be no reaction among our 'national' rising generation against proceedings which are in direct opposition to German morals."

POETRY AND HUM...

SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS ... NOW GOING THE ROUNDS.

The Romance of the Girl Who Was ... Darning Stockings—A Summer L... The Small Boy Interferes and ... Hammock Is Ruthlessly Interr... The Charming Maiden Across the W... Current Witticisms.

A pretty girl sits in a rocker at ease,
And sways to and fro,
Now fast, and now slow,
While her thoughts wander far as they ...

She holds in one slim hand her needle and ...
It flies in and out,
You'll see what about,
As her thoughts fly within her bent head.

A romance I tell, and don't think it ...
She smiles, then she sighs,
Soft shine her sweet eyes,
As she daintily darns on her stocking.

Each stitch holds a dream of the ... sweet,
As they back and forth wend
In the stocking they mend,
Go to the rhyme of her heart's happy ...

What story is weft in the swift-flying thread?
As it weaves her bright dreams
Of the future, it seems
Both to weave them with hand and with ...

Ah! sweet, dainty form, so gayly you're ...
Is your dream at an end?
Or does it depend
On the last threads weft in the stocking?
—*Ruth Ramay in New Orleans Picayune.*

In the Hammock.

Rock-a-by baby, my sweet baby bunting!
Deep is the blush in the heart of the rose,
Rock-a-by, lul-a-by! something is coming—
What will it bring to my baby? who knows?

Rock-a-by baby! deep down in the clover
The bee lovers hide, all burnished with gold;
Rock-a-by, lul-a-by! over and over
The lily bells nod and the daisies unfold.

Rock-a-by baby! way off in the meadow
The tall grasses wave like the waves of the ...
Rock-a-by, lul-a-by! something is coming—
What will it bring to my baby and me?

Rock-a-by baby! the glory of summer—
The flush of its mornings, its still afternoons,
Rock-a-by, lul-a-by! dim, dewy twilights,
The whip-poor-will's song, and big ... moons.

Rock-a-by baby! all gold is the roadside,
Blue is the sky, the grasses are green,
Rock-a-by, lul-a-by! summer is regal,
On hill-top and valley she sits like a queen.
—*Good Housekeeping.*

Bliss Interrupted.

ACT I.

Lovers swinging in a hammock,
Close together in the dark;
Small boy, hiding in the grapevine,
Chuckles, while the lovers spark.

ACT II.

Lovers, of the world unconscious—
(Next week she will be his wife)—
Small boy, weary of their spooning,
Calls to mind his brand-new knife.

ACT III.

Lovers in a heap together—
Neither injured much, let's hope.
Then the youth profanely mutters:
"D—n the boy that cut that rope!"
—*Somerville Journal.*

Across the Way.

A charming maiden with hazel eyes
I often see from my window seat;
She sings and smiles and she pouts and ...
But all unconscious of my retreat.

Although I love my pretty neighbor,
Although her ways are dear to my heart,
Yet she has caused me endless labor
In thinking—how far we are apart.

A single step and such thoughts would ...
Or so it looks to the careless eye;
But fifty summers, it seems to me,
Is a space too great to even try.
—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

Current Witticisms.

A man at Port Jervis, N. Y., having ... to pay his road tax, the town ... seized two pairs of his trousers and ... to the highest bidder.

Customer (looking at some ... "country butter")—Butterine! Small ... (forgetting himself)—Yes there is butter ... saw 'im mix it myself.

Restaurant matron—I want you girls to ... up a little extra and look as pretty as you ... Waiter girls—Is the butter bad again? ... —No, the meat's tough.

A female of the Salvation Army has ... ed what is called the "salvation kiss." ... not draw until a sweeter looking ... troduced into the army ranks.

She—There is my old friend M... dearest friend. He—I don't admire ... you know; he's awfully common. She— ... don't mean him—he's her husband.

A Boston lawyer recently met ... a witness who was giving evidence about ... old lady's loss of mind. Lawyer—Did she ... as I am looking at you now, for instance? ... ness—Well, yes; quite vacant like.

Housekeeper (to new cook just imported)—Bridget, how do things keep in the new refrigerator? Bridget—Well, mum, they ... seem to kape poorty well, barrin' the ... which 'pears to milt ivery blissid day.

Housekeeper—What, three cents ... pound for butter! How is that? Grocer— ... account of the tax on oleomargarine, ... know. Housekeeper—O! I didn't know ... was oleo——. Grocer—It's real butter, ... Take it at the old price.

"Ah, Bagley? home again? How's ... and Aurelia?" "Still at Newport." "... ing themselves?" "Immensely. Mrs. B. ... bathing and Aurelia goes fishing." "... I didn't know that fishing was good at ... port." "I didn't say she was fishing for ... "O!"

Mrs. Stillpoor—And so you are ... Newport for the season? Mrs. ... (complacently)—Yes; we start tomorrow. ... Stillpoor—Do you take a cottage there? ... Newlyrich (somewhat stiff.)—A cottage! ... tainly not. We shall stop at the best ... cottages for us.

Miss Beauty—That gentleman seems to ... you. Miss Hightie—Yes; did you ever ... such impudence—he actually bowed. ... Beauty—Have you never met him? ... Hightie—Only at Spirit Lake. I should ... he might have sense enough to know ... summer-resort engagements don't count ... town.

"Pray sit down and dine with us," said ... Wilson to young Bigetah, who had just ... ped in as the family of six sat down ... "O no, thank you, I'd rather not," ... youth. "And why not?" pressed the ... ble lady. "Well, to tell you the truth, if I ... I should eat all there is on the table ... for more."

Fashionable miss—I am going to a ... resort and want something pretty for a ... ing-suit. Dry goods clerk—Our ... fabrics are at the other end of the ... and——." F. M.—O, I have looked ... and don't like them. Here is something ... lovely. D. G. C.—But that won't stand ... F. M.—Well, I'll be careful and not go ...

Mr. Minks (horrified)—Do you mean to ... Mrs. M., that you are going to ... such a dress as that? Mrs. Minks— ... tainly, the neck isn't half as low as ... Dush's. Mr. Minks—I think you ... wear your old dress and keep that ... musicale next Thursday. Mrs. Minks— ... musicale! Where? Mr. Minks—At ... asylum.

Miss Society (of Washington)—The ... Blonde is just the luckiest girl. ... an Italian Count and a member of ... Legation after her this season. Miss ... (of New York)—Dear me: was the ... of high rank? Miss S.—Indeed he ... T.—What did she do? Miss S.—... Count. You see the Chinaman's ... translatable.

Office boy (to editor)—There's a ... who says he wants to pay some ... itor—Did he give his name? Office ... sir. Editor—Well, you find out all ... all about him and what he wants ... for, and then come and tell me ... him in. In the glorious field of ... my boy, the prudent man will always ... on the safe side.